

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

POLITICAL
OUTLOOK
NUMBER

December 3-1919

Greetings

*The Plant
behind Drewry
products*



A Suggestion

To those who for health or other reasons, formerly used our full-strength American Style Rice Beer, Redwood (Malt) Lager, Extra Stout or Refined Ale (which may now be obtained only on a doctor's prescription) we would suggest a trial of Maltum or Maltum Stout, which contain all the healthful properties of choicest malt and hops but are non-intoxicating.

Order from your Grocer, Confectioner, or direct.

E. L. Drewry Ltd., Winnipeg



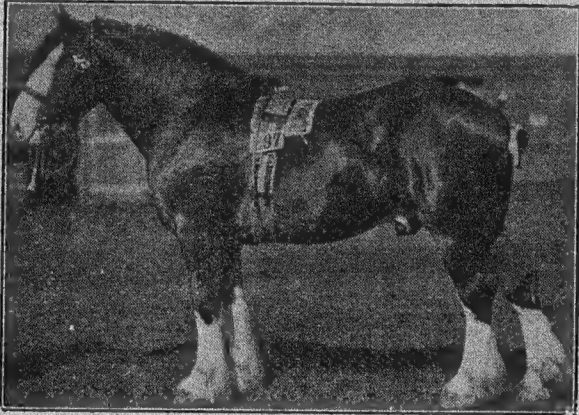
Maltum Stout

"More than A Drink"

Order from your dealer or direct

E. L. DREWRY, LTD. WINNIPEG.

High-class Clydesdales



EVERLASTING

At the head of my stud are—

Baron Allendale by **Baron McNee**, by **Baron's Pride**, and **Speculation** by **Everlasting**, dam by **Lady Angus**,

Among the good females which make up my Clydesdale stud are **Maid of Gloucester**, imported, by **Royal Favorite**, dam **Lady Summit**, by **The Summit**, **Rose Petal** by **Scottish Fancy**, **Princess Ivy** by **Speculation**, dam **Rose Petal**, and others.

I will sell the above stallion, **Baron Allendale**, a two-year-old filly by **Speculation** and a rising two-year-old colt by the same horse, both out of **Rose Petal**.

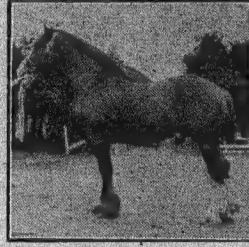
These **Clydesdales** are of the most fashionable breeding; they possess size, substance and quality, and will appeal to men who are looking for something above the average.

Come and see them or write.

GEO. A. STEPHENS - Balcarres, Sask.

Doune Lodge Stock Farm

The Largest Clydesdale
Establishment in Canada



Baron Arcola

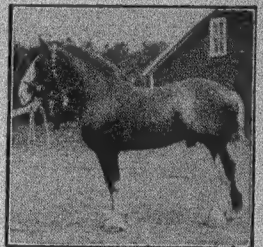
SIRES AT HEAD
OF STUD:

Scotland's Bluebell

Baron Arcola

Clive

Gallant Buchlyvie



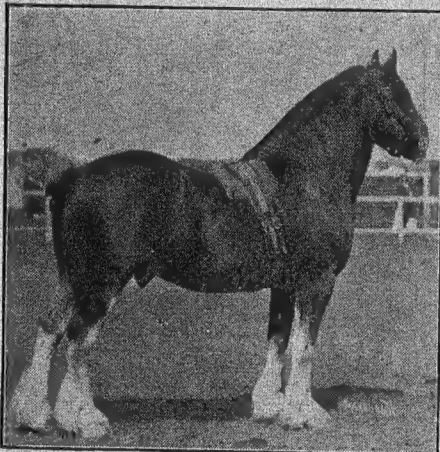
Scotland's Bluebell

We are offering for sale a number of our brood mares and fillies, many of them imported and well-known prize winners, others from imported stock or the progeny of imported stock, and the majority in foal to one of the above stallions.

We have also 3 rising three-year-old stallions; 4 rising two years; and 6 stallion foals to dispose of. The above-mentioned stock will make a choice foundation for anyone going into high-class Clydesdales. Write us for prices.

Mrs. W. H. BRYCE .. Arcola, Sask.
P. A. TAYLOR, Manager.

Bankview Stock Farm



SCOTLAND'S SPLENDOUR, 15322 (imp.)
Sire, Scotland Yet, 10540, eleven times Grand
Champion at the Western Canadian
Fairs of 1916-17-18.

Canada's
Premier Stud
of Champion
Clydesdale
Stallions and
Mares

Sires at Head of Stud:

SCOTLAND'S
SPLENDOUR, imp.,
and BARON
MARCUS, imp.
by Baron's Pride.

The show-ring record of our breeding mares cannot be duplicated by any Clydesdale establishment on the American continent today, and our whole establishment of females is acknowledged to be one of the largest and finest in Canada today. We aim by careful breeding, assisted by the finest of natural environment, to produce the Scottish Drafter of the best type, with true action, and sound underpinning, upholding the best of tops, first, last and all the time; bred only for these qualities and fed only for these qualities. We have always on hand pure-bred stallions and mares, all ages for sale, also a large selection of high-class grade fillies and geldings, singly, in teams, or car-load lots.

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Thorburn & Riddle, De Winton, Alta

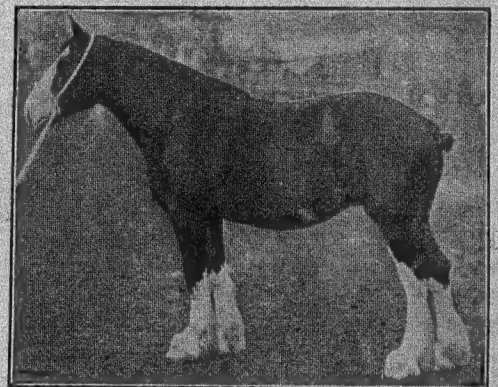
Kilallan Stock Farm CLYDESDALES

STOCK HORSE
Enterprising

18909

SIRE

Boquhan Victor, by
Apukwa, 18903; dam,
Mary of Inch, 24088,
by Hiawatha; First
and Reserve Cham-
pion Stallion, Ed-
monton Spring Show,
1917, and First in
Class at Calgary.



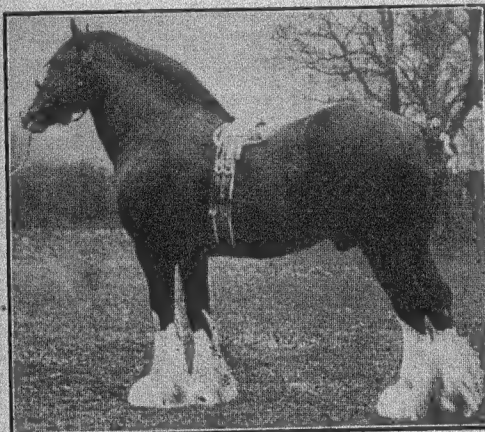
For productiveness, utility, desirability, constitution and kindly disposition, the Clydesdale has no equal.

I have some very choice Colts and Fillies by such good stock getters as **Baron's Henchman**, and **Dunure Pebble**, out of mares by **Everlasting**, **Pride of Blacon**, **Baron Winsome**, **Cumberland Seal**, and others of the most fashionable breeding. Size, substance, and quality are fully maintained in Kilallan Stock Farm Clydesdales. I will have some particularly nice young animals, both sexes, for sale next year.

WRITE FOR FULL
PARTICULARS

Norman A. Weir
OHATON - ALBERTA

Mount Airy Stock Farm CLYDESDALES



The kind with
size, quality,
action

My Stock horses are

EVERESTS HEADLIGHT

imp.; sire, Gay Everest, by Sir Everest; dam, Dinah of Moorend, by Chief Ruler. The above horse was only twice exhibited in the Old Country, and won his class on both occasions.

THE SCOUT. Three years old, by the above sire; dam, Fanny Mitchell, 29031, by Baron's Pride. This mare was twice Grand Champion at Regina, and First and Reserve Champion at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1914.

Some of my winnings at Brandon and Regina Summer Fairs, this year, are as follows:—

BRANDON—Third in Three-year-old Stallions with The Scout; Third in Yearling Stallions with Mount Airy Stamp; First in Brood Mares with Fanny Mitchell; Third in Two-year-olds with Lady Everest; Second and Fifth in Open Yearlings and Futurity Class with Kate Mitchell and Mount Airy Belle; First for Foals and Second for Three, the Get of Sire.

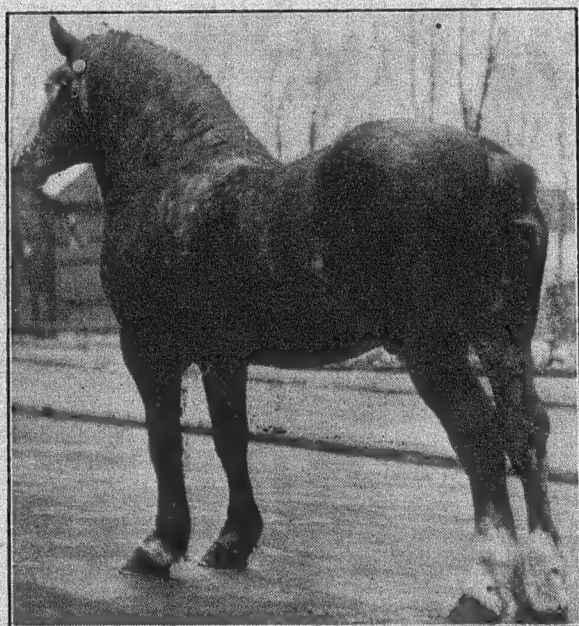
REGINA—Second in Three-year-old Stallions; Third in Yearling Stallions; Second in Brood Mares; Sixth in Two-year-old Fillies and Yearlings; First in Foals; First in Mare and two of progeny; Third in Three Horses, any age.

In addition to the above prizes my horses have been consistent winners in former years; they are noted for their individuality, draftiness, and quality of underpinning.

I have some for sale; also a good lot of grade mares and geldings, matched teams or singles, which I will sell reasonably. Write

J. E. MARTIN, CONDIE, SASK.

Galbraith's Horses



One of my prize-winning Percherons

have been said by The Breeders' Gazette to contain "a guarantee within themselves." Could you wish any higher recommendation?

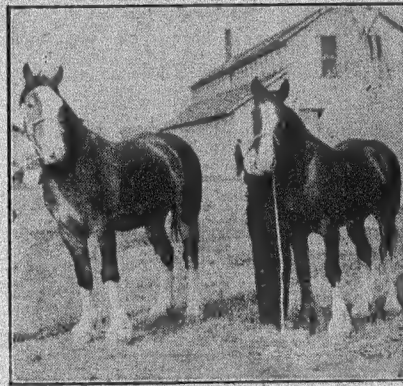
Present Stock Contains Many Prizewinners in Strong Company.

Clydesdales and Percherons a Specialty

Prices and terms to suit the times. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Address—

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON
10129 98th ST., EDMONTON, Alta. Phones: 4356 and 5158

HILLSIDE STOCK FARM Clydesdales AND Shorthorns



My Clydesdale stud is headed by

Gleniffer Stamp,

by Lord Gleniffer; dam, Castle Belle, first at Regina Summer

GLENIFFER BLEND, Two Years Old.
HILLSIDE BARON, Yearling Stallion.

Show, 1918, as a two-year-old. At Regina Summer Show this year, I was First and Canadian-bred Champion in two-year-old stallions with Gleniffer Blend, a full brother of the above horse; and First and Reserve Canadian-bred Champion, with yearling stallion, Hillside Baron, by Baron Wallace of Hillcrest; dam, Princess Maud; and First in Yearling Fillies with Rosie Perfection; sire, Baron Wallace; dam, Rosie.

At Brandon Summer Show, I won the same prizes in the aforementioned classes, with the addition of the Futurity Prize for Yearling Colts, and the Reserve Canadian-bred Championship, both with Hillside Baron.

I have a number of other good young stallions and fillies, and will offer any of them for sale.

I have also some extra good Shorthorn Bull Calves to dispose of. Write

Thomas Halpenny, Regina, Sask.

Parkdale Clydesdales

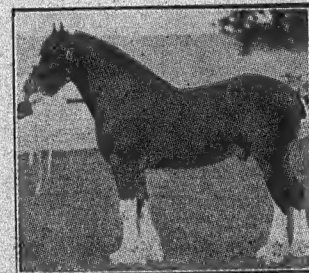
I can show you a Collection of Clydesdales with the richest breeding and individuality, among them the well-known prize-winning mare, Lady Hopetown, by Baron Hope-town, out of a Hiawatha dam; Lady Grace, by His Grace; the unbeaten champion Princess Currachan, by Gallant Currachan, and their progeny, sired by The Bruce, Fyvie Stamp, etc.

My animals would suit the most critical. If you want a real high-class young stallion or some young females bred in the purple, write me.

James L. Dougan

Parkdale Stock Farm

Condie, Sask.

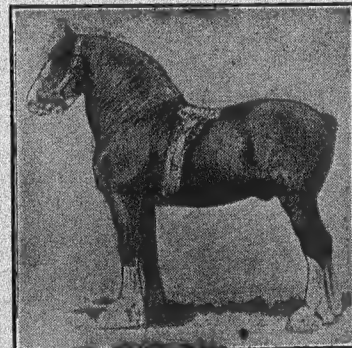


Hillcrest Clydesdales

I will have next spring the following high-class Stallions to hire under the Federal Aid Assistance Scheme, viz., The Bruce, Fyvie Stamp, Prince of Hillcrest, Marquis of Hillcrest, Earl of Hillcrest, and Royal Bruce.

All these horses have the best of show-yard and breeding records. I can dispose of, on good terms, 5 Stallions, coming three years old, 6 coming two years old; 12 Foals, by The Bruce, out of imported dams; 20 Brood Mares, and 22 Brood Fillies up to five years old. These females carry the choicest of pedigrees, the majority of them prize winners and I will sell them right. Get in touch with me.

R. H. TABER HILLCREST STOCK FARM
CONDIE - SASK.

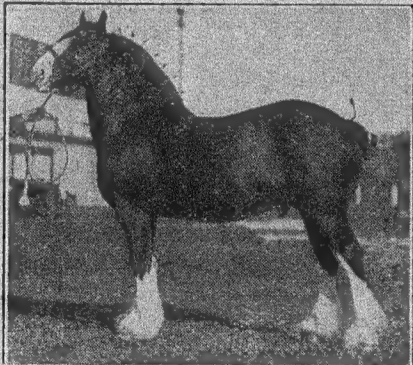


THE BRUCE
The winner of 203 Champion, Grand Champion and First and Second Prizes in the Show Ring.

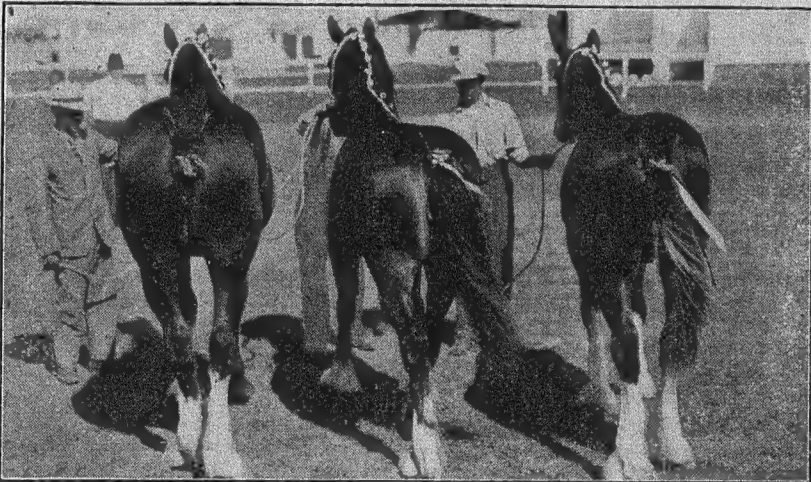
CARADOC MAINS CLYDESDALES

My stock horse is now **Magic Stamp**, by **Magic**, imp., by **Baron's Pride**; dam, **Merry's Last**. The grand-dam of this horse on the sire's side was **Marchioness of Girvan**, by **Pride of Albion**, by **Prince of Wales**.

Among the females in the stud are the champion **Hiawatha** mare, **Border Rose**, herself champion female at Brandon Dominion Exhibition; the well-known show mare, **Harviestoun Nell**, first in her class at many of the western fairs, and with two gold medals to her credit. Her stable mate, **Kaimflat Lily**, by **Royal Edward**, which stood next to her in the medal competition; **Princess Kathleen**, by **Harviestoun Dale**, and others.



MAGIC STAMP—My Prize-winning Stud Header.



Caradoc Diamond, Caradoc Lily, and Caradoc Jean. Three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, two-year-old and yearling Clydesdale Fillies, all prize-winners at Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina Summer Fairs, 1918. Bred, owned and exhibited by S. Haggerty, Belle Plaine Sask.

My breeding and show record prove that I produce the modern type of Clydesdale, which meets the approval of all judges. The lower illustration gives some idea of the class of stock raised at Caradoc Mains, from the above-mentioned foundation. I have only a limited number for sale, but they possess individuality, size, the best of clean bone, and are bred in the purple. Are you in the market for some of this choice breeding? Write to me.

SWANTON HAGGERTY

BELLE PLAINE

SASKATCHEWAN

Craigie Mains' Clydesdales

Established 1889

The oldest Clydesdale Stud in Saskatchewan. Our reputation has been built up on honesty, a square deal, and guaranteed satisfaction. We have stallions of all ages for sale, or for hire under the Federal System of Assistance to Horse Breeders. They are the get of such well-known sires as **Revelanta**, **Baron Ensign**, **Ruby Pride**, **The Bruce**, and others. If you want to purchase or to hire a stallion for 1920 come and see what we can offer you.

A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Sask.

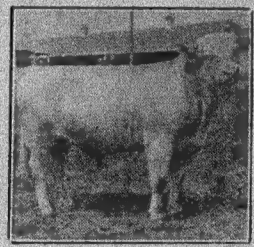
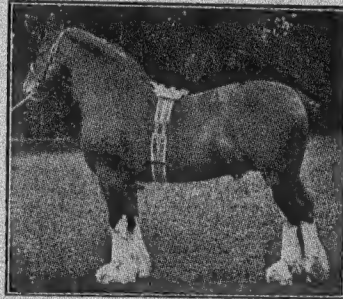
CLYDESDALES

At Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton

In 1919 I won 19 Prizes (including 7 Firsts) and 7 Championships on imported and home-bred stock. A record like that can be established only with horses of quality and real merit. I have for sale an outstanding young stallion, rising two years, of the same breeding as my prize winners. **WRITE ME.**

JOHN PROWSE CLUNY, ALTA.

Clydesdales Shorthorns



Come to Carberry, Man., and see some of the best to be had in the country. A visit will repay you many times over.

**HIGH-CLASS STOCK AT REASONABLE
PRICES OUR MOTTO**

12 STALLIONS AND A FEW MARES

in age from two to six years old and some good ones in the lot. Horses of breeding and quality.

14 SHORTHORN BULLS

from seven months to two years old include an imported-in-dam **Princess Royal**, an **Augusta Brawith Bud**, **Rosemary**, and **Broadhooks**, all by imported sires and dams. Others of choice breeding from imported sires. Bulls at all prices to suit all pockets.

Also females of all ages and like breeding for sale.

Come Early and Get a Good Choice.

JOHN GRAHAM .. Carberry, Man.

DOLLAR'S CLYDESDALES



Throughout the length and breadth of Western Canada there have been imported more champion Clydesdale stallions of my importation than of any other individual or firm in recent years, and the records of these stallions, and that of their get in the show ring, and at stud, prove they have made good. These have included some of the best male specimens of the breed, such as

Scotland's Splendour, **Scotland's Bluebell**, **Scotland's Seal**, **Scotland's Cross**, **Scotland's Sceptre**, **Scotland's Defiance**, **Scotland's Dignity**, **Scotland's Guard**, **Scotland's Hallmark**, **Scotland's Print**, **Scotland's Gallant**, **Scotland's Ideal**, and many others.

I will have next spring a number of high-class Stallions for sale, or to hire under the Federal Aid Assistance Scheme.

Write or Call. Enquiries Promptly Attended to

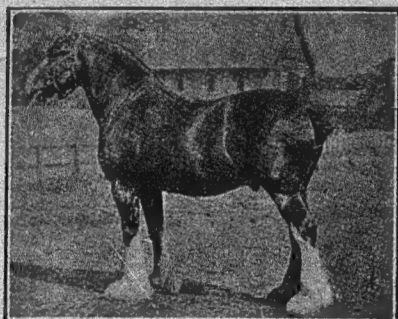
A. L. DOLLAR

Stables One Mile S.E. of Town

High River, Alta.

GREAT SALE OF PURE-BRED CLYDESDALES

32 Head of
Stallions, Mares,
Fillies and Colts



At the Exhibition Grounds, Victoria
Park, Calgary Alta., on

Thursday, Dec. 11

(During Fat Stock Show Week)

at 7.30 p.m.

The horses are the property of A. D. McCormack, Castor, Alta.; W. A. McKinnon, Olds, and Joseph Rosenbergo, Olds, Alta.

Mr. McCormack's offering consists of the well-known prize-winning and champion stallion, **Castor**, by **Dunure Index**, a two-year-old stallion, by **Collynie**, imp.; some high-class young mares and fillies by such sires as **Baronson**, **Prince Bountiful**, **Prince of Dunmore**, **Hardy Lad**, **Charming Boy**, etc. A number of these mares are in foal to the champion, **Edward Garnet**, by **Royal Edward**.

Mr. McKinnon will sell a two and three-year-old stallion by **Mascot**, by **Baron's Pride**, and a number of high-class, young

mares, by **Two in One**, **Right Fashion**, **Sir Hector of Westfield**, by **Hiawatha**; **Matchless**, **Scotland's Duke** and others, and a number of them are safe in foal to such good sires as **Kitchener of Khartoum**, **Hugo's Charm**, by **Sir Hugo**, and others.

Mr. Rosenbergo will sell a good two-year-old colt by **Sir Hugo**, 2 four and 1 three-year-old mares.

The choice breeding and merit of these Clydesdales should attract the attention of breeders seeking to strengthen their studs, or new breeders just starting. A finer collection of breeding and choice material has seldom come under the hammer in Western Canada.

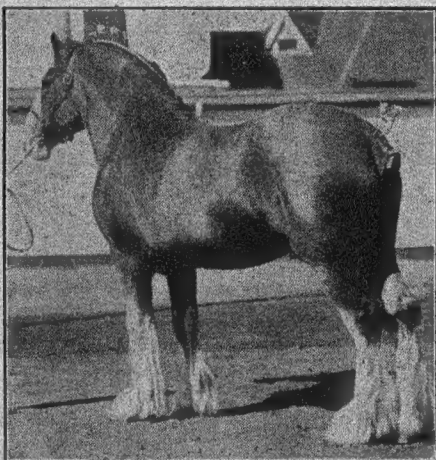
WRITE FOR CATALOG TO EITHER

J. W. Durno,
Auctioneer,
Calgary, Alta.

W. A. McKinnon, or
Joseph Rosenbergo,
Olds, Alta.

A. D. McCormack,
Castor, Alta.

EDZELL STOCK RANCH



Clydesdales Shorthorns Berkshires

Our Clydesdale Stud is headed by the imported **Edward Garnet**, by **Royal Edward**; dam, **Lady Garnet**, and our Mares are a high-class collection of both imported and home-bred animals of the most approved blood lines.

EDWARD GARNET, by **Royal Edward**.

Our Shorthorn herd is composed of females which are of straight Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding, with all the requisite size, smoothness and quality.

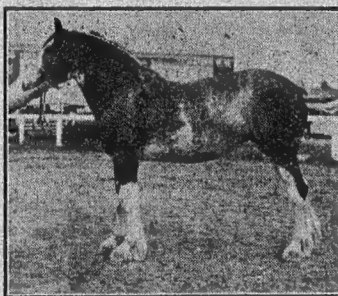
In Berkshires, we have a few Boar Pigs, also some choice young Breeding Sows for immediate sale.

Write us your wants, or come and look over our stock.

VISITORS ARE WELCOME

LINDSAY BROS. - STROME, ALTA.

DEANSTON STOCK FARM



Clydesdales and Shorthorns

My stock horse is **Doone Lodge Energy**, 19388, by **Baron of Arcola**, by **Baron's Pride**; dam **Effie**, Imp., by **Baron of Buchlyvie**. I have for sale some good stock by this horse and also by **Doone Lodge Revelanta**, by **Revelanta's Heir**, dam **Lady June**, Imp.

SHORTHORNS

In Shorthorns, our herd is headed by **Prince Louis**, 119328, a three-year-old by **Gallant Sailor** 90974, dam **Stokey**, 89151. Some high-class stock, all ages, for sale.

Write or Phone

R. H. BRYCE, St. Charles, Man.

RURAL PHONE, FORT ROUGE 1200-5

Hazeldean Ranch Clydesdales For Sale



I have for Sale a number of good Stallions and Mares, sired by **Scotland's A1**, by **Scotland Yet**, and by **Mainspring**, imp., 8684, by **Ruby Pride**; dam, **Lady Butt**. Much of my offering carries the blood of this last-mentioned, well-known sire and show horse.

All my stallions have the size, substance, quality and conformation at the ground, to breed the right kind for the show yard, the range, or farm work.

I have also a fine selection of high-class Grade Mares and Geldings. Get my prices and terms.

Duncan Clark, Drawer No. 2, Cluny, Alta.

Merino Ranch, Cochrane, Alberta Importers and Breeders of Pure-bred SHIRES and CLYDESDALES

Winners of Gold Cup and Silver Medals
Mares and Stallions weighing over a Ton
High-Class Horses for Sale—All Ages

Countess I. M. Bubna, Proprietrix A. R. Mackay, Manager
COCHRANE, ALBERTA

CLYDESDALES



GOLDEN BLOSSOM and GOLDEN LASSIE,
by Golden Youth, two of my Prizewinners.

At the head of my stud is **PRINCE OF MUIR-HOUSES 15376** by **HIGH MERIT** by **REVELANTA**, Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Regina Winter Fair, 1919, and my females are a choice aggregation, all showing propositions.

I will sell a four-year-old Mare and Stallion, both by **Cloch Light**, a well-known show-horse by the great **Hiawatha**. A three-year-old Colt, **Golden Victor**, by **Golden Youth**, by **Fyvie Baron**; also a number of rising two-year-old Colts and Fillies, as well as Yearlings by the same horse, and a nice Filly by **Sturdee**, by **Cairngorm**.

If you are looking for Clydesdales of fashionable breeding, size, substance and quality, I can supply you.

Write Me Your Wants.

THOS. HEGGIE .. Condie, Sask.

Also at 1923 GARNET ST., REGINA

A. Layzell & Company Ltd. Livestock Auctioneers Calgary, Alberta



A. LAYZELL.



J. W. DURNO.

Auction
Sales
Conducted
Anywhere

We have a large acquaintance among the farmers and breeders of both Eastern and Western Canada, and make a specialty of selling Pure-bred Livestock, being thoroughly familiar with the pedigrees, families, tribes, and noted individuals of the leading breeds. Write early for dates.

We would draw your attention to the **HORSE SALE**, held in **CALGARY**, on **OCTOBER 31**, which brought over \$49,000, and would advise you to attend early sales, as horses are going up in price right along.

**Horse Sales every Monday,
Wednesday and Friday. 100
to 300 Horses always on hand**

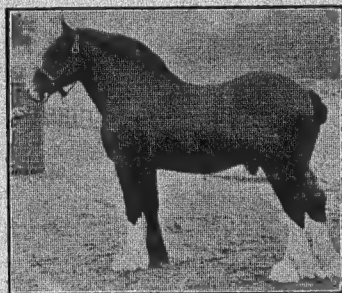
Sale Ring, Stables, and Shipping Pens under cover. We do all billing and loading free of charge.

Do not fail to look us up during Fat Stock Show week.

**Auctioneers--A. Layzell, J.W. Durno
Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary**

Phones: E. 5107, M. 2273, M. 7529.

VETERAN STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES OF MERIT



My Clydesdale stud is headed by **Rising Hope**, imp.; sire, **Craigisla**, by **Prince Thomas**, and is a well-known show winner. My mares are the get of such renowned stallions as **Baron's Pride**, **Marcellus**, **Carthusian**, **Bydland**, and others of equal merit.

I have a nice lot of Young Stallions and Mares carrying the blood of the above stock for sale. They are big, good-quality animals and have been prize winners wherever shown. I intend to have a high-class exhibit at the Calgary and Edmonton Spring Shows next year.

Visitors to my Farm are Welcome. My Prices are Reasonable. Write Me.

W. W. WILSON, Veteran, Alberta

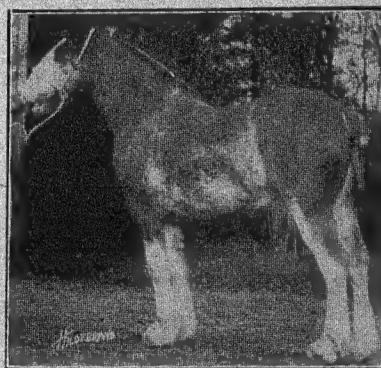
PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE

I will sell at reasonable prices a five-year-old stallion, by **Mogul**, 4452, two rising two years, by **Jipara**, 3986; also several Mares by the last-named sire. The mares are broken to harness and are in foal. These horses will improve your stock; they have size, quality, and action. Write or phone me.

ALLEN REID, R. R. No. 5, BRANDON, Man.



High-Class Clydesdales



I have for immediate sale a number of High-class Clydesdale Mares, all Registered, and some of them prize winners at the Calgary and Edmonton Spring and Summer Shows this year. These mares are sired by such well-known stallions as **Everlasting**, **Prince of Currachan**, **Lothian Again**, **Baron Marcus**, imp., and others, and a number of them are in foal. Also the three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, **Golden King Curiosity**, by **King Viviers**, by **Dunure James**, by **Hiawatha Godolphin**, by **Hiawatha**. This horse should do equally well in show ring or at stud. Write for particulars, or better still, come and see them.

ALEX. WEBSTER - - Lacombe, Alta.

The J. C. Ranch

Established 1883

The largest stud of pure-bred Clydesdales in Alberta to select from

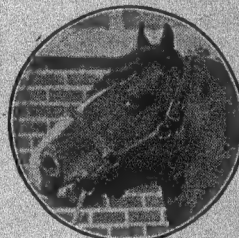
My stock horses are **PUTCHACHAM HERO**; sire, **Silver Cup**. **KING FAVORITE**; sire, **Superb Favorite**. **FLINT'S HEIR OF CROWFOOT**; sire, **Royal Favorite**; and **GALLANT PEER**.

I will sell **Putchacham Hero**, which I have used for the past seven years, or will exchange him for one of equal value. Anyone wanting a good stock horse should see the quality of his get. I am also offering a choice lot of Young Stallions at right prices. Pure-bred Mares, imported and Canadian-bred for sale, have been breeding Clydesdales in Alberta for 36 years, and the fact that buyers for the Belgian Government recently selected 50 head of Clark's Clydesdales for export, as well as a number of breeding mares, is ample proof of their quality. Raised on the open prairie; no hot-house stuff kept here. Write me.

John Clark Jr.

Box. 32

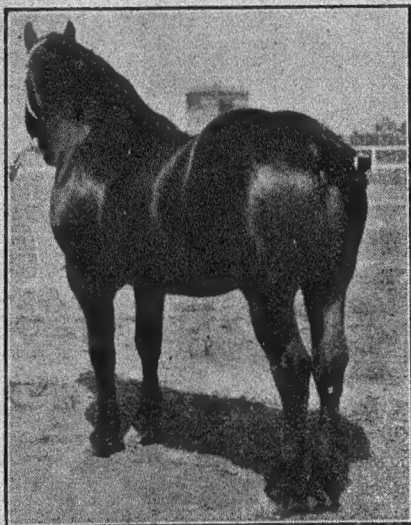
Gleichen Alta.



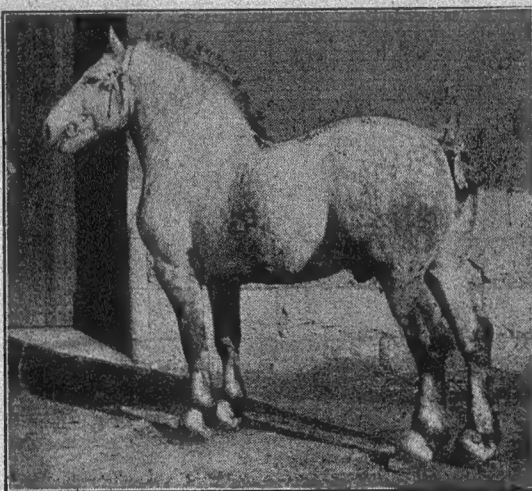
PERCHERONS

BELGIANS

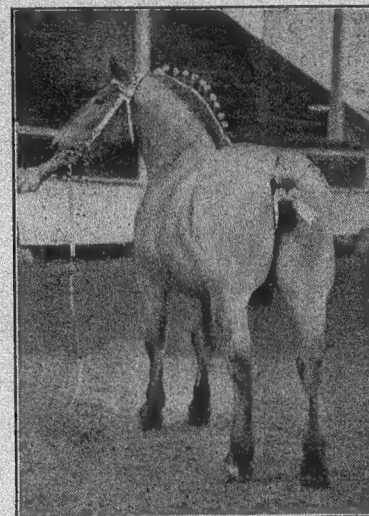
The Home of The Champions



Kiev II.
Reserve Champion Regina Summer Fair, 1919



Percheron Stallion, "George P," undefeated champion. Winner of Grand Championship at Regina Summer Exhibition, Regina Winter Fair, 1917, and Brandon Winter Fair, 1918.



Four-year-old Belgian Stallion, "Fox de Roosbeke," Grand Champion of the Breed at Saskatoon Exhibition, 1917, Regina Winter Fair, 1917, Brandon Winter Fair, 1918, and Regina Summer Fair, 1918

Besides the above stock and show horses, I have the big good quality Percheron, "Kiev," the sire of "Kiev II," also the two-year-old stallion **Sultan**, and the three-year-old filly **Mandy Lee**, both 1919 Regina Summer Fair prize winners and both by the same horse. No other firm in Canada can show the get of the same sire, of such admitted show yard merit. I have also the great show yard and breeding proposition the Canadian bred three-year-old Belgian stallion **Paul de Montignies**, by imp. Canadienne. My stallions run 80 per cent. and over as foal getters. This is a splendid opportunity to get a real show or stock horse.

DR. CHARLES HEAD, 2017 Angus Street, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES

We have just received at our Edmonton Barns a new shipment of Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallions.

We have always on hand from 15 to 20 Registered Percheron Mares. These mares are NOT tailenders, such as breeders are anxious to sell so they can reserve their best young mares for their own herd. Our mares are the choice animals from recognized herds recently dispersed in the States.

Our Young Stallions are the best that careful, experienced buyers could find in the best breeding districts in America. They are all inspected by the Stallion Enrollment Board before they are sold.

Our winnings at the Calgary and Edmonton Spring Horse Shows, last year, include, at the former, in Percherons, Stallions: First prize, four-year old; Fifth prize, three-year-old; Third prize, two-year-old; and Second prize, aged mare. Second prize, aged Shire stallion. Belgians, Stallions: Third and Fourth in aged class, Second in three-year-olds; First in two-year-olds; First in aged mares. Reserve Champion stallion and Grand Champion mare. Edmonton: First prize, two-year-old Clydesdale filly. Percherons, Stallions: First, Second and Fourth in aged class; Third Fourth, Fifth and Sixth in three-year-olds; Second in two-year-olds; First, Second and Third in aged mares; Third prize, aged Shire stallion. Belgians, Stallions: Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth in aged class; First and Second in three-year-olds; First in two-year-olds; and Second in aged mares. Reserve Championship in both stallions and mares; while at the Edmonton Summer Show we also were heavy prize winners.

We can sell you good young stallions at reasonable prices, cheaper than you can buy as good a horse from any other firm.

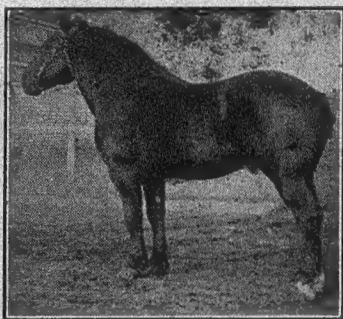
We give Credit to responsible parties, or will take in payment good Draft Geldings or Mares.

R. F. DYGERT CO. LTD.

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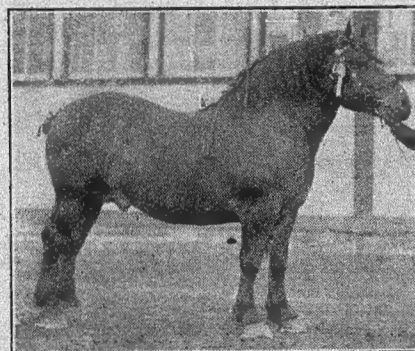
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Stallion Barn Phone: 1234.
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STAR II—First in Four-year-old Percheron Class at Calgary Spring Show, 1919, and First in Aged Class and Reserve Grand Champion at Edmonton Spring Show, 1919.

VANSTONE & ROGERS



LEONARD
Belgian Stallion, weighing 2,400 pounds. First in his class, and Champion of the Breed at Calgary Spring Show, 1919. This horse was sold at a long figure.

Importers of
Percherons
Clydesdales
and
Belgians

Canada's Largest Percheron Importers
Canada's Largest Clydesdale Dealers
Canada's Largest Belgian Importers

For sale at present time—A few real high-class Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian Stallions, all ages, the majority of them prize winners; also a few good mares. The Clydesdale stallions all weigh around 1,900 pounds.

PERCHERON MARES—A car load of personally-selected females due to arrive at our Calgary branch shortly. Make a point of looking them over.

We have a number of horses which will suit you at Grenfell, Sask.; Yorkton, Sask.; and Gilbert Plains, Man. See our representative at these points.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS—From imported stock. Write for full particulars and terms of our Stallion Guarantee.

Calgary Branch,
A. A. McDonald, Mgr.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
NORTH BATTLEFORD SASK.

GREGORY FARM

The Home of Great Sires

PERCHERONS BERKSHIRES

We show what we grow from

CARNOT 66666

our senior stud sire, which has an unrivalled show record, having defeated every stallion that has ever been shown against him. We have for sale sons and daughters of this great horse out of prize-winning mares carrying the best of pedigree. These are outstanding animals and proving exceptionally good breeders.

THE CORSA BRED BERKSHIRES

are known all over the American continent. They are strong in the blood of Masterpiece, 77000, Superlins, 136000, and their sons. Royal Superlins II (now in service). If you want a high-class stock Boar, or some females which will win themselves, and produce winners—write us.

GOOD BLOOD TELLS

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WHITE HALL :: GREEN CO., ILL.

Horses! Horses! HORSES!

Special Unreserved Auction Sale at Alberta Stock Yards Calgary, on

Friday, December 12, 1919, at 1 o'clock. This sale will mark the opening of the New Pavilion at the Stock Yards and will comprise:—

300 Head

including a car load of broken, halter-broken, and range horses. The above horses are an exceptionally good, well-bred bunch, and if you have lots of feed now is the time to purchase these horses. We do all loading and shipping free of charge.

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A. Layzell Company Limited

Auctioneers: A. Layzell and J. W. Durno

Keep this Date well in Mind as this will be the Only Advertisement to Appear of this Sale.



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Sold and Exported to England.

Bar U Percherons

Bigger and Better

Carefully applied knowledge, strict adherence to natural laws enables us to produce year after year better results in our Percheron breeding operations. In urging you to look over our Stallions we advise in your own interest. You will find here better value for less money, a wider range to choose from, a better type of horse.

Address:

A. FLEMING, High River, Alberta.

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GEORGE LANE, G. I. & FARES LTD.
PERISKO, ALBERTA, CANADA.

Address:

GEO. LANE, Calgary, Alberta.

The Largest Herd of Pure-Bred Percherons in the World

FARMERS!

BREED PERCHERONS

There are markets for hundreds of thousands of good draft grade Percheron horses. Make your horse-breeding the most profitable work on the farm by breeding Percherons.

The Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association

W. H. WILLSON, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

Write for Literature.

DO YOU NEED A GOOD PERCHERON?

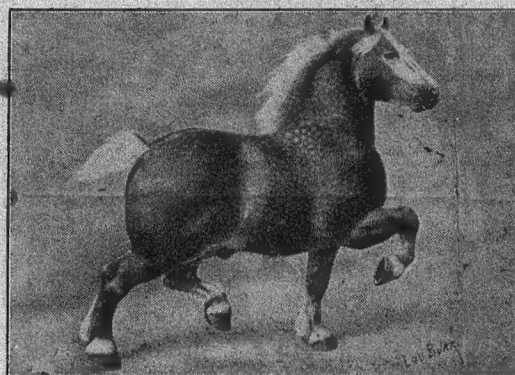
Whether Stallions or Mares, I have the kind, with size and quality, that were sired by draft stallions and will produce real drafters. Stud headed by Illico, a well-known prize winner at Alberta fairs, and Emperor, a massive three-year-old son of Pinson.

Write for prices on any of my young Stallions or Fillies. My Business is to Breed Percherons and Sell them

W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde, Alta.



Special Offer for 30 days



In order to make room for a fresh consignment we are making a special offer of high-class Percheron Stallions and Mares, including the prize-winner, Marquisat, imp., by Ichor; Dakota Chief, four years old, by Kalqueur, a splendid, showy, two-year-old North Star, by the same sire; also a number of high-class Mares, the majority of them bred to good sires. We don't care where you go or whose stock you see, we would like to have you compare them with ours before you buy. Our prices and terms will suit you.

WRITE US
TROTTER & TROTTER,
Brandon, Man.

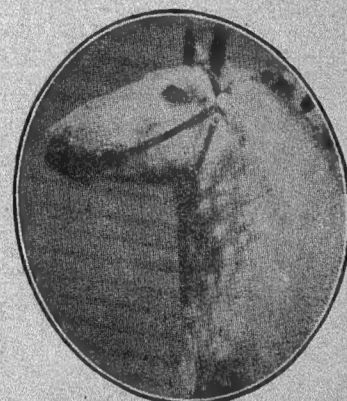
DEVINE'S PERCHERONS

I have recently opened a Branch Barn at Brandon, Man., and have always on hand a large number of high-class Percheron Stallions of the choicest breeding. Many of these horses have been prizewinners at the best State Fairs. New importations expected early in new year. Write me regarding them, also my terms of payment, guarantee and insurance plan. These will satisfy you.

My Motto is, "A Square Deal to All"

Hundreds of satisfied customers. Let me tell you about the impregnation method of breeding mares.

W. H. DEVINE - Brandon, Man.



Maple Valley Stock Farm

Pure-Bred

Percherons
Shorthorns
Chester White Pigs
Suffolk Down Sheep
Toulouse Geese
Bronze Turkeys
Buff Orpingtons
Guinea Fowl
Scotch Collies



STAR OF THE WEST



J. H. CROWE

Breeder and importer of Pure-bred **PERCHERONS** of the right kind. Stallions, ranging from six months to four years, sired by such horses as Kilaqueur, a Chicago Champion, and Star of the West, Brandon Champion. Mares imported direct from France. Also two colts out of the mare which won the Championship at Brandon Winter Fair, 1917. Stock to sell, all ages. Buy a colt and mature your own stallion; break him to your own liking, at your own terms and your own price. The kind that will wear a lifetime. Write me.

Gilbert Plains, Man.

MAPLE GLEN STOCK FARM PURE-BRED PERCHERONS



Some of my Prize Winners this summer; also winners of Silver Cup for best Percheron exhibit.

I am offering for sale **ONE STALLION**, rising 5 years, an International winner. **TWO STALLIONS**, rising 3 years. **TWO STALLIONS**, rising 2 years. **TWO MARES**, rising 4 years, in foal. Also **MAUD**, 11 years, and **QUEEN**, 12 years, both in foal. the foundation of my herd; which have raised 15 colts in eight years and won enough ribbons to nearly cover them.

Also a 36-56 **GEIZER SEPARATOR**, in good repair; run four years.

WRITE FOR PRICES

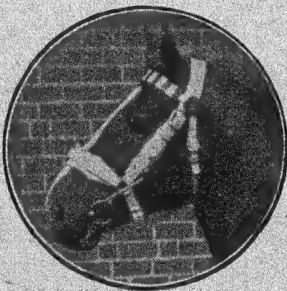
M. E. VANCE, Box 2, CRANDALL, MAN.

BELGIANS

Stud headed by Monseur, by the \$47,500 Champion, Farceur, and the sire of the Champion, Paramount Flashwood. Monseur is also a half-sister to Paramount Selma, the third-prize mare at Chicago International, last year.

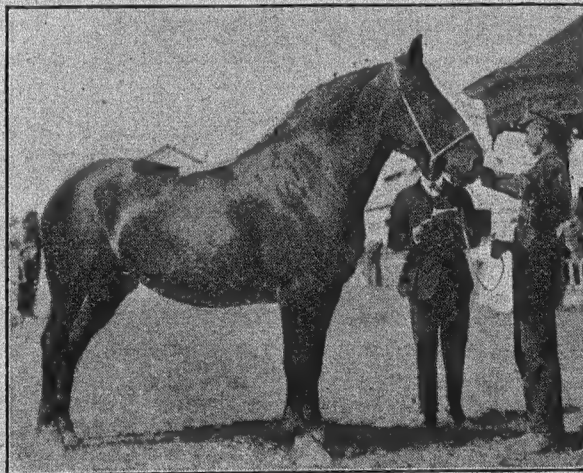
My Belgian females number over 20 head, five of them of Farceur stock; others are by Bismarek, Good Luck, and sires of equally-renowned merit. Many of my females were prize winners at Brandon Winter Fair and Regina Summer Fair this year. I have some mares and young stallions for sale, or I will trade the stallions for good work-horses. Write me.

ROBERT THOMAS
GRANDORA - - - SASK.



The Arlington Stock Farm

The Home of the Belgians



LILLIAN LOUVAIN

Four-year-old Champion Female of the Breed at Regina Summer Show, 1918.

We have acquired a reputation for breeding and raising Belgian Horses with all the qualifications and characteristics which go to make the ideal horse.

We have a few Young Stallions for Sale at most reasonable prices. They possess extra bone, quality and breeding. The Belgian cross on grade mares gets you the saleable kind of gelding. Our Belgian Mares have also quality, underpinning, size and weight.

Write us for Prices and Terms.

The Farm is reached from Govan or Cymric, on the Pheasant Hill Branch, C.P.R.

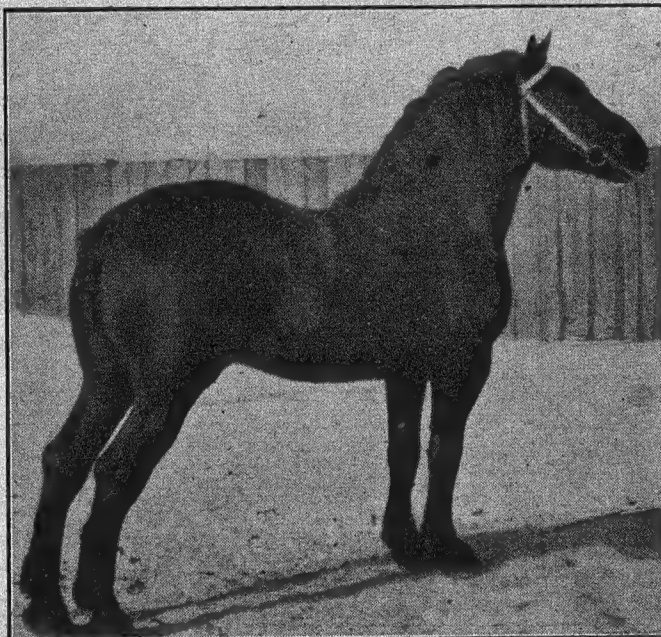
A. A. Downey, Govan Sask.

C. D. ROBERTS

CARL ROBERTS

NELSON ROBERTS

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We have a complete line of both Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares of clean bone, and the very best of breeding, including young studs from Jalap and Lagos, American champions.

Also we have fine Canadian-bred young studs and fillies from Canada's champion stud, Kolombin, that made a clean sweep in 1916 through the Canadian circuit.

We have the champion Belgian mare at the spring show at Brandon; also the filly, Lagorine, that was first in the open class, defeating the first prize filly at Brandon's futurity.

Our barns are filled with the kind and quality that when one is sold in a community it serves as our best advertisement and brings us other sales.

We don't claim to sell the most horses in Canada, but do claim to sell the most good ones. That spells satisfied customers.

We have no stool pigeons, costing thousands of dollars for a bait, like the Butchers' International fat steers, selling twenty head, all supposed to be the coveted prize beef. Our motto is to buy the best we can find and we use only the best sires and dams in our breeding. We invite inspection of our stock, and, upon investigation, our prices will be found right.

WRITE US YOUR WANTS

C. D. ROBERTS & SONS

City Phone West 103

254 Belvedere St., Winnipeg

The Berry Creek Ranch

Canada's Largest Stud of Pure-bred Shire Horses

Sires in Service:

Holdenby Gollydam

by Ratcliffe Conquering King, by Lockinge Forest King, which was six times champion of England and sired 113 winners.



SOME OF THE GOOD SHIRES ON OUR RANCH

Holdenby Gollydam

was bred by the Duke of Westminster and was First and Champion in England as a two-year-old.

Another of our good young stallions is **Colony Warrior**, out of a \$5,000 Old Country Mare which won championships at Toronto, Ottawa and Chicago. Get some of this blue blood from such foundation stallions as **Honest Tom**, **What's Wanted**, etc. Our Mares are a very select lot, many of them descended from **Nateby Triumph** by **Gimthorpe Advance**, a noted Old Country winner, and first and champion at Toronto. For the man who has half or three-quarter-bred

Clydesdales there is no cross so effective in producing big marketable horses as a Shire stallion, and both our stallions and mares possess the tops, middles, clean legs and good feet which are essential to the present-day Shire.

Stock, all ages, both sexes, to sell. One hundred head to choose from; also well-bred grade mares and geldings. For particulars write

J. W. FORSTER & SONS - Nateby, Alberta



ROSEMOUNT FARM

The Home of Saskatchewan's Largest Hereford Herd

Fairfax Herefords

Ingleside Herefords

The names that have made Herefords famous:—

Ronald Fairfax, 21511	Lord Fairfax, 14160	Perfection Fairfax, 10744
	Belle Britisher, 12649	La Fleeta, 13398, by Nobleman, 13396
		Britisher 2nd, 12633
		Bell Donald 75th, 8821, by Beau Donald, 2091
Rosemark Ingleside 38th, 14689	Bonnie Brae 21st, 9715	Bonnie Bray 3rd, 2497
	Roseleaf 8th of Ingleside 8090	Petunia, 9692
		Bourton Ingleside, 2410
		Roseleaf of Ingleside, 6617

Willow Spring Gay, by Gay Lad 40th, of the well known Collicut breeding.

We still have a few choice heifers and young bulls for sale, sired by **Ronald Fairfax**, also some cows in calf to this bull. Our aged cows are all by the imported sires **Mighty Ruler**, 1715, and **Albert**, 2859. We ask intending purchasers before deciding to buy, to examine carefully the breeding of the above herd bulls; for instance, the grand sire, of **Ronald Fairfax, 21511**, is **Perfection Fairfax, 10744**, who for years held an unbeaten record in the show ring in America. The grand sire of **Rosemark Ingleside 38th, 14689**, is **Bourton Ingleside, 2410**, a grand animal who for three years in succession was grand champion bull at Toronto Exhibition.

This is a splendid opportunity for Hereford breeders to obtain some high-class animals at reasonable prices. Inspection invited. Visitors always welcome.

C. J. L. FIELD & SONS, Proprietors
Moosomin - Sask.

80 SCOTCH SHORTHORNS 80

Great Combination Sale

of Dr. Patrick's Entire Herd, and L. A. Bowes' 1919 Calf Crop, together with many Scotch Bred Heifers and Young Cows

CALGARY, CANADA, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1919
DURING THE WEEK OF THE CALGARY FAT STOCK SHOW

Three Clippers—Bull Calf, Yearling Heifer and Five-year-old Cow. **Four Duchesses** under five years old. **Five Nonpareils**—(females) 1 Calf, 2 Two-year-olds, and 2 Four-year-olds. **Four Countesses**—(females) Calf, Yearling, Two-year-old, and Five-year-old. **Three Lavenders**—One and Two-year-old Heifers. **Three Campbell Minas**—Cow, four years old; 2 Yearlings. **Three Bra-with Buds**—1 Four-year-old, 2 Two-year-olds. **Three Autumn Rose**—(females) Yearling, Two-year-old, and Five-year-old. **Two Mayflower**—(females) under five years. **One Ramsden**—Heifer, 1 year old. **Three Matchless**—(females) Calf, and 2 Two-year-olds.

One Lancaster Two-year-old Heifer. **Two Fanny** Heifers, three years old. **One Crimson Flower**, Four years old. **One Meadow Flower**, Five years old. **One Ballechin Daisy**, Two years old. **Two Campbell Rosebuds**—Yearling Heifers. **Twelve Scotch Bulls**—Sired by Village Marquis, Missie's Prince, or Crown Reserve, ages from 6 to 18 months.

In addition we will sell several Scotch-topped Bulls and Heifers, 5 Dual-purpose Females, two with records.

GUARANTEE—All the females over two years old are in calf to Village Marquis, or Crown Reserve, two prize-winning, fashionably-bred bulls.

CROWN RESERVE, 3 years' old, No. 109963, will also be sold at this Sale
L. A. BOWES' Show Herd is included in the above.

Write for your Catalogue to **O. H. PATRICK**, or **L. A. BOWES**, Calgary, Alta.

STEED'S SHORTHORNS

Alberta's Largest Imported
.. .. Shorthorn Herd

HERD BULLS:

Dale Gladiator 122714 **Lord Gloster by Prince Gloster 109652**
Claret Knight 125045 **Gloster Snowball 12732**

These bulls represent some of the choicest blood lines of the breed. The herd of breeding females represent such well-known tribes as **Broadhooks, Butterflies, Rosebuds, Lavenders, Missies, Mysies, Lancasters, Gracefuls, Jilts, Waterloos** and others, and contains 61 head of imported cows.



Some of the good females in my herd



DALE GLADIATOR 122714
Sire Dale Clarion by Double Dale, by Avondale

I recently purchased the shorthorn herd of Allen Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta., which comprised some choicely-bred females.

I am offering for sale

50 Head of Young Cows and Heifers
3 and 4-Years Old

in calf or with calf at foot, and re-bred to **Clipper Knight, imp.** (my late herd bull) by **Red Knight** or to one of my other herd bulls. Also

A FEW HIGH-CLASS YOUNG BULLS

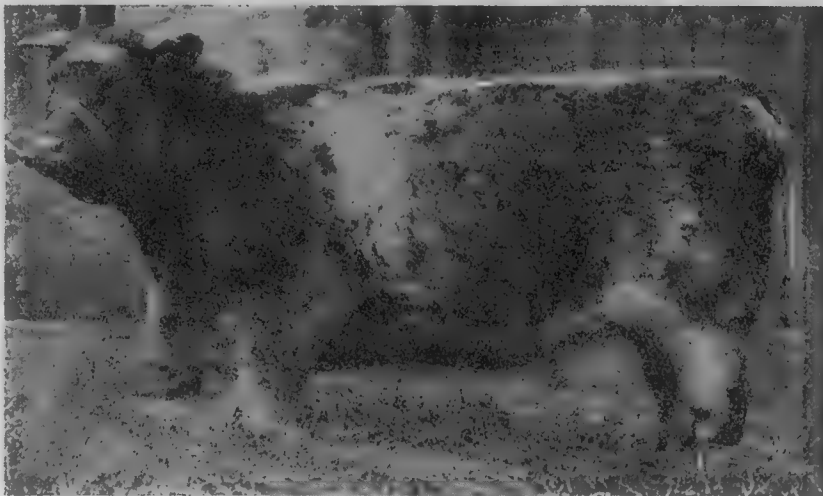
the majority ready for service, and many of them got by old country sires.

VISITORS CORDIALLY INVITED

RESIDENCE PHONE:
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A. M. STEED, 1408 6th Avenue E., Lethbridge, Alta.

The WRIGHT FARMS Drinkwater, Sask.



ANOKA TOPSMAN 129760

Our Shorthorn herd is headed by **Anoka Topsman** by **Lavender Sultan** by **Sultan Stamp** by **White Hall Sultan**, and **Escana Favourite** by **Right Sort**, dam **Escana Bessie** by **Royal Favourite**.

**Shorthorn
Cattle**

**Berkshire
Swine**

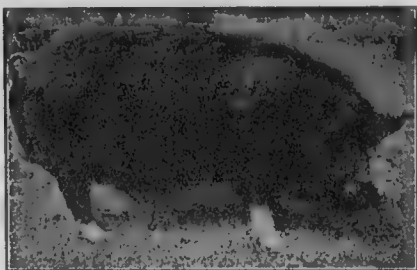
**Suffolk
Sheep**



ESCANA FAVOURITE, by RIGHT SORT

The females are of the choicest breeding and quality from such families as Missies, Lancasters, Augustas, Roan Lady, Clippers, Marr Mauds, Duchess of Gloster, Brawith Buds, Broadhooks, Elizas, Victorias, Secrets, and others. Some stock for sale.

The **Berkshire** herd is headed by **Rookwood Rival 6th** by **Rival Champion's Best**, and **Ames Rival 171st**. The sows are a fine selection from the celebrated herds at Rookwood, Spicer's, The Hood and The Iowana Farms. Stock for sale at attractive prices. Both sexes, all ages.



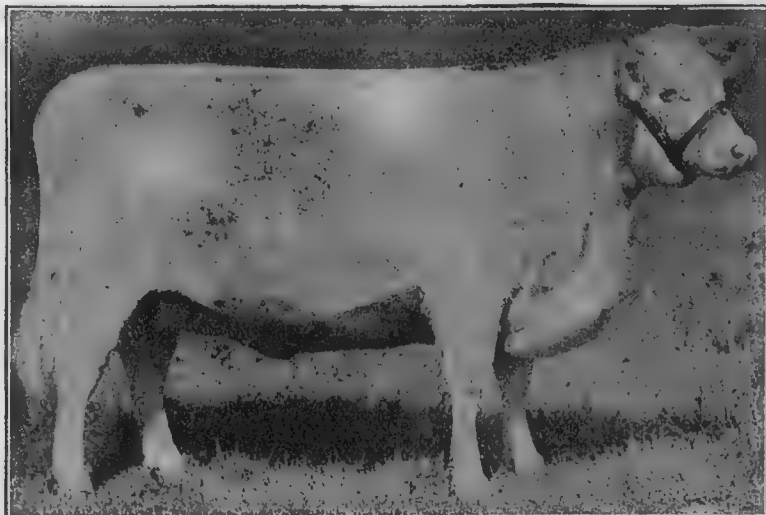
We Carry a high-class line of
IMPORTED SUFFOLK SHEEP

Write for further information regarding
any of our herds

THE WRIGHT FARMS

**R. A. WRIGHT
Manager**

Drinkwater, Sask.



LAVENDER 47th, 139096.

Grand Champion Shorthorn Female, Canadian National Exhibition, 1919. Sold November 20, at Brandon Shorthorn Congress Sale, for \$5,000.

The Farmer's Breed

SHOW-RING successes are not a safe criterion by which to judge the actual merits of a breed.

The true test of merit is what a breed is capable of doing on the farm and on the open market.

In a test at the Kansas Experiment Station, steers by Shorthorn bulls were the only

ones to show a profit.

Shorthorn steers go to market weighing more for age than steers of any other sort, and command top market prices.

Prominent ranchers have increased the size of their cattle and their profits by using Shorthorn bulls.

Why not increase your profits?

Write the Secretary for free publications and get your name on our free mailing list. It will pay you.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

W. A. DAYDEN, President, Brooklin, Ont. G. E. DAX, Secretary, Box 285, Guelph, Ont.

Alameda Stock Farm SHORTHORNS AND SHETLANDS



IN SHORTHORNS I have for immediate sale around a dozen females, from calves up to seven years old. A number of them have calves at foot, or heavy in calf. Included in this lot are some well-bred heifers, coming one year old, from good families, and from dams the progeny of such well-known sires as **Diamond Cup**, and **Oakland Star**, imp. I have also a January bull calf, a thick, low-set individual by **Aston**, by **Royal Pilgrim**; also a two-year-old next March, by the same sire, out of a Missie cow.

IN SHETLAND PONIES I have six two-year-olds, broken to ride or drive, and suitable for children; also eight colts, newly weaned. Pony Carts and Harness, just the thing for school children. **WRITE ME.**

R. H. SCOTT - Alameda, Sask.

Uphill Stock Farm

Registered Shorthorns, Leicesters,
Berkshires, Yorkshires



Herd Bull, **MERRY HOPE**, by Archer's Hope; dam, Secret, bred by W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.

Our breeding herd comprises, among others, representatives of the well-known Scotch families, Marchioness, Struan Marchioness, Butterfly, Lovely, Secret, Mina, etc. We offer for sale some choice Two-year-old Shorthorn Heifers, some open (but will be bred if desired); others bred to Merry Hope; also Three Young Bulls, by Royal Heir, a Duthie Webster bull, and a few April and May Calves.

In **LEICESTER SHEEP** we offer some very fine Shearling Ewes from the herd of James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.; also some Ram Lambs. Anyone wishing to secure a ram for next season can purchase one from us now at a very reasonable price. Note—All the dams of the Shearling Ewes offered above are sired by an imported ram, and the ewes themselves are by Whitelaw Matt, 8052.

BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE HOGS

Write for full particulars.

Pedigrees furnished promptly.

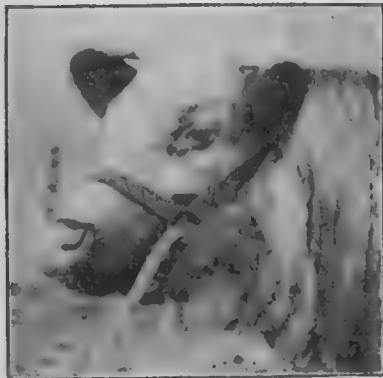
JOHN STRACHAN & SON

POPE, MAN.

Ship from
G.T.P. or C.N.R.

Phone Hamiota Exchange
88, ring 2

THE VAN HORNE FARM SHORTHORNS



This herd was founded 16 years ago by the late Sir Wm. Van Horne, when selections were made from the herds of W. D. Flatt, Hon. M. H. Cochrane and the Watts.

The high quality of the herd has been maintained by the use of such high-class bulls as

SPICY MARQUIS, imp. PRINCE SUNBEAM, imp.
SHENLEY ADONIS, imp., and MARGRAVE, imp.

Our herd of females are choicely bred, representing such well-known Scotch families as Princess Royal, Matchless, Lovelys, and Lester Prides.

We offer for sale some young bulls and females, the get of Royal Bandsman, and the Lavender-bred bull, Count Lavender, 100569, a grand-son of Cicely's Pride.

The most economical method of raising the standard of your herd is by the use of a good bull. See our supply, thick-fleshed, highly-bred heifers.

YORKSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS, BOTH SEXES
Order Now for Spring Delivery

J. R. OASTLER
Manager

East Selkirk
Man.

Scotch-Bred .. SHORTHORNS

HERD HEADED BY
Lavender Count and Rosewood II.

We have
Shorthorns
as good
as they
grow



In breeding
and quality
they
withstand
inspection

Rosewood 2nd, one of our Herd Bulls,
Champion Shorthorn Bull at the Brandon
Bull Sale, 1918, and purchased for \$2,200.
(Photo taken a year ago.)

In establishing this herd we were careful to make selections of a class of matrons which would be considered representative of the breed, and these and their descendants, combine to make one of the well-bred, desirable collections of the breed. From these are being produced a class of cattle that are breed improvers.

Our herd bulls are of Scotch breeding and are remarkable sires.

We have some stock to sell. Inspection of our herd invited.

Farm 2½ miles south of Poplar Point

If writing for Prices, address

McMillan Bros.

426 Grain Exchange - Winnipeg, Man.

Clydesdales AND Shorthorns



My stock horse is Morpheus, by Everlasting; dam, Zenetta, by Pandoras Prince, by Prince Alexander. I have some good young mares and a rising two-year-old stallion for sale.

In Shorthorns, my herd bull is Clara's Pride, a Marr-Clara, out of Oakbluff Melba; dam, Melba, imp., by Prince Ideal, whose dam was a well-known Chicago winner. The families represented in my females are Claretts, Rosebuds, Clementinas, Lavenders, and others. I have some high-class young bulls for sale, fit to head any herd; also some good calves.

WRITE FOR PRICE AND DESCRIPTION

J. G. WASHINGTON & SON, Ninga, Man.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to having sold my farm, I find it necessary to dispose of my

SHORTHORN HERD

of nearly 40 head, and am therefore offering for immediate sale, by private treaty, stock of all ages, both sexes. My herd bull is **Sunnyside Drewry**, sired by Roan Marquis, out of Sunnyside Cherry, and is a straight Campbell-Clementina. Some of the heifers are bred to Royal Bandsman, by Bandsman, imp., dam by Shenley Adonis. The herd carries the very best strains of Scotch blood. My females are high-class and will be sold very reasonably to clean up. Write me.

A. J. QUIGLEY - Hillcrest Stock Farm
SINTALUTA, SASK.

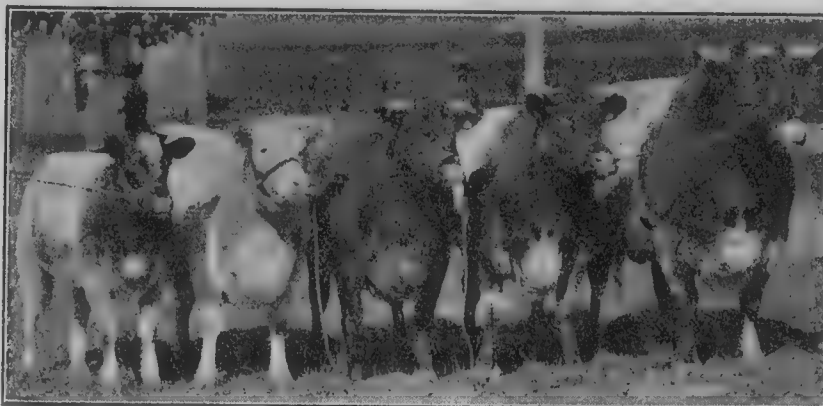
Fairview Shorthorns

THE HOME OF CANADA'S
CHAMPION HERD

HERD BULL:

Lancaster Lord 95837

sire, Archer's Hope, 80017;
dam, Mary Anne of Lancaster,
imp. Lancaster Lord was the
Canadian National Grand
Champion Bull of 1918, and a
strong prize winner at all
western shows in 1919.



My Champion Herd at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon, Regina, Toronto, and London this year.

Over 60 head
of bulls and
females to
choose
from

I am offering for sale a number of good Young Bulls of the best of breeding, all raised by myself, and from such sires as Oakland Star, Jubilee Star, Emma's Prince, and others. Also a number of Choice Females, all ages. Many of them show prospects, and all the proper Shorthorn type of today. I breed my show cattle and show my breeding cattle. I sold at the Western

Canada Shorthorn Sale, on November 20. My undefeated 1919 Grand Champion Heifer of Canada, Lavender 47th, bred and raised by myself, for \$5,000, the highest price ever received for a Shorthorn female in the Dominion. Come to my farm and see my cattle. My prices, quality considered, are reasonable.

JOHN G. BARRON

Carberry, Manitoba

High-class Shorthorns for Sale



Herd of 40, headed by **FANCY LORD**, sired by Heather King, imported by John Dryden. Females principally from such well-known Scotch families as Miss Ramsdens and Kahellas. These represent the highest type and bloodlines and are an exceptional aggregation of Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. I have for sale at the present time a few young bulls and females from the above stock, sired from females by selection, from the Van Horne Farms. **WRITE ME.**

GEO. ALLISON, BURNBANK, MANITOBA.

TRANBY SHORTHORNS



LAVENDER 47th

Herd headed by the
**Broadhooks Bull
Roseberry**

out of Duchess, imp., by
Sultan Stamp, by White-
Hall Sultan.

The Tranby Shorthorns are noted for excellence and quality, wherein individuality matches pedigree. All the most fashionable Scotch families are represented in my herd.

At the **WESTERN CANADA SHORTHORN SHOW and SALE**, held at **BRANDON**, on November 20, I purchased, for \$5,000 (the highest price ever paid in Canada), the Shorthorn heifer, **LAVENDER 47th**, bred by J. G. Barron, of Carberry, Man., and the unbeaten Champion Female of the Dominion this year.

This heifer will be shown from my herd at **Chicago International Livestock Exposition** this month. I have a few animals to dispose of of rare merit and richest blood lines, which should appeal strongly to the buyer of high-class Shorthorns. **Write me.**

Chas. G. Beeching
Tranby Stock Farm, De Winton, Alta.

Melrose Stock Farm

CLYDESDALES

SHORTHORNS LEICESTERS

SHETLAND PONIES

LIGHT HORSES



At the head of our Clydesdale stud we have **Enigma's Pride**, by Baron Enigma. Some good young Stallions and Mares for sale.

In Shorthorns, our herd headers are **Irvinedale Prince**, 123188, by **Gainford Select**, 90772; dam, **Irvinedale Lass**, 109506, tracing to **Merry Lass**, imp., and **Scotland Yet**, 94387. Some good young bulls, ready for service, from these sires, for sale.

In Leicesters, we have a few Ewes and Lambs to dispose of.

SHETLAND PONIES and LIGHT HORSES.

GEORGE RANKIN & SONS

Oakner

Phone 79, Ring 4,
Hamilton Exchange.

Manitoba

SHORTHORNS

Elphinstock Farm



I will offer for sale at the **Regina Spring Sale** half-a-dozen Choice Young Bulls and as many Heifers. The Heifers will be bred to **Vimy**, the Shenley-bred bull, purchased last spring at Regina.

R. J. Phin

Moosomin, Sask.

For Sale--The Good Shorthorn Bull,

Second to None, by Royal Commodore, out of Village Blossom, by Gold Drop; also some young bulls, all ages, got by him. Berkshires, some bred sows, and young stock.

STEVE C. SWIFT, VIKING, Alta.

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TANTALLON STOCK FARM SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

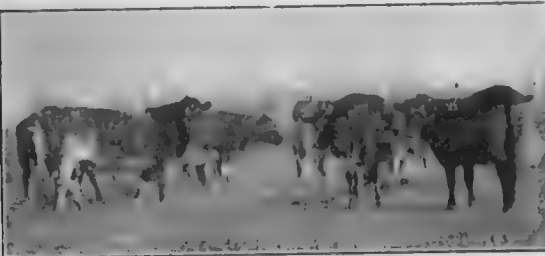


PART OF MY PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BREED

I have been breeding and raising good Shorthorns for 27 years. My herd is one of the largest and best collections of high-class females in Western Canada, being well and favorably known for its select breeding and superior qualities. They are straight Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle, from such families as Beauty, Jenny Lind, Isabella, Matchless, Croesus, etc. I have two good Young Bulls; also some Calves, both sexes, for immediate sale.

IN CLYDESDALES my stud is headed by Baron of Dowhill, by Baron O'Bucklyvie, and I have a choice lot of high-class breeding mares. Some Females for Sale; also a good Stallion Colt, rising two years.

R. M. DOUGLAS, TANTALLON, SASK.



Egremont Place Shorthorns

That are Right
and Bred Right

Herd Bull:

Baron Lavender, 110964

Some of my Shorthorn Females.
Sire, Baron Robson, 608484; dam, Lavender, Light, 92202. Choice selection in cows and heifers. Shropshire Sheep—Rams and Ewes, all ages.

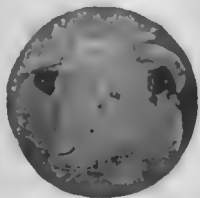
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HEIFERS, COWS, SHEEP

We can supply buyers with Alberta-bred Cattle and Sheep in car lots, shipped anywhere. All stock personally inspected by a member of the firm. We are the largest shippers of livestock in Alberta.

Breeders of Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep

Wade & Jack

BOX U, STOCK YARDS

CALGARY, ALTA.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Two Great Bulls:—

OAK BLUFF HERO, by Imp. Oakland Star, and WILLOW RIDGE MARQUIS, by Imp. Gainford Marquis.

Bulls, Cows and Heifers always for sale at most reasonable prices. Special offering at present in bulls from nine months to two years old. Pay the farm a visit. Farm ten miles south-west Calgary, on Priddis' trail. Stock shipped from Calgary, C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P.

NORMAN HARRISON

Priddis, Alta.

The 1920 Edmonton Spring Livestock Show will be a **BIG FAT STOCK SHOW**

\$1,100 will be offered in a class with 6 prizes for the best 15 fat steers, 1,100 lbs., or over, owned by one exhibitor.

\$430 is offered in one class for the best 5 steers over 1,100 lbs., owned by one exhibitor.

\$430 is offered for the best 5 steers under 1,100 lbs.

Similar prizes are offered for groups of 5 yearling wethers and 5 lambs, and for 10 shearling wethers and 10 lambs.

In Swine, the class will call for 5 bacon hogs.

Liberal Prizes also offered for Dressed Carcasses of Sheep and Swine.

In Poultry, 7 prizes, starting with \$25 for the first, are offered for the best 24 fat chickens.

These Special Prizes are Offered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Dealers Barred from Exhibiting.

Calf Feeding Competition for Children

About \$2,000 will be offered in a Calf Feeding Competition, including both beef and dairy breeds. Children must assume full care and feeding of their calves on January 1, 1920.

Pig Feeding Competition for Children

Over \$750 will be offered in a Pig Feeding Competition for Children.

Now is the Time to Look Over your Flocks and Herds and Select Your Entries.

Write for Fat Stock and Calf Feeding Competition Prize List, which will be issued in October.

Edmonton Exhibition Association Limited
J. R. McINTOSH, President. W. J. STARK, Manager.

Prolific Berkshires

The Wonderful Record of Robhoods Champion 2nd

The sensation of the 1919 Western Canada Fair Circuit, Grand Champion at the 1919 Edmonton Exhibition, unquestionably the largest and best Berkshire Show ever held in Canada. For the past two years litters sired by him have swept the boards at Calgary and Edmonton Summer Fairs. His "get" have never failed to win the Red Ribbon in the "Get of Sire Class." Barrows, sired by him, won First and Second alive, and First and Second dressed; also the Pen Class at the last Calgary Winter Fair. Litters sired by him averaged eight pigs to the litter raised in 1919.

We have been sold out of both Boars and Sows for months, but we hope to have a larger number in 1920.

We announce the purchase of

AMES RIVAL 199th

Junior Champion at the recent Iowa State Fair

Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd.
MEDICINE HAT ALBERTA

Willow Springs Ranch



Frank Collicut

Canada's Largest Hereford Herd 600 Registered Herefords

Herd Sires---GAY LAD 16th, cost \$20,000; GAY LAD 40th, cost \$11,900; GOVERNOR HADLEY, FAIRFAX PERFECTION and others.



Gay Lad 16th, Grand Champion Hereford Bull at the 1919 Calgary and Edmonton Summer Show

My cattle are the kind which will satisfy the most critical and meet the requirements of the most discriminate buyer. They are thick fleshed, mature early and have scale, bone and character. If you want to infuse the best of Hereford blood into your herd, get one of my calves from such sires



View of Buildings on Willow Springs and some of my Cattle

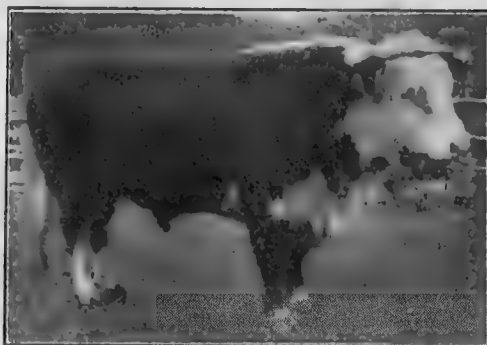
noted above. All raised under natural conditions. My females show the best of blood lines and individuality. Stock all ages, both sexes, for sale. Write me. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested to visit my Ranch and inspect these great individuals.

Ranch at Crossfield, Alta., C. & E. Line C.P.R.

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636 11th Ave. W.
Calgary, Alberta.

Exmoor Herefords



DON PERFECTION

Herd Headers:

Senior,

Beau Robert
13846

a son of Drumsticks

Junior,

Don Perfection
25362

Our herd numbers over 100 head and are a most attractive lot of cattle, raised under natural conditions which produce healthy, hardy individuals, while they possess the best of blood lines, individuality, conformation, and character.

Our young stock are ready to step into your herd and make money for you from the beginning. We have for sale 15 Young Bulls, coming two years old, and a large selection of Cows and Heifers, all ages. All female stock sold as in calf are guaranteed to be in calf. Every animal sold guaranteed a breeder and free from Tuberculosis and other diseases. Special attention to mail orders. Prices ranging from Yearling Heifers at \$95 to \$225 for Heifers and Cows in Calf to one of our bulls.

Freight Paid on Purchases of Three or More Head.

Visitors Interested Cordially Invited.

MIRROR—G.T.P. Calgary-Edmonton; or ALIX—C.P.R. Lacombe-Stettler Branch.

PYM BROS., Mirror, Alta.

HEREFORDS



ALBERTA FAIRFAX

WE have, at present, for sale some choice Young Bulls and Heifers of Alberta Don 2nd, 18530, breeding. Our heifers over two years old are bred to Jay Fairfax and Alberta Fairfax, 34643. We have 20 head of good Yearling Heifers, a very even and uniform bunch. The bulls are ranging in age from six to twenty months old.

Also Cows, safe in calf, at all ages. We have part of our pure-bred bunch at Vernon, B.C., on the Cold Stream Ranch, where B.C. buyers can purchase acclimated stock. Come and see our stock, or write.

Thos. Baird & Sons

RED WILLOW

::

ALBERTA

ARM RIVER STOCK FARM

Herefords of Most Acceptable Type.

Herd bulls in use—Martin Fairfax, by Perfection Fairfax; Britisher Jr., by Britisher, imp.; and Beau Donald 203.

The Females

in this herd are of exceptional individual merit, and of the very best blood lines. They are the heavy-boned, thick-meated kind, with lots of scale and quality, and are raised under normal conditions.



MARTIN FAIRFAX, ONE OF OUR HERD BULLS

We can sell you just now some Extra Good Young Bulls or Heifers or some really Choice Cows.

An Important Hereford Event

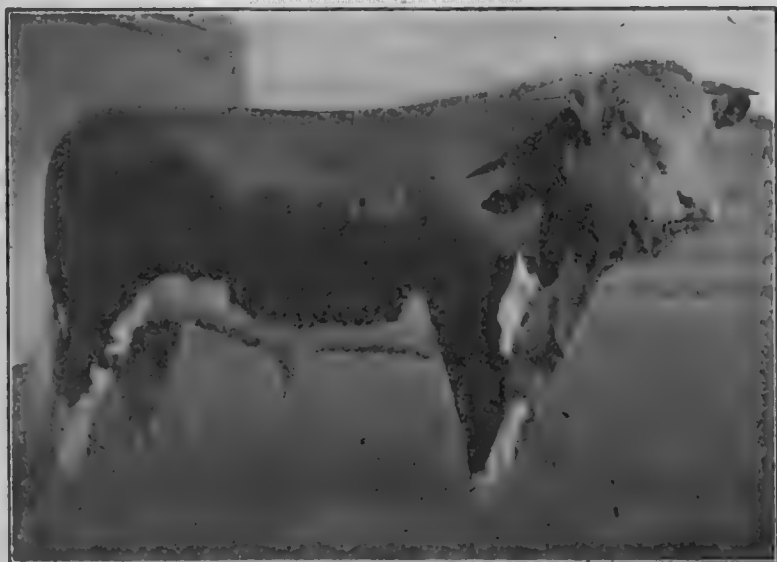
We will hold our second draft sale of Young Bulls and Heifers through the Association Sales to be held in Regina next March. No greater opportunity will be presented in Western Canada for obtaining high-class well-bred stock. Keep this sale in mind.

GEORGE E. FULLER, Proprietor,
MIDNAPORE, ALTA.

W. H. GIBSON, Manager,
GIRVIN, SASK.

Ratherne Farm Herefords

HERD HEADED BY



LORD FAIRFAX 5TH, 25079

Junior Champion in 1917 throughout Western Canada. Grandson of the great Perfection Fairfax, the "King of Hereford Sires" and out of Miss Brae 38th, winner in her class at Chicago International.

Some High-class Females and Young Stock for Sale.

Ratherne Farm

CLOVER BAR

ALBERTA

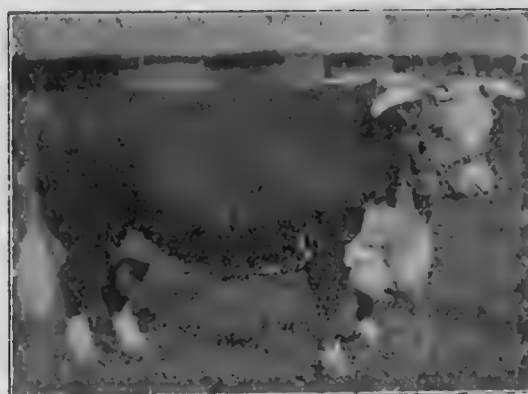
J. A. BANKIN, Manager

J. C. SHERRY, Owner.

Echo Grove Stock Farm

Second Draft Sale of High Class

Herefords



During the
week of
Brandon
Winter
Fair,
March
1920

We will sell a large consignment of High-class Herefords, and some Good Bulls, at the above sale.

The females on the Echo Grove Stock Farm are a carefully chosen aggregation, selected for breeding, quality, character, size and pedigree. They embrace the most popular Hereford strains. They have been strong winners at some of the big western fairs during the past few years in competition with the best the breed produces.

Our bulls are selected for their wealth of bone, scale, vigor, richness of breeding and quality.

STOCKS FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

James I. Moffat - Carroll, Man.

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, E. D. COLQUETTE, JOHN W. WARD, P. M. ABEL and MARY P. McCALLUM.

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No. 49

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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THE GUIDE POST



The political outlook in Canada in the present critical time of transition is a matter of keen interest and concern throughout the whole country. The life of the Canadian people, as of all the other peoples in the world, has broken away from the past. A new re-organization of the national life is plainly on the way. In the present issue of The Guide a wide range of subjects having a direct bearing on the outlook is dealt with.

The records of the two old parties which have made Canadian political history, are reviewed in an article by W. J. Healy, which furnishes the material on which to base an answer to the question standing as its title: Is There Any Connection Left Remaining Now Between Partyism in Canada and Principles?

What Shall We Do With the Senate? is the title of an article by H. E. M. Chisholm, a leading member of the Press Gallery of Parliament, who handles in a comprehensive manner the whole problem presented by the Upper Chamber at Ottawa, which makes Canada's legislative system, in that respect, such an extraordinary exception among the legislative systems of the world's democracies.

Canada's National Status is discussed by Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who treats in an enlightening manner this important question, to which the world war and the consequent need of international readjustments have given world importance.

In the whole political outlook there is nothing of greater importance than the part to be taken by the women voters of Canada in the exercise of their rights and duties of citizenship. Enter, Our Women Politicians is an informing article in which are presented the views of some of the leaders in the farm women's organizations, East and West, on some of the main national problems.

The Federal Political Outlook, is an article in which John A. Stevenson, of Ottawa, the well-known journalist, brings knowledge of political developments and a shrewd judgment of possibilities to the discussion of the prospects in the field of Dominion politics.

Another well-known Ottawa journalist, Arthur R. Ford, writes on civil service reform and the cognate question of placing government contracts and government purchasing on a purely business basis, the title of his article being Has Patronage Been Abolished?

The Press Gallery of Parliament is represented further in this issue of The Guide by a notable interesting article, Some Personalities in Parliament, by Tom King. None of the scribes whose daily work it is when parliament is in session, to report the doings of the Dominion's law-makers, knows better "their ways and their manners" than Mr. King.

Proportional Representation is not

at all so complex and difficult a matter as to many it appears to be at first glance. The article dealing with this fundamental reform, one of the most important and far-reaching of the reforms advocated in the Farmers' Platform, is written by Charles A. Bowman, of the Ottawa Citizen, one of the most progressive-minded of Canadian newspapermen.

The Governors-General of Canada is an article by Professor D. O. Harvey, Professor of History in Wesley College, Winnipeg, a Prince Edward Islander, with a creditable record at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. In it will be found clearly set forth some of the underlying constitutional facts of Canada's system of self-government.

Appeals to the Privy Council is an article written by the man in Canada who occupies an outstanding position as a recognized authority on Canada's constitutional relations with Great Britain, John S. Ewart, K.C., formerly of Winnipeg, now of Ottawa. Mr. Ewart has been identified with a number of the most important appeals that have been taken to the Privy Council in London. His article is no dry-as-dust disquisition, but a sharply expressed arraignment of the existing system of carrying appeals across the Atlantic from Canada and a vigorous statement of the case for the abolition of that system.

Three articles, one on the Dominion civil service, under the title Canada's Greatest Employer, the second on The Black Rod, and the third on The Dignity of Parliament, written by S. W. Dufor, the Ottawa correspondent of The Guide, are included in this issue; as are also an article, The Short Cut to Washington, by Alex. Thompson, dealing with the need of a permanent representative of Canada in the capital of the United States and more direct methods of business between the governments of the two countries, and an article on The Windsor Uniform, by an Ottawa writer who uses the pen-name, Jacques Courtier.

The Christmas sermon, The Day-spring, is by Rev. H. D. Ranns, of Carleton Place, Ont., the writer of the regular weekly religious article in The Guide.

In Some War Recollections, a member of The Guide staff, John W. Ward, tells some of his experiences in Belgium and in France.

Other good reading in this issue includes four livestock features. Archibald MacNeillage, who contributes The Clydesdale of Today, is editor of The Scottish Farmer, and one of the greatest living authorities on the Scotch drafter. Frank D. Thomson, editor of The Shorthorn in America, has an article on The Breed's Great Sires. Percheron and Hereford men will also find articles on their favorite breeds. The annual reports of the United Grain Growers Limited, and of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company also appear in this issue.

Wisdom

THE modern man who consults the dentist at regular intervals shows much wisdom. He knows that upon the condition of his teeth depends his health and that upon his health depend his business prospects and the happiness of his family.

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DENTISTS**
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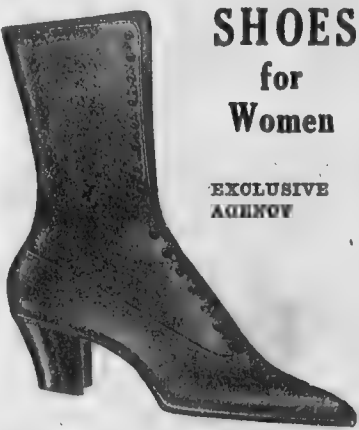
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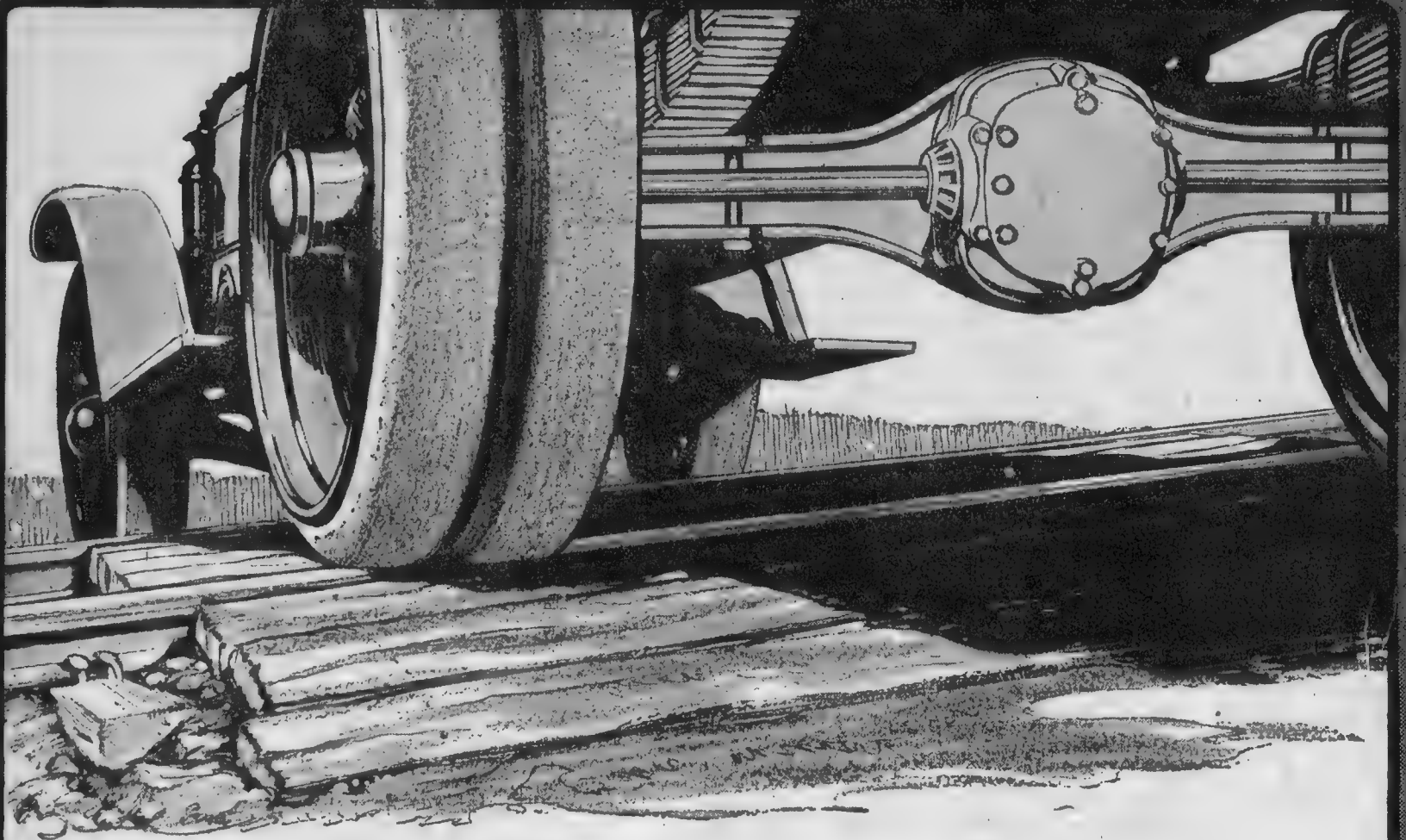
A large range in felt and fancy slippers,
suitable for Christmas Presents.

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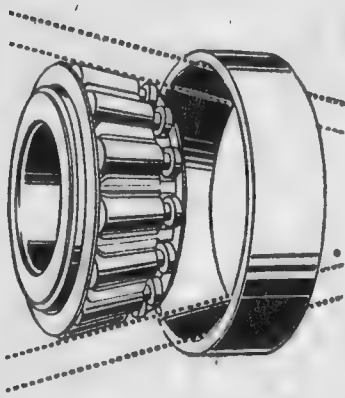
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Scarth Street REGINA, Sask.

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Make Your Stove A Gas Stove



If It's Mounted on Timkens



Remember the tapered shape of the Timken Bearing. That tapered design has brought about the superiority of performance, which in turn has led to the adoption of Timken Bearings by the best motor car, tractor and truck builders of America.

The rear wheel of your farm truck hasn't quite as hard a job as a front one, but it needs Timken Taper just the same.

A little skid, a graze of the curb or sidewise blow from a rut or a stone gives a tremendous end thrust to the bearing. Measured in pounds the end thrust that comes from a two-inch drop of a loaded truck would startle you.

And a trifling looseness—which is bound to come with a bearing that has no take-up for wear—the take-up that Timken Bearings do have—means a considerable play at the circumference of the wheel and rapid wear on tires.

Every year adds to the list of truck builders and truck owners who appreciate the advantages of Timken Taper.

It doesn't pay to overlook the things that don't cause trouble.



THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio



TIMKEN TAPER

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 3, 1919

Our Christmas Number

The world of nineteen centuries ago, into which Jesus was born, was a world filled with wrongs and oppressions and cruelties. His mother had to lay him in a manger at Bethlehem, "because there was no room for them in the inn." The Divine infant who thus knew poverty and deprivation from his first breath, brought into the world the most important influence in all history.

Those to whom Jesus uttered his teachings were poor and humble; but the spirit of his teachings, while it is one of Divine consolation for the lowly and oppressed on whom life has laid heavy burdens of sorrow, is also an inspiration to practical work to make the world better. Humanity has far to travel yet along the highway of the centuries, laboring and endeavoring to overcome the evil in itself in order that the spirit of the teachings of Jesus may prevail in the world. The standard of the common interest and the common justice must be lifted high, that men and women who have hope for the rightful development of humanity and are willing to work for the realization of their hope, may rally to it.

Never before in our country's history have the signs of the times given greater promise of true progress and the betterment of life. The minds of Canadian men and women are working towards the bringing about of a square deal for all Canadians—equal rights to all and special privilege for none. It can be said, therefore, that it is not without fitness that this issue of The Guide, our regular Christmas Number, is devoted mainly to consideration of matters which have to do with the political outlook.

Politics may have nothing to do with a Heaven beyond; but surely it is not outside the range of things practical to work for justice and fraternity, according to God's Will, here and now in Canada. "Hitch your wagon to a star," is a counsel of ideals. It is not too high idealism for us all to strive to guide our patriotism by the star of Bethlehem, in so far as we can help in the betterment of the condition of life and work for all Canadians. To say that the teachings of Him whose birth is celebrated by the Christmas festival were not meant to be applied now and here would be to declare those teachings void of meaning and sterile of purpose.

The Political Outlook

It is perfectly safe to prophesy that the people of Canada are going to insist upon being the controllers of the workings of their system of government. Heretofore that control has been exercised by certain very able, very aggressive gentlemen, powerful in big business and high finance, with definite ideas of what they wanted, and of how to get it by secret methods, behind closed doors. Now the people are going to take control. Their thinking has changed from what it was in the years before the world war. The life of the nation has broken away from the past. It is plain that it must have a new reorganization.

The people know and feel strongly, as never before, that the governmental system of the country is only the instrument of its organized life, and must be made to serve the well-being and progress of the people as a whole. The old political catch-cries, the old partyism, belong to a past age, which are now almost forgotten. The average Canadian man and woman is concerned now for the establishment of true democracy in Canada,

instead of governments not representative of the people but controlled by political machines and representative of special interests.

Many of the public men who were shining lights in the old system of partyism believed themselves to be patriotic Canadians and honorable men. But it never penetrated to their consciousness that the people had a right to know the inside facts of the governmental system of the country and to have control of that system. The determination is growing daily in strength throughout the country that hereafter public business must be public business, not private deals and arrangements. It must be carried on in the open. It concerns all classes of Canadians, all interests, all sections of the country. This is the dominating principle of the New National Policy, formulated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. That manifesto goes by the name of the Farmers' Platform, and is rapidly gaining the approval and adhesion of large numbers of Canadian men and women, without distinction of class or occupation.

The most important thing in connection with the political movement of the organized farmers is the work of education in citizenship which the farmers' organizations are carrying on, with constantly increasing scope and effectiveness, and with constantly increasing power in the promotion of the New National Policy for equal rights to all Canadians and special privilege to none.

A Wrong Decision at Ottawa

The success of the recent Victory Loan furnishes proof unanswerable that there was no need whatever of making the preceding Victory Loans exempt from taxation in order to insure their success. Sir Thomas White, as Minister of Finance, insisted on it that to make them subject to taxation would imperil the success of those previous loans. In that he was backed up by the unconcealed opinion and desire of strongly influential men in the circles of high finance in Toronto and Montreal. Their view and his view prevailed. It was a false view. The Minister of Finance was wrong in his decision.

It will be remembered also that when income taxation was first proposed in parliament as a means of war finance, Sir Thomas White, as Minister of Finance, declared against it. When at last he had to introduce that way of raising revenue, he came to it in a manner that was far from wholehearted. There, again, he reflected the minds of men important in the circles of high finance in which he had lived and moved and had his being for many years before he became a member of the Borden Government.

In mentioning these things now The Guide is actuated by no animosity against Sir Thomas White, who has ceased to be Minister of Finance. It is proper that they be mentioned on account of the light they throw upon what has been an important fact in the shaping of Canadian public policies. Men successful in finance or business, with minds confined by a narrow outlook and not sharing the thinking of ordinary, average people, have had altogether too much to do in the shaping of public policies. Such men naturally judge public policies from their own point of view.

Of many men conspicuously successful and eminent in their lines of business it is to be said that they could not be bribed—not in the ordinary meaning of the word, not in any gross, corrupt sense. But naturally, they believe the conditions in which they have

achieved their success to be the best of all possible conditions, and they regard the opinions held by the men, who like themselves have been successful, to be the opinions which should dominate the shaping of public policies. And so, though they cannot be bribed, they are powerfully influenced by the environment in which they have succeeded.

An Unjust, Injurious System

The Montreal Gazette, which is the senior newspaper high priest of protectionism in Canada, goes after Mr. Crerar with bell, book, and candle, because of his recent utterances against the tariff. It quotes his statement in his speech at Regina: "The policy of protection is the greatest curse and drawback we could have in Canada; it has driven the people off the land into the cities." The figures with which Mr. Crerar backed up this statement are ignored by the Montreal Gazette, which, like other ministrants with printer's ink in the temple of Plutocracy and Special Privilege practices the art of not seeing what it does not want to see. (In this connection it may be noted that the Canadian Railroader, in a recent issue comments on the Montreal Gazette's practice of not reporting the proceedings of the Trades and Labor Council in Montreal.)

Proceeding with its proclamation of plutocratic doctrine against Mr. Crerar, the Gazette says that "protection, the policy for which the people of Canada declared by an overwhelming majority in 1878, has continued since that time as the solid foundation of Canadian growth and prosperity." And by way of climax of its recital of the many and wondrous things it asserts that protection has done for Canada, it says: "By protection the prosperity of the farmer has been made possible."

Instead of being for the good of Canada, the protectionist system, which the Montreal Gazette praises with plutocratic fervor, has been, and is, far-reaching in its unjust and injurious effects upon the whole fabric of the life of the Canadian people. It is class legislation, for the advantage of the few. It burdens heavily the great mass of men and women on farms and in the towns and cities, who constitute the body and the saving force of the nation.

Political Advertising

A remarkable feature of this issue of The Guide is the political advertising it contains. That governments and political parties should desire to publish in the advertising pages of The Guide statements (prepared by them, and paid for by them, at the regular advertising rates) of their performances, their policies and their promises, is a notable tribute to The Guide's readers. Everything that helps towards publicity in regard to politics is valuable; publicity is the most powerful of purifying agencies. Free discussion is what results in politics being turned inside out—the way they ought to be.

A statement set forth in printer's ink is different from the sort of speechifying that has prevailed in political meetings in the past. Many of the things said by the speakers at such meetings have been things that were not so. Neither party deserved quite all the abuse it got from the orators of the other party, nor all the praise it got from its own orators; the speeches at political rallies have been designed not to make people think, but to arouse them to unreasoning party enthusiasm. A statement in cold

printer's ink, unlike the oratorical performances of party spell-binders, can be studied dispassionately, and judged for what it is worth.

A Case of Wilfull Blindness

The Financial Post, of Toronto, which looks on the Farmers' Platform with a conveniently blind eye, not seeing anything in it that it does not desire to see, says that it contains "no sensible suggestions as to how the revenue could be made up, if the income from the tariff were substantially reduced." This is not original with the Financial Post. It is simply an echo of the question, "Where Will the Revenue Come From?" which was printed in large letters across the top of the full-page advertisement published at the expense of the Canadian Reconstruction Association several months ago in newspapers all the way across Canada, by way of counterblast to the Farmers' Platform.

The Farmers' Platform advocates direct taxation. From the income tax there should be very much more revenue derived than the \$20,000,000 estimated for the present year by the Finance Minister. New Zealand, with a population of only one million raised \$20,000,000 in 1917. If we had that sort of income taxation in this country, \$150,000,000 would be derived from it. One of the proposals in the Farmers' Platform is that the customs taxation should be taken off the necessities of life; another is that income taxation should be increased; another is that there should be inheritance taxation; another is direct taxation on unimproved land values, including all natural resources; another is a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations, on the basis of the actual cash invested, the watered stock being left out of account.

These are "sensible suggestions as to how the revenue could be made up, if the income from the tariff was substantially reduced." The Guide might suggest to the Financial Post that it take another look at the Farmers' Platform, and study these eminently sensible suggestions. But what would be the use of this suggestion to the Financial Post? None are so blind as those who will not see.

The Guide might also point out to the Financial Post that under the existing protective system in Canada a larger percentage of the national revenue is raised at the expense of the poor than in any other important industrial country. But, again, what would be the use? Advocates of the protective system in this country prefer not to give any sign of being aware of any such fact.

Two "Wish Thinkers"

In Toronto, recently, W. A. Vanderlip, one of New York's most prominent financiers, predicted that public ownership of railways could not succeed in a democracy. A few days later E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, publicly endorsed Mr. Vanderlip's prediction. Mr. Beatty went so far as to say that publicly-owned railways had succeeded in Germany under autocratic rule, but he could not see any hope for successful operation of publicly-owned railways under a democratic form of government.

In the case of both of these distinguished financial gentlemen there is no doubt that the wish was father of the thought. Both of them have made exceptional successes in the field of private endeavor, and their entire environment and association is that of men engaged in private endeavor and in the accumulation of great individual wealth. Naturally enough, therefore, they are opposed to public ownership of railways. They do not want it to become a success; therefore they predict that it cannot become a success.

In Canada we have a most peculiar situation existing under a democratic form of government.

We have in power at the present time, and have had for a great many years, governments not favorably disposed to public ownership of railways. The record of both political parties has been that of generosity to the extent of prodigality in the treatment of our privately-owned railroads. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway have both been most powerful influences in our political life. They have always been on the inside at Ottawa and able to influence governments to their own way of thinking.

At the present time we have the Intercolonial, the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk, and the Grand Trunk Pacific under government ownership and operation, while the Canadian Pacific still remains in private hands. No one questions the fact that the Canadian Pacific is a very powerful corporation and is very efficiently managed, and is giving good transportation service to Canada. It should not be overlooked, however, that the people of Canada have donated to the Canadian Pacific Railway not less, in all, than \$400,000,000, which was a mighty factor in putting it upon its feet. If our publicly-owned and operated railroads are made an outstanding success, it is equally certain that the Canadian Pacific will be taken over and operated by the people as well. This is the danger which Mr. Beatty sees in the future.

What we need at Ottawa, and must have, is a government favorable to the public ownership and operation of railways. There is no reason to doubt but that with such a government, and with a proper attitude on the part of the people, our publicly-owned railways can be operated with success equal

to that of the Canadian Pacific, and then we must acquire the Canadian Pacific also, and remove big business from the realm of political influence.

Canadian Products in Demand

In the latest issue of the monthly review issued by the development department of the C.P.R., we read:—

British Columbia fruit growers are feeling elated at the success of their apples in the United States. The buyers from across the line contracted for a large part of the crop while still on the trees, offering a price above the market price then ruling.

This is really the first year in which British Columbia apples have been exported to the United States in any quantity. They are meeting the American apple in the open market, and apparently finding favor. Large quantities of the famous McIntosh Reds, grown in the valleys of British Columbia, are now being shipped to New York.

In addition to the American orders, about 300 cars of apples have been shipped from British Columbia to Ontario. Between 100 and 150 cars are also being shipped to Great Britain and about 80 cars to New Zealand.

The prairie farmers are glad to learn of the increasing success of their British Columbia fellow-workers in agricultural industry, who are engaged in growing apples. The grain growers wish the fruit growers continuance, and further increase of that success, and hope to hear of their apples establishing themselves markets they have not yet entered. No doubt the fruit growers of the Coast Province will soon see that they do not need the artificial protection which the tariff now gives them, and will be ready to stand, like the prairie farmers, without such assistance at the expense of their fellow-Canadians, and also stand shoulder to shoulder with them against the common enemy.



In the Cold Grey Dawn of Christmas Morning



The Dayspring

A Christmas Sermon

By REV. H. D. RANNS



NO festival of the Christian year calls forth so much sentimental interest as the festival of Christmas. Holy, happy memories of the past, of Christmases in other lands and under other skies, will come to many in this western land of ours this Christmas time. Associations that were potent for good will be recalled in kindly thought, and seasons of cheer and gay yet hallowed festivities will come trooping to the mind. To many it will be a family circle re-union, when sons and daughters from afar will return for a space to the old homestead, and children's untroubled exuberance will make older folk yield to the spell of Christmas. Others, too far away from home for that, will spend the Christmastide in the new circles made in the new land and happiness will be their portion too.

"A Merry Christmas!"—the old wish will be passed around this Christmas too. And fat turkeys, as fat as the one that Scrooge sent to the home of Tiny Tim, will grace the family board, and the table will be loaded with good things, even in the districts where poor crops have been the experience. We will all feel it right to "eat, drink and be merry" at the Christmas season, for "Christmas comes but once a year and when it comes it brings good cheer." The man or woman that won't unloose his or her purse-strings at Christmas time and make money serve to bring happiness to himself and others, is a misanthropical creature indeed and does not deserve to be alive at Christmas time. I had rather be as poor as Bob Cratchet and say with Tiny Tim at Christmas, "God Bless Us Every One." In passing, may I recommend you to read, again and yet again Dickens' Christmas Carol, if you want to catch the genuine spirit of the season. Personally I read it every year around Christmas time.

If we want to celebrate Christmas happily, enjoy it to the full, we must remember the significance of the occasion. It will flavor the feast to do so. We must enjoy Christmas religiously if we would enjoy it in the deepest, most satisfying way. The Christian ought to be glad at Christmas time, for "The Dayspring from on high hath visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet in the way of Peace." Even as the sun rises in the East and gives light and warmth and gladness to the world, so Christ was born at Bethlehem, the Son of Righteousness, to give spiritual light and warmth and gladness to a world that sat in darkness and the shadow of death. With Christ's coming there dawned a new day, a new era in a worn-out world.

Spiritual Quickening Needed

Sadly did that old world need a great spiritual quickening. In Israel religion had become corrupted and ritual replaced heart religion. In the great Roman Empire, despite material glory, there was much depravity and wretchedness. The trouble with the old world was that it lacked faith. There was

no trust in goodness, no hope in God. Men and women mocked at their own gods and lived among the lusts of the flesh. It was a world without human love, of utter callousness and baseness. Contemporary records show its hollowness and selfishness. Matthew Arnold has described it in his poem:—

"Like ours it looked in outward air,
Its head was clear and true;
Sumptuous its clothing, rich its fare,
No pause its action knew.

Stout was its arm, each thigh and bone
Seemed puissant and alive—
But ah! its heart, its heart was stone
And so it could not thrive.

On that hard pagan world disgust
And secret loathing fell;
Deep weariness and sated lust
Made human life a hell."

It was into this world that Christ came, a Light in a dark world. Christ brought light because He brought a new and worthy faith to a world that needed it badly. Men were restless, dissatisfied, sceptical. Christ came and lived and died. His followers, notably Paul, went forth, carrying the Lamp of the new Truth through the world. Everywhere the Truth won its way, men's souls were illumined. The new faith spread rapidly, triumphing over Jewish hate, Grecian culture and Roman might. The thing that hastened its triumph was the wonderful life lived by its converts, a life of unselfish, meek courage that made persecution futile and persecutors marvel. The followers of Jesus shamed the world and made men say, in tribute and in truth, not in scorn, as in later times, "See how these Christians love one another." Through the ages the Gospel triumphed more and more and brought healing to the nations. The course of history has vindicated the Master's declaration, "I am the Light of the World."

The Message of God's Fatherhood

Jesus Christ brought light to us on the greatest subject that engages the thought of men. He made known to us the great heart of the Eternal God, our Father and our Friend. Throughout the ages men had groped after God, if haply they might find Him, but Christ when He came took the world out of the shadowland of vague speculation about God into the realm of knowledge. Henceforth men were privileged to know God, not to guess at Him. God put His best into Christ, we may say reverently, and in His Son showed us His own love and care and solicitude for men. When we look at Jesus we know God in Him and we say with Thomas, "My Lord and My God." The fact of the matter is that to some there is no God but Jesus. What we know of God we have learnt from Him. We know not what others may think or not think, but for ourselves we can only say that Jesus brought God nearer to us, nearer than hands or feet, so that we live and move and have our being in Him, our Father. You remember that Philip said to Jesus, "Show us the Father and it sufficeth us." The answer that Jesus gave would be blasphemy from any other than Him, "Have I been so long time with you and yet hast thou not known Me, Philip?"

"The Dayspring from on high hath visited us . . . to guide our feet in the way of peace." How the Christian centuries seem to mock the Christ who came to bring men peace. War and rumors of war have filled the pages of history, and battles have brought death and glory and sorrow and wrong in every Christian country and in every Christian time. And in social life and activity man's inhumanity to man has made thousands mourn. And yet the

Babe of Bethlehem came to the world to bring men peace! This very Christmas we celebrate in 1919 is the first after the declaration of peace

following a great world war and the largest space of our newspapers is constantly filled with stories of industrial strife. It looks superlatively as if the Christ had failed. The truth rather is that men have refused to try the way of Jesus, and He is barely beginning to come into His own. To the observant and thoughtful man today signs are not lacking that we are coming nearer to the ideal of Jesus. Even the present strife of one nature and another is but the dark before the dawn, or the pains of labor before the birth of a better world, wherein righteousness and peace shall kiss one another.

During the last five years the young men of the world have been buying the opportunity for the world to know peace. They have been like John the Baptist, preparing the way for the Prince of Peace. They have been proving to all men and women the world over that the doctrine of force, of hacking your way through, of the Anti-Christ cannot prevail over the doctrine of Jesus, the doctrine that freedom and love and service among men and nations alike must be the law of progress. There can be no culture but the culture that rests on the basis of service, no ultimate kingdom but the Kingdom of Jesus. No house, whether it be the house of Hohenzollern or any other, can stand except as it seeks to serve the world in the spirit of Him who said, "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." The motto of our popular prince, "Ich Dien" (I serve) is the only motto for prince and peasant. The pursuit of the world dominion through force brings the inevitable downfall. Pride goeth before a fall. In the terrific object lesson it gave to the folly of attempting the domination of men for ends of self aggrandisement, the great war served the purposes of peace. It is a lesson that needs to be learned in social and industrial as well as in the realm of international affairs.

The Brotherhood of Humanity

The Christian precept, "Do unto others as you would that they do unto you," is sound business, and the only way to permanent peace in industry. That is the lesson that the two sets of men, mis-called Capital and Labor, must learn, and there are not wanting signs that the lesson is beginning to soak in. While there is a selfish employer or an unreasonable employee left who refuses to recognize the application of the Golden Rule of Jesus to himself there will be danger of the industrial peace being broken. May men and women who stand in positions of responsibility toward their fellowmen hear this Christmas time the refrain that the angels sang on the coming of the Christ, "Peace on earth and good will among men." When we think of the economic wastefulness of industrial strife and of the impaired happy relations that strife inevitably produces, we shall join in the hope that the message of Christmas may ring in men's minds the whole year long.

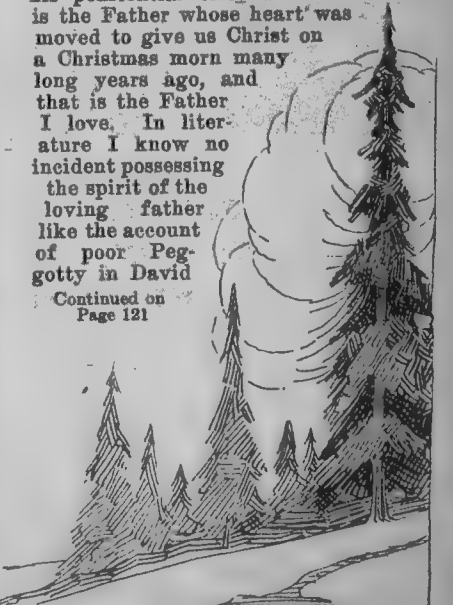
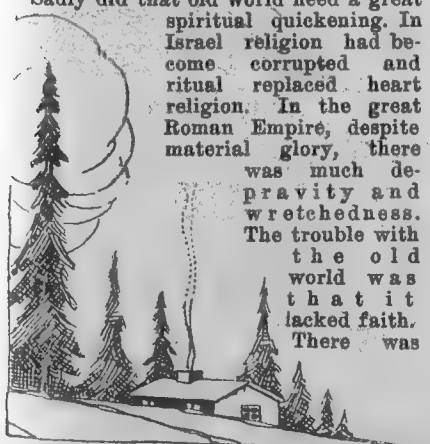
If this Christmastide there could be some spirit with a magic wand who could go through our communities and soften the hard hearts of men who

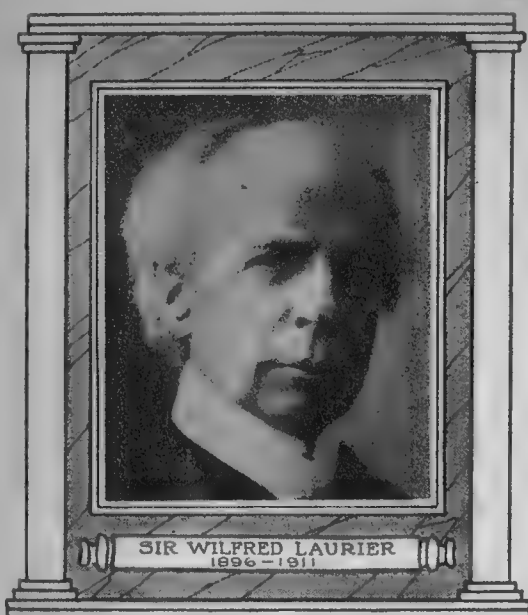
hate others, who could reconcile families with other families, overcome the bitterness that years of misunderstanding and harsh judgment have put into some hearts—what blessing would come to our prairie communities. The greatest need of many of our prairie communities is the need of peace. In every relationship of life these animosities enter and spoil the genial current of endeavor. In the Church of Christ itself they show their unlovely presence, in local affairs of council and school they act as a deterrent to the finest service of those who try to give it, and in the familiar intercourse of daily life they sour and sear the souls of men. And it is all the uttermost folly, so unlike the spirit of Jesus who came at Christmas time. If these words of mine now being written on the typewriter could bring to one man or woman the large-hearted spirit of Christmas, so that he or she would say, "I will not let the sun go down upon my wrath, but will seek my enemy and make peace"—then they would not be written in vain.

The Peace of Perfect Love

It was for this purpose of bringing peace that Jesus came more than for any other. He came to break the wall of partition between God and men and man and man. "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself," showing us the love of our Father that we poor prodigals might return to His heart of love and make our home there. The great picture of redemption, to my mind, is the picture that Jesus gave in the parable of the Prodigal Son, and I have never been able to see the need for any interpretation of the relation of a sinful man and His Maker that did not square with that exquisite parable. That would condemn some of our theologies as heathenish, which they are. But what tender love and infinite compassion is shown in the words, "But while he was a great way off, his father saw him and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him," cutting short his penitential cries and tears. That is the Father whose heart was moved to give us Christ on a Christmas morn many long years ago, and that is the Father I love. In literature I know no incident possessing the spirit of the loving father like the account of poor Peggotty in David

Continued on
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ON June 8, 1891, in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, the announcement was made by the veteran Sir Hector Langevin, minister of public works, that Sir John A. Macdonald, the Grand Old Man of the Conservative party, was dead. (Sir Hector Langevin was first associated with Sir John in 1857; he was a Cabinet colleague of Sir John's during all the years Sir John was premier; the facts brought to light in the "scandal session" which followed immediately upon Sir John's death and resulted in certain government contractors going to prison, caused the disappearance of Sir Hector from public life).

When Sir Hector sat down after making his speech announcing Sir John's death, the leader of the Opposition, who was destined to become in the ensuing quarter-of-a-century the Grand Old Man of the Liberal party, made a speech which by general acclaim gave crowning proof and confirmation of his right to the title of "the silver-tongued Laurier." In one very brief passage in that eloquent speech of fitting tribute to Sir John Macdonald's career, Wilfrid Laurier allowed a note of critical judgment to be heard. Here is that glancing sentence, which came like an instant of discord in a sequence of resounding harmonies:—

"He was fond of power; and, in my judgment, if I may say so, that may be the turning point of History upon him."

Twenty-eight years later, on February 25 last, there were eloquent speeches made in the House of Commons about the career of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose body was then lying in state in the Senate chamber until the hour should come for the most impressive pageant in the history of the capital of Canada since the funeral of Sir John Macdonald. Amid those tributes to the memory of Sir Wilfrid, which were like offerings of flowers heaped high upon his bier, there was not as much as one small spray, or even one least leaf, of coldly judicial criticism. But if we may imagine the Spirit of Historic Truth as hovering above the scene, might not that aerial presence have heard an echo, too faint for mortal ears to catch, from a speech made many years before?

"He was fond of power; and, in my judgment, if I may say so, that may be the turning point of History upon him."

Two Long-Lived Party Leaders

Those two great Canadians and leaders of political parties, Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, were men of commanding powers, who towered above their contemporaries in the public life of Canada, and the records of whose careers bulk large in the history books. Around each of them, when he had attained years beyond the measure of the Psalmist, there grew up a legendary glamor of greatness, which was made the most of as an immensely valuable party asset. Of each it is to be said that he entered public life with high hopes of serving the country worthily. In due time each found himself a party leader, rallying round about him the party enthusiasm of his followers, and animated more and

Is There Any Connection Between Partyism in

Can the Political Parties Which Assert Themselves of Conservatism and of Liberalism, Respectively, Been So in Accord with Their Professions on Conviction?—

more by fondness of power. Each found himself served by, and serving, the party system, and more and more dominated by, the strong feeling that the best and truest welfare of Canada required that his party, under his leadership, should be maintained in power. By gradations so subtle as to be imperceptible to himself, it comes inevitably to be in some measure of every man so placed that his nature is subdued

To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.

Under the system of parties, as it has been in operation in Canada since the middle of the last century, party leaders have by no means always known everything about the workings of the party machinery. That, of course, goes without saying. Often a party leader has taken care not to know about certain things in connection with the workings of the party machinery. Certain things have been kept from the knowledge of the party leader; this has been done sometimes without his knowledge, and sometimes with his knowledge.

Election Campaign Funds

In its verdict upon their lives history cannot acquit party leaders of their share of accountability for the evil done by the workings of the party system; in regard to which it needs only be said here that when (to mention only one instance) a government guarantees bonds, as the Liberal government did for the Canadian Northern to the extent of about \$30,000,000 just before the 1911 election, or puts through transactions like the last Conservative government's Saguenay Railway transaction (to mention only one instance), even the most simple-minded and credulously trusting persons in the rank and file of ordinary Canadian citizens should be able to form their own opinion of the relation between predatory Big Business and High Finance, on the one hand, and party funds, on the other.

In his speech on the Grand Trunk bill at the recent extra session of parliament, Hon. T. A. Crerar said: "I know that I am on safe ground when I say that there has been no more unfortunate influence at work in the public life of the country than that of our private railway companies." And in the preceding parliament, R. B. Bennett, at that time member for Calgary, spoke

of the operations of certain knights of one railway as leaving "nothing but a long trail of parliamentary corruption, of lobbying, of degradation of parliamentary institutions, of the lowering of the morals of public life and the degrading of those standards by which public life should be truly measured." He continued:—

"Both sides of the House have been to blame. Look at the statute books for the aid that has been given to this company (the Canadian Northern). Just a few days before a general election, one party proposes, and the other party acquiesces. They are bound to ask a few questions in order that the donation to the party fund may be large enough. Let us look this business squarely in the face."

In the past both parties have secured their election campaign funds secretly from corporation sources. Certain large contributors always made it a point to contribute to the funds of both parties. A tacit conspiracy of silence between the two parties covered these doings with a veil from the public. Publicity of all election campaign fund sources is an urgently needed reform, which is demanded by one of the planks of the Farmers' Platform.

The Record of Partyism in Canada

There has been in Canada, to the incalculable detriment of true national progress and the advancement of the public welfare, vastly too much of the political partisanship which counts party names, party associations and party traditions and catch-cries as counting for more than party policies. How many thousands of Canadian citizens have there been, proud to number themselves in the ranks of one or the other of the "grand old parties," who would have thought it a disgrace to abandon their party allegiance and put on the label of the other party, but were ready to abandon a policy for its opposite, if their party leaders, having made up their minds that party exigency required it, proceeded to make the welkin ring with appeals to party loyalty and high-sounding pleas in justification of the new party tack!

The famous definition of party by

Edmund Burke, presently to be quoted, is the best that has ever been made. Dean Swift's even more famous definition of party as "the madness of the many, for the gain of a few," is a flash of the Dean's cynicism; it is illuminating, but not fully illuminating.

Burke thus defined party:—

"A body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavors the national interest, upon some particular principle, on which they are all agreed."

There is nothing more vital to the right working of responsible government than that parties shall take their stand on the prominent questions of the day, and mount to office, or resign it, through the success, or failure, of principles to which they are attached. This is the great safeguard of the public against clap-trap professions.

The Touchstone of Principle

Surely nothing can be plainer than that it is essential to the right working of responsible government, if there are to be political parties, that they should declare their principles clearly and stand or fall, by them. If they hold one set of principles out of office, and another set in office, they reduce responsible government to a mockery, in a very large measure. A party has no right to continue to exist when loyalty to it is possible only by the sacrifice of convictions, of devotion to the public good, and of that self-respecting independence of mind without which no man or woman can be a true citizen in a real democracy.

Holding Burke's definition before us, we have to ask ourselves the question: Is the record of the workings of the party system in Canada a record of strict good faith and adherence to principle? It must be admitted that when the political history of our country is reviewed, this is a question to which an affirmative answer cannot be given.



The Portraits on this Page are Those of All the Premiers of Canada since Confederation.

Left Remaining Now Canada and Principles?

*To Be the Inheritors of the Principles and Traditions
Substantiate Their Claims?—Has Their Practice
as to Merit Adherence and Support Based
By W. J. Healy*

Imbedded in the very constitution of the Dominion of Canada there is much that has fostered the growth of the evils of partyism. To the inordinate strength of the Dominion premier and his cabinet may be traced many of the worst evils of Canadian politics. It is necessary only to mention the power of a government in determining, within certain limits, when to spring a general election, the delays in the holding of by-elections, the gerrymandering there has been of the constituencies by parliaments registering the decrees of governments, and the manner in which every vacancy occurring in the Senate has unfailingly been filled by the appointment of a partisan of the party in power. These are but some of the many heads in the catalog of evils and sources of evils.

But the old regime, in which men inherited their political partisanship, is vanishing into the irrevocable past. The Canadian who lives and moves and has his being in the new order does not care a straw whether his grandfather was a traditional "staunch" Grit, or a traditional "loyal" Tory, who never failed on election day to lay on the altar of party his tribute of devotion. Every Canadian young man or young woman of average intelligence regards the management of the public business as a business matter, not a game to be carried on with a lot of empty noise and stage-play and deception of the public.

The Engine and the Brake

The thesis that all human minds are by nature divided into Liberal minds and Conservative minds is upheld with notable skill and strength of argument by Lord Hugh Cecil, in the first chapter of his book on Conservatism (written in 1912). He analyzes both types of mind, and argues that both are necessary to the welfare of the state, as both engine and brake are necessary to a motor car. It would almost appear, in-

deed, that the noble lord believes that in legislation, the brake is very decidedly more important than the motive power. "The restraints of Conservatism," he writes, "are the indispensable conditions of accuracy and efficiency of progress."

It may be true that nature has always divided Canadians into two classes, the one inclined to go forward and make reforms, the other distrustful of novelty and experiment and desirous of maintaining things as they are. However, true or not true that may be, it is most certainly not true that they have been thus naturally divided into the two parties which heretofore have made Canadian political history.

As we shall presently see, in glancing back to the beginning of political history in Canada, the earliest political contests waged on Canadian soil were in defence of the principles of responsible government against entrenched autocratic authority and privilege. But later on, after the good fight for responsible government had been fought and won, and the time arrived for the opening up of Canada by railways, which made possible the exploitation of the natural resources of the country, Canadian political developments very largely took their color from the determining economic factors of a new era of rapidly acquired millions from railway charters, lands, tariff privilege and other sources of wealth controlled by, when they were not created by, a government in power.

Loyally-Devoted Henchmen

Still, the pounding of the party tom-toms, the dancing of the party waltzes, and the shouting of the party war-cries were all kept up with a fidelity which may be described as almost religious, by the rank and file of the political parties. As W. F. McLean, M.P. for South York (than whom no man now living can speak from better knowledge of Canadian politics for more than two-score years), has written of the great Conservative leader: "Sir John had a wonderful influence over many men. They would go through fire and water to serve him, did serve him, and got, some of them, little or no

reward. . . . Sir John's real Old Guard were not the men who stood with him at Ottawa, but the greater Old Guard who stood and fought for him in every township year after year, and to whom a call by name or a nod of the head was all the recompense they got, and yet the recompense they most prized."

In the course of time the same thing came to be, in a large measure, true of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was true of both leaders that they were exacting in party loyalty. Each, on occasion, would convert a speech in the House into an address to his followers, turning round, in his place so as to face his devoted henchmen. In this connection, it may be noted that Sir John Pope makes a glowing record of his having entered Sir John Macdonald's room just before the division on the Jesuits' Estate Bill in 1889, when an M.P. was leaving (Vol. II., page 291):—

Party Fidelity and "Infidelity"

"As the door closed, Sir John said '— is a plucky fellow. He has already seen me about the vote on the Jesuits' Estates Act. He is naturally apprehensive of the consequences to him after sticking to the government, yet he won't desert us. He has come in now to tell me that he was elected to support me, and he is going to do it, though he knows full well that in voting with the government in this matter he is committing political suicide. It is examples of this sort that reconcile one to public life—and yet,' he added, speaking with much emphasis, 'you will find that in less than a week this man, who is deliberately sacrificing his political future rather than abandon his leader, will be stigmatized as a traitor.'"

Sir Joseph writes admiringly of "the many who risked their political lives for the sake of 'the Old Man.' " Sir John used to say to his followers: "There is nothing creditable in supporting me when I am right. The supporter I value is the one who stands by me when I am wrong."

In the workings of the party system members of one party, as of the other, in parliament have been whipped into line in support of measures of which they did not approve.

Let us go back to the beginnings of party in our country. Of the struggle which was waged in the Canada of a

hundred years ago by the Liberals of that time against the Family Compact, which was entrenched in irresponsible power, and whose greed, arrogance and cruelty drove the "common people" to rebellion, it has well been said that never was there a more sharp division of Conservative and Liberal principles. The final outcome of that struggle was of fundamental and far-reaching importance. The principles for which the Liberals of that time contended and for which some of them gave their lives were the principles of representative government, which were embodied by Lord Durham in his famous report, and on which not only the Dominion of Canada, but the Australian Commonwealth and the South African Union are founded.

The Family Compact

To quote only one sentence from the description of the Family Compact in Lord Durham's report (pages 34 and 35):—

"Every successive year consolidated and enlarged the strength of the ruling party; fortified by family connection, and the common interest, and the common interest felt by all who held, and all who desired subordinate office, that party was thus erected into a solid and permanent power, controlled by no responsibility, subject to no serious change, exercising over the whole government of the province an authority utterly independent of the people and its representatives, and possessing the only means of influencing either the government at home, or the colonial representative of the Crown."

When the future Sir John Macdonald entered public life as a young man, he entered it as a Conservative. He soon became the chief lieutenant of Sir Allan MacNab, the last of the leaders of the Family Compact. Writing of the Union government of 1864, of which the great Liberal leader, George Brown became a member, in order to facilitate the bringing about of Confederation, Lewis says in his Life of George Brown (page 199): "That Macdonald and his party were immensely benefited by Brown's action there can be no doubt. For several years they had either been in opposition, or in office under a precarious tenure depending upon a majority from Lower Canada. By Brown's action they were suddenly invested with an overwhelming majority, and they had an uninterrupted lease of power for the nine years between the Coalition and the Pacific Scandal."

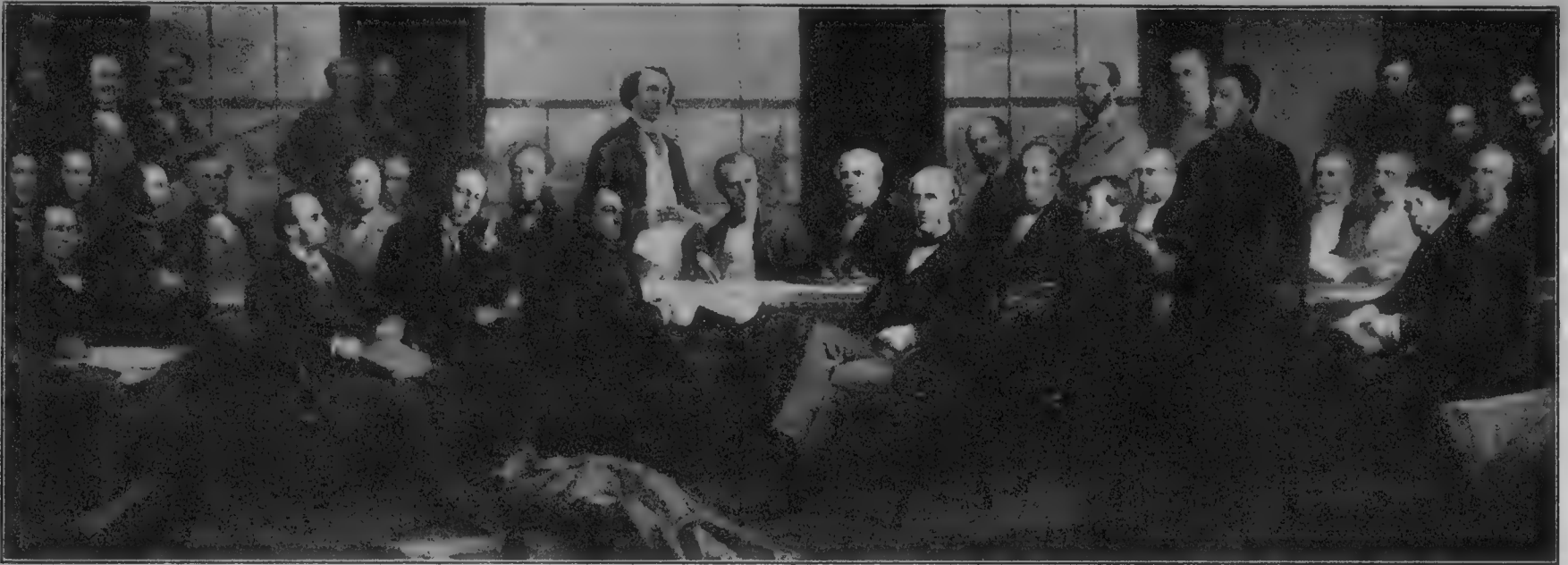
"Something Not Democratic"

Later on in the same chapter of the same book, which is one of the most valuable of all books of Canadian history, Lewis writes (page 202): "Though Macdonald had outgrown the fossil Toryism that opposed responsible government, he was essentially Conservative; and there was something not democratic in his habit of dealing with individuals rather than with people in the mass, and of accomplishing his end by private letters and interviews, and by other forms of personal influence rather than by the public advocacy of causes. Association with him was injurious to men of essential Liberal and democratic tendencies, and subordination

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The Dates Refer to the times during which their Administrations were in Power.



THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION, AT THE CONFERENCE WHICH ASSEMBLED AT QUEBEC, ON OCTOBER 10, 1864.

The above photographic reproduction of the historic painting by Robert Harris, in the National Gallery at Ottawa, shows all the delegates who took part in the Quebec Conference, at which the decision was arrived at which resulted in the formation of the Dominion of Canada by federal union of Canada (which at that time meant the present Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, known then as Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and also as Canada West and Canada East), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which was consummated on July 1, 1867. The fifth Province to join the Dominion was Manitoba, on July 15, 1870. British Columbia came in on July 20, 1871, Prince Edward Island on July 1, 1873, and the act, creating the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, came into operation on September 1, 1905. At the Quebec Conference there were present twelve delegates from Canada, five from Nova Scotia, seven from New Brunswick, seven from Prince Edward Island, and two from Newfoundland, which has stayed outside the Dominion. Standing in the centre of the painting reproduced above, with the paper in his hand, is (to give him his later title, as will be done here with all the others mentioned), Sir John A. Macdonald, then Attorney-General for Upper Canada. Next to him, on his left, is Sir George Etienne Cartier, Attorney-General for Lower Canada. On Cartier's left is Sir Etienne P. Tache, then Premier of Canada. Across the table from Macdonald is Sir Hector Langevin, facing whom is George Brown (with his legs crossed). Behind Brown is Sir Oliver Mowat, afterwards Premier of Ontario for more than a quarter of a century, and behind Mowat is Sir Charles Tupper (standing). Back of Tupper is D'Arcy McGee (with a paper in his hand). Immediately back of Tupper, back of the table, is William McDougall, and between the heads of Brown and Mowat is seen the head of Sir A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance for Canada, who is seated at the back of the table. On Macdonald's right is Sir Adams G. Archibald, afterwards the first Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba who actually held that office (William McDougall having been prevented by the Riel rebellion from coming to Winnipeg). Immediately back of Langevin is Sir Alexander Campbell, next to whom is Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, afterwards Dominion Minister of Finance, and later Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

What Shall We Do With the Senate?

THE demand for Senate reform will not down; it is perennial. There is reason to think that new forces in the political life of the Dominion will either mend the Senate, or end it. The upper chamber is a natural target for criticism, being the most vulnerable part of the constitution. It is an anomaly among our political institutions. Being responsible to no authority in the state, it is in direct contradiction to the spirit of democracy upon which the political life and institutions of the Dominion are founded. No wonder then that the Senate is frequently the subject of criticism. The real cause for wonder is that it has so long escaped the hand of the political reformer or the more ruthless methods of the abolitionist.

One of the most surprising features of the situation is that the Senate, which possesses extraordinary power in that it is uncontrolled in a sense that almost no other upper chamber in the world is, should stand no higher than it does in public estimation. With wide powers should naturally go great respect, but with the Senate it is not so. Its defects are generally admitted and many denounce it; some apologize for it, and few there are who defend its present form. For 45 years an agitation to mend the upper chamber has been conducted; but as it has been productive of no concrete result, there seems to be a growing tendency to end it.

Between the Senate, as at present constituted, and the public there will always be a lack of sympathy, if not downright antagonism; for both in principle and practice that body runs counter to the spirit of democracy, which is now the keynote of the age to a far greater extent than ever before. In these days when autocracy and absolutism are not only being challenged but overthrown in such countries as Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia and the rule of the people extended and made more complete, it is improbable that in a democratic country such as Canada one of the houses of parliament will be permitted to enjoy exemption from that principle of popular control, which is fundamental in a truly democratic government.

The Senate as a Law-Making Body

As a law-making body the Senate stands on an equality with the House of Commons, save that it can not initiate or amend money bills. But it may successfully oppose anything put before it, going to the length of throwing out a supply bill and thus bringing the whole machinery of government to a

The Senate's Powers--Why It Was Constituted--The Agitation For Senate Reform--It Must Be Reformed or Abolished--Hope From the New Democratic Movement--By H. E. M. Chisholm

standstill. This is possible because all Senators are appointed by the crown for life. Their number is also limited, the power to create new senators in an emergency being restricted to eight. A House of Commons that runs manifestly counter to the will of the people may be dissolved, and in the natural course of events it must, at the expiration of the parliamentary term, go to the country, but the Senate knows no dissolution. Governments may come and go but the Senate goes on forever. The life tenure, in addition to the fact that the appointees owe their position to the party in power, has made the Senate an extremely partisan body of which our political history contains abundant evidence.

It is surely absurd that the Senate of Canada should possess more power than the House of Lords in Great Britain, or the Senate of the United States. And yet such is the case. The House of Lords may twice throw out a measure passed by the British House of Commons; but beyond that point its opposition is futile since the bill if again passed by the Commons, becomes law without the sanction of the Lords. Thus it is that the power of the House of Lords to oppose is strictly limited. Even before the powers of the Lords were curtailed in the manner indicated, bounds were set to their opposition through the possession by the crown of the right to create a sufficient number of new peers to secure the passage of certain legislation held up. But the British North America Act provides no such means for the restraining of a perverse or obstinate Senate. The Senate of the United States is amendable to popular control through the principle of election. At first its members were elected by the legislatures of the states; now they are elected directly by the people. But the Canadian Senate knows no such responsibility, its members holding their positions for life, they are accountable to none.

An Exception to the Democratic Rule

Canadians claim to be thoroughly democratic, but it is worthy of note that Canada is the only country in either North or South America in which

life appointees are to be found in the national Upper House. In no other of the dominions is the elective system not at least partially employed in filling vacancies in the Upper Chamber. In Australia all Senators are elected; New Zealand life appointments were discontinued several years ago; while in South Africa one half of the Senators are elected. In Europe with one or two exceptions, the elective principle is to some extent used in filling vacancies in the Upper House. Why should Canada be such an outstanding exception to the democratic rule?

How came it that the Senate was put in possession of powers so manifestly opposed to the spirit of our political institutions? Weakness in its constitution crept in through the making of inconsistent and indefensible concessions to persons whose support was deemed so necessary that it had to be had, even at the sacrifice of fundamental principles. It is well to disabuse one's mind of the thought that the Confederation pact was a scientifically constructed piece of constitutional machinery. Nothing of the kind. It has many excellences, of which Canadians are proud, but the Senate is a demonstration of at least one of its serious defects.

In the case of upper and lower Canada and Prince Edward Island the principle of nomination by the crown was substituted for that of popular election, which, for ten years prior to the incoming of Confederation, had been in operation in these provinces. Under the Canada Act of 1841, members of the legislative council were appointed by the crown, but both in upper and lower Canada opposition to this practice became so strong that in 1856 the principle of election was introduced and continued until Confederation became a fact. In the negotiations that led up to Confederation, upper and lower Canada and Prince Edward Island were pretty much in favor of the principle of election; but Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, having the nomination system, favored its retention, and as their co-operation was necessary, the delegates from the Canadas conceded the point. But undoubt-

edly another factor contributed to the adoption of the nominative principle. The support of the members of the existing legislative councils was necessary in order to ensure the acceptance of the Confederation pact and it was the more readily secured through the understanding that in the making of selections for the upper chamber, they should receive the preference.

Views of the Fathers

In the Confederation debates the constitution of the upper chamber was subjected to much criticism and the history of that body shows that this was warranted. In the remarks of Hon. Alexander Campbell and Sir John A. Macdonald is to be found the best explanation of how the Senate came to be constituted as it is. Hon. Mr. Campbell said that the main reason was to give each province adequate security for the protection of its local interests, a protection which it was feared might not be found in a house where the representation was based upon numbers only, as would be the case in the general assembly. For this reason the membership was drawn from three sections, upper Canada, lower Canada and the maritime provinces, provision being made for the representation of other parts of the country.

The reason why the elective principle was rejected was stated by Hon. Mr. Campbell as follows:—

"It was feared that population might increase more rapidly in upper than in lower Canada, and that if the council were made elective a time might come when the people of upper Canada might consider themselves entitled to more members of the upper chamber and the same might apply to other provinces. It was then determined that in one branch there would be a fixed number of members, nominated by the crown, to enable it to act as a counterpoise to the branch in which the principle of representation according to population would be recognized. It was considered essential that the security which fixed representation in the council afforded should be acceded to."

Sir John A. Macdonald said that the group system of representation had been adopted in order that local interests might be protected and that the three great divisions of the Canada of that day, upper Canada, lower Canada and the maritime provinces, might be represented on an equality. He further said that in the days before the elective principle had been adopted, an

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Canada's National Status

Canadian Delegates at Peace Conference--New Status of Nationhood Acquired--Obstacles in the Way of Future Development of National Individuality--By N. P. Lambert

THE message of peace and goodwill conveyed in this Christmas season of 1919, should appeal with double significance to the Dominion of Canada. This year has been marked not only by the formal declaration of peace, but also by the announcement to all the world that Canada has acquired through that peace, a new status of nationhood. In view of the debate on the peace treaty at the last session of the Canadian parliament, and considering that the pronouncements made on that occasion should entail future constitutional developments within the present British empire, it might be worth while to review the various factors entering into this question.

It was only a little over a year ago that war stopped, following the arrangement of an armistice between Germany and the Allies. Immediately, arrangements began to be made for the holding of peace. The first step in the process of the allied conference in Paris and for the framing of a formal declaration of the identification of Canada as a national unit in the peace negotiations at Paris, was taken when the Canadian prime minister received intimation direct from the King that he would be expected to have representation on behalf of this Dominion at the conference in Paris. That was the official recognition on the part of the British government that its relationship with the governments of the overseas dominions had changed to a new basis, and was no longer the Imperial authority which is connected with the idea of colonial possessions. Sir Robert Borden in receiving a direct command from the King to be present at the peace conference was placed on a status equal to that of the members of the British government.

Signed Peace Treaty

Accordingly, Sir Robert Borden, accompanied by three of his ministers, attended the allied conference which was held in Paris early this year. They represented Canada on various commissions, and in the plenary sessions of the peace conference. When the peace treaty was finally presented to the German delegates for their signatures, Canadian ministers were also amongst the signatories on the side of the Allies. Later still, when the peace treaty came before the parliaments of the different allied nations for ratification, the Canadian parliament performed that function in company with Great Britain, France, Italy, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

During the rather brief debate on the peace treaty in the Canadian House of Commons during the last session, Sir Robert Borden and the members of our government who contributed to the debate, stated clearly that Canada had acquired a new status of nationhood. Sir Robert Borden, as a result of that new status, defined the old British Empire as the "Britannic Commonwealth." He stated also that within the next twelve months, a conference of representatives from the different dominions and from Great Britain would be held in London for the purpose of adjusting the constitutional relations of the component parts of this so-called "Britannic Commonwealth" to their new and proper basis. The Canadian prime minister stated as his conviction that this forthcoming conference unquestionably would establish for Canada "an equality of Nationhood" with the other portions of the old British empire. The question naturally arises as a result of these pronouncements by Sir Robert Borden: Will the change of phrase as represented in the words "Britannic Commonwealth" be accompanied by a real change in Canada's position amongst the other countries of the world? In other words, will the negotiations which are likely to take place in London next summer officially usher Canada into the larger field of international affairs as a fully responsible nation, or will

these negotiations result in the establishment of a centralized Imperial machinery which would place this country in a position much less to be sought or urged than that which it occupied prior to 1914?

Obstacles in The Way

As a result of the part which Canada played in the war and as a result of the place which she took at the peace conference, the future should afford for this Dominion scope for developing the national individuality which nature intended it to develop. But there are obstacles in the way. In the first place, there is not a unified, keen consciousness of national being to be found amongst the eight million people who inhabit this Dominion. Because of the lack of devotion to any common national purpose or ideal, it has been possible for leaders of past political movements to set up many illusions before the electorate of Canada. One of these illusions has been the idea of loyalty. It has been possible in the past for political agitators to crystallize loyalty into at least three different forms, whereas, if the people of this country were logical and serious in their appreciation of the word, they would find that it is possible to be truly loyal only to one country and one flag. Another obstacle in the course of Canada's approach to full national stature has been the effort of advocates of a new imperialism to link this country up in a scheme of federation with Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Great Britain. The apostles of this movement towards Imperial federation, prior to the war, were to be found centred largely within the bounds of that able, but now rather defunct organization called the Round Table. The leader of the Round Table set forth his views of an Imperial federation in a book called *The Problem of a Common-*

wealth. In that book the basis of an Imperial parliament is laid down involving a system of taxation upon the overseas dominions over and above any taxation that might be levied by Dominion parliaments. This scheme had many advocates in Canada prior to the war, but the call to repel the forces of Germany evoked such a full response from every part of the British empire that the Round Table plan for closer organization appeared to be rather beside the mark and unnecessary. The experiences of the overseas dominions in the war have fairly undermined the claims put forward by the author of *The Problem of the Commonwealth*.

Imperialism Survives

The fact remains, however, that advocates of the Imperial idea still thrive in England. They survive despite the lesson of the American Revolution, the Rebellion of 1837 in Canada, Confederation, and lastly, the Union of South Africa. While the idea of an Imperial federation through the medium of a parliament has been generally dismissed during the past five years, another form of centralization, not so pretentious in its professions, has been erected as a substitute. The recommendation which one sees advanced most on the other side of the Atlantic ocean as well as amongst certain elements in this country, is an Imperial council or cabinet. Through such an organization the overseas dominions and Great Britain would unite in forming common policies in relation to foreign affairs dealing with matters of war and peace. It is to be assumed that this council would be made up, in so far as the dominions are concerned, by overseas ministers who would have to be appointed for that purpose. That would mean that a member of the government of Canada would be located in London for the purpose of representing this

country in the field of international politics. At present, this proposed Imperial council would appear to be the concrete expression which may be given to Sir Robert Borden's phrase "Equality of Nationhood within the British empire." But would such an arrangement measure up to the increased national status which the war enables Canada to claim for herself?

The answer to this question may be given by suggesting another question. What will be Canada's place in the League of Nations which is being brought into existence by the peace treaty? Canada has a distinctive interest in the League of Nations, whose purpose it is to preserve the world from the recurrence of a war similar to that of the past five years. Will that interest be interpreted through the channels of an Imperial council, or direct from the seats of parliament at Ottawa? Our status of nationhood in the eyes of other members of the League of Nations, including the United States, will be determined largely by the role which the Canadian parliament assumes in its relationship to this new society.

During the next twelve months this vital question of Canada's national position in the world will be decided, and it will be decided properly or improperly just exactly in proportion to the interest which is manifested in the issue on the part of the Canadian electorate. It will be impossible of course for anything to be done to embarrass Canada without a full knowledge of the facts being made plain through our own parliament at Ottawa. An attentive consideration of this whole question between now and the date of the holding of the conference in London to which Sir Robert Borden has referred, will mean also a closer study of the question by members of parliament. The whole trend of the present independent political movement in Canada is towards making the Canadian parliament responsible for all our actions domestic or international. And that sound principle ought to be maintained.

The Treaty and the U.S. Senate

The recent impasse which was developed in the United States Senate over the peace treaty, was the result of narrow partisan politics rather than the effect of any deep-seated opposition to the treaty. While the democratic and human interests of the world have been waylaid and held up for a time by a group of garrulous and self-inflated American senators, it is unthinkable that the great mass of the people of the United States in the last analysis, would not give overwhelming support to the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant. After the New Year, President Wilson will, undoubtedly, afford the United States Senate a new angle from which to view the peace treaty; and humanity will hope for more enlightened results than came from the first discussion of it.

Bryce writes in his book, *The American Commonwealth*: "Most Americans consider the Senate one of the successes of their constitution, a worthy monument of the wisdom and foresight of its founders. Foreign observers have repeated this praise, and have, perhaps, in their less perfect knowledge sounded it even more loudly. The least useful debates in the Senate are those in which a series of staid discourses are delivered on some prominent question. Each senator brings down and fires in the air a carefully-prepared oration which may have little bearing on what has gone before. The Senate now contains many men of great wealth, some, an increasing number are senators because they are rich; a few are rich because they are senators; while in the remaining cases the same talent which have won success in law or commerce have brought their possessor to the top in politics also. The Senate, to which the eminence of many individual senators formerly gave a moral ascendancy, has lost as much in the intelligent authority of its members as it has gained in its wealth."



H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"The Dominions are therefore no longer colonies; they are sister nations of the British nation. They played a part in the war fully proportionate to their size, and their international importance will steadily increase. Yet they all desire to remain within the Empire, whose unity is shown by common allegiance to the King. That is the reason why, if I may be personal for a moment, I do not regard myself as belonging primarily to Great Britain, and only in a lesser way to Canada and the other Dominions. On the contrary, I regard myself as belonging to Great Britain and to Canada in exactly the same way. This also means that when I go down to the United States next week I shall regard myself as going there not only as an Englishman and as a Britisher, but also as a Canadian and a representative of the whole Empire."

—From the Prince of Wales' Toronto Speech.



These Women, the Presidents and Vice-presidents of the Farm Women's Organizations are leading the Women into Active Participation in Farmers' Political Movement.

Enter, Our Women Politicians

By Supporting New National Policy Women See Means of Getting Home Life on Proper Basis

MAN said in conversation the other day, "When that little Mrs. McNaughton speaks she sure says something." When she was interviewed the other day by The Grain Growers' Guide and asked her reasons for supporting the farmers' political movement she ran true to form and "sure said something." She thinks that if the hearts of the people had been right there would not today have been the spectacle of the political parties falling down. She said that the governments of to-day and the past have failed because the people were apathetic and indifferent to the conduct of public affairs, like Martha, they have been "troubled with many things," and have let the other fellow run the affairs of the public.

"I do not believe," she said, that it is humanly possible today to reorganize the existing political parties on a democratic basis. It seems to me that the people today want action along lines of reform and want it immediately. We cannot, therefore, spend our time in such a hopeless project as attempting to democratize the parties. The only thing then is a new party, built on democratic lines, that is, built by the people of the people and for the people, founded on democratic principles and operating along democratic channels. I believe the organization of a new party, as exemplified in Assiniboia where the people of themselves organize, finance and elect their own candidates, is the proper thing, and because I believe it is the proper thing I am behind the movement heart and soul. I believe also that the principles as enunciated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and known as the New National Policy, are the finest ever given to the Canadian people. They strike at the economic problem, the root of the chaos and inequality existing today."

Speaking of women's place politically she said, "It is with the men behind this new political revolt against machine government which has passed out of the hands and the minds of the best men of the country. Women were enfranchised at the time this new thing was born. They are in on the ground floor, and I know the future of this country lies in the hands of men and women, not in those of only one of the two sexes."

What Ontario Says

Mrs. Brodie of the Ontario United Farm Women is a prime favorite because of her geniality and the refreshing make-up of her opinions: "I have had so much pleasure," she said, "in raising my seven children that I want to make it easier for every other woman to have a large family. And how can the great majority of them have large families when they are penalized by our fiscal system through the protective tariff? The larger the family the larger the taxes which the bread-winner of that family must pay. You see, that

tariff tax is a tax on articles of consumption, and as the consumers in the family increase the taxes increase. In most families therefore there comes a point when greater expenditure cannot be undertaken, because unfortunately salaries do not increase as families increase, and the men and women who want larger families must be satisfied with smaller families. It seems to me that Canadian-born citizens are so fine an asset in this country that they are preferable to a few millionaires who are permitted to grow up because of the protective tariff, and because I believe in the invaluable asset bound up in the children of Canada I am in the farmers' political movement to place that asset ahead of the questionable asset of having a few Canadian millionaires."

"After all," she said, "of what is our nation mostly composed, cottages or castles? And is it fair to build up the castle at the expense of the cottage? That is what our tariff does, and so I am supporting a fiscal policy that removes the discrimination from the cottage and places the real value on citizens. That sort of a fiscal policy, and the only fair one I have ever seen promulgated by any group of persons, is found in the Farmers' Platform."

Mrs. J. N. Foot, of Collingwood, is the vice-president of the United Farm Women of Ontario. In no uncertain terms she tells us why she is in the movement. "The women have long been looking for the dawn of a new day, for the establishing of the country's business on a principle, and promoting the good will in the life of the people. Thousands of our men have died to bring about this realization. It must always remain a dream unless the ideal of justice for which we have been looking and longing is brought to the people in some form that will reach every individual in every home even the humblest. Therefore as the platform of the organized farmers stands out the symbol of a square deal, equal opportunities for all and special privileges to none, I must then give my individual power and responsibility to this movement and do so by giving my active political support."

Saskatchewan Women

Mrs. C. E. Flatt, the president of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is a power to be reckoned with. She has recently attended the district conventions and there told the women the advantages and the imperative need of their support to this movement. "Our support is due to this platform because it is not a farmer's platform alone, but solid footing for a nation, and because it does not claim to be a perfect and

perpetual document in its present form, but a policy in the process of development."

"The planks of this platform are truly and unselfishly democratic, and the supporting structure is the indelible rock of national justice. It demands a breaking down of the artificial barriers that deny advance to some and boost others, and recommend a direct system of meeting national obligations which will be just to all. It recognizes the re-establishment of our returned men as a premier duty and urges that the natural resources of the nation be retained for the nation's benefit, that public utilities be under public ownership and control, that there be much needed reform in election and legislative machinery, co-operation in all fields likely to benefit all the people and not a privileged few, thus eliminating class separation."

"It endorses the changes for which women have long labored, places them on absolute equality with men as to rights and gives them equal responsibilities, urges equal opportunities for all and special privilege for none, thus placing human interests first of all national considerations. In time this policy may be so amended as to approximate to the platform enunciated by the Master of life, 'It is not the will of your Father which is in Heaven that one of these little ones should perish.'"

Mrs. Frith, who is vice-president of the Saskatchewan Section, believes with Mrs. Flatt that one of the reasons the Farmers' Platform makes such an appeal to women is that it is not a class platform at all. "The organized farmers," she says, "have one of the most democratic political platforms that has ever come before the people of Canada, not made to suit the farmers as a class but for the working class as a whole, as they comprise the body of the nation and should receive more consideration through our legislation. We women should support this platform as recognized citizens and co-workers with the men in their endeavor to make a better Canada."

Tariff seems to appeal particularly to women's consideration. When interviewed nearly all the farm women were agreed that it worked specially disastrously on the women. Mrs. Frith said, "The tariff issue in the platform is one of the most important planks there, and one of the main reasons why we should support it. We know that during the last two years 89 per cent of Canada's taxes were raised on articles of consumption, only 11 per cent being raised on property and income. It shows that the poor people pay more than their just share of the taxes. The farmer pays a high tax on the machinery used in production, thus making the cost of

living unnecessarily high. Under the present fiscal system it is impossible for a farmer to make a living unless working 14 or more hours a day."

"Into the substitute proposals for raising revenue that the Farmers' Platform states, it is impossible to go thoroughly or you cannot print all our interviews. Let me mention just one, a clause which says that by a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources. This is one of the most important clauses in the taxation proposals. The platform deserves our support as it shows the persons who framed it want only a square deal and no favors."

Mrs. Parlbay's Opinion

Mrs. Parlbay, the president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, is gaining political experience a little faster than most other women. She assisted at the constituency political conventions in Alberta last summer and was a very able assistant to Mr. Moore the U.F.A. candidate in the Cochrane election. "Our system is wrong," asserts Mrs. Parlbay. "At the present time if we are so fortunate as to get really good honest men or women to represent us in the legislatures they are unable to accomplish anything; their tongues are tied, their hands are fettered, they are crippled, helpless by the system in which they become involved. There are never enough of these men of strong independent characters in the legislatures at any one time to enable them to bring about the needed reforms. Our political machinery up to the present time has prevented us from electing more of this needed type of men. The party has put up its puppets, and the people politely polled their votes for them. The parties choose the machine type of man or woman who will meekly keep to heel and always turn a blind eye to those things the party does not wish brought into the light of day."

"Now for the first time the farm people have a chance to make their own choice of a representative in their own conventions; they have a chance to pick men for their moral worth, strength of character and ability."

"We must remember that our governments are put in power by people, and have been returned to power several times by the same people, and if we are dissatisfied it is up to us to say so and put them out. Hence this new movement, and hence my support to it. The people have taken the franchise lightly in the past. They have gone to the polling booth like sheep, and the ballot has not meant very much. To us women it is a new thing and it is up to us to use our ballots for the benefit of humanity. And I believe the farmers' movement will be for the benefit of humanity."

Mrs. J. F. Ross, vice-president of the U.F.W.A. has this to say, "I am supporting the organized farmers political

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The Federal Political Outlook

THREE years ago there was little to justify a prophecy that the two-party control of Canadian politics, by the ancient historic factions was in any danger of being broken. But the year which has elapsed since the ending of the war has brought startling developments, and, today, that time-honored control is seriously menaced to the grave anxiety of our financial mandarins, and the party managers at Ottawa, who have so often been their faithful valets. They were aware of the deep discontent simmering in every quarter among the workers and producers of Canada; they knew that the farmers' movement had made great headway in strengthening its economic fabric and creating new political organizations, that the Labor Party had been galvanized into a vitality hitherto unknown, and that the whole body of the salaried middle-classes was chafing under the conditions now confronting it. But the old party politician is not usually a careful student of economic tendencies and real political currents; he looks only at the surface streams, he hates to face facts and in his calculations of the future, the wish is invariably father to the thought. In their eyes all this democratic insubordination was a temporary phase, a passing madness which would disappear as soon as the excitement of the war receded in the background. These good, innocent Unionists who came trooping down to Ottawa in the early months of 1918, flushed with a victory which they failed to realize, had its sole basis in capitalized war sentiment, a fleeting commodity, imagined that they were a second Senate, in parliament for life. They thought that the hostility aroused among large classes of English-speaking Canadians against Quebec for her imperfect sympathy with the national war effort would be a safe base of operations to yield them comfortable majorities at successive elections for at least a generation. The death of Laurier, whose fine character, stainless integrity and long record of public service had won for him an extensive personal following and widespread devotion, seemed to make the prospect even brighter. But they forgot that the war had generated a revolution in its train, and had wrought vast mental changes in mankind; they did not foresee that economic issues which had been maturing for years would come to a head as soon as peace at large was secured. Doubt began to arise early in the 1919 session and it has now given place to apprehension and alarm. What voting groups in Canada, ask the faithful, are securely anchored in their allegiance to either of the old parties?

The Invisible Government

In surveying the Canadian political scene, special attention should always be paid to the views and plans of that powerful invisible government of financial interests, which has now controlled Canada's destinies for 40 years, regardless of what brand of politicians held office at Ottawa. These interests in 1917 encouraged and backed the foundation of the coalition, with a double purpose. They had a very creditable and praise-worthy desire to further the continuance of our war effort till victory was won, but they had another less disinterested object. The Tory party, which their help and subsidies had carried into office in 1911, had speedily exhausted its political capital and failed to produce any statesmanship in which the public had confidence. The radical West was growing in strength and audacity and seemed likely to force the Liberal party into untoward paths. The obvious move, therefore, was to create a new party organization which would be progressive enough to blunt the edge of radicalism and not too progressive to disturb the happy preserves of the paramount investment interests. The war provided a good excuse, and Sir Robert Borden, surrounded

Two-Party Control of Politics Broken—Progressive Elements Gaining in Power—Economic Issues Pushing to the Fore—Progressive Groups Must Co-operate—By

J. A. Stevenson

as he was by many incompetents, undoubtedly had a genuine desire to secure reinforcements for the difficult task of administration. He managed to gain the assistance of some of the best and some of the worst of the Liberal leaders, and the country supported him at the polls. But he made the cardinal error of failing to weed out his Conservative contingent, and of retaining Tory ministers who gave reaction and inefficiency a majority in his cabinet. He could, for instance, have materially strengthened the Tory wing by the inclusion of C. A. Magrath, W. F. Nickle and other Conservatives, who had progressive sympathies. But as a result of this error his new ministry was still tied to the service of the interests and did not command the

confidence of the country on economic issues.

New Alignment of Political Forces

The further fruits are that today variety of different powerful forces are aligned to destroy Sir Robert Borden and his coalition; in the hostile array may be numbered the Farmers, Labor, the French-Canadians, the old Liberal machine and no small portion of the Veterans. Against these hosts Sir Robert can only muster the plutocracy and the interests, who, however, are repelled by his railway policy, that considerable element of urban and rural residents who are Conservative by temperament and fearful of changes, and a few Liberal-Unionist leaders who are generals without an army. The rank

and file of the Liberal-Unionists have either rejoined their old party or sought fresh quarters. He cannot rely on the old Tory machine which is sulky, though it also happens to be powerless. Now, Sir Robert and Mr. Meighen are desperately anxious to consolidate what is merely a coalition into a permanent Unionist party, and Mr. Calder, always on the lookout for political lifebelts, cherishes a similar dream. Many of the coalition Tories dislike permanent marriage with any of the Liberal breed, and Arthur Sifton and Mr. Rowell are both lukewarm to the idea. Mr. Sifton, at heart a radical, is in ill-health, and has no mind to finish his political career defending the privileges of banks and manufacturers. Mr. Rowell, an emotional reformer, has parallel views on most public questions with Mr. King, the new Liberal leader; both are the favorite heroes of the Toronto Star. Mr. Rowell feels keenly he is not persona grata to the Tory rank and file, and, if certain unforgiving spirits among the Liberals could be placated, he would soon be in the Liberal fold again. Hence he will burn no boats.

But even a Unionist party would, today, find its trenches very thinly manned, and the problem is, where can reinforcements be secured? Not from Ontario, not from the West, not from the Maritime provinces. There remains Quebec. A year ago the alliance of Quebec with Liberalism seemed destined to be the bedrock of party politics in Canada. Today, there is a change. It is remembered that for 20 years Sir John Macdonald, and a safe and sane Toryism, held power with the steady help of a solid Quebec contingent till Laurier broke the spell. Quebec is Catholic and Conservative; her leaders, secular and religious, regard public-ownership and other radical projects as pernicious socialism, and are averse to any real disturbance of the economic status quo. She has, as provincial premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, a first-rate administrator and a Liberal by courtesy, but at heart a firm Conservative and a sound protectionist and a pillar of the vested interests as befits a director of the Royal Trust Company. It is believed that early this year Sir Lomer was invited, through the agency of Mr. Calder, to enter the Union cabinet. The proposition had merits; all would be forgiven about the war, M.S.A. defaulters would get an amnesty, Quebec would pull her proper weight in the governance of Canada, and the radical forces would be checkmated. There was only one obstacle, but it was fatal. No French-Canadian leader could dare to join Sir Robert Borden, the man who dished Laurier the beloved, and invented conscription. Therefore, Sir Robert should retire to grace some high imperial post, and give the premiership to Sir Thomas White, who had studiously refrained from abuse of Quebec in 1917 and won great popularity by his courtesy and patience with the French-Canadian members in the House. It was all arranged but Sir Robert, like the cat and a famous Manitoba statesman, came back for some mysterious reason, and Sir Thomas resigned from the cabinet. Sir Robert has struggled on with his sea of trouble, but many of his erstwhile backers and friends ungratefully think he is more of a

liability than an asset. The need for reinforcements has grown even more acute since the Ontario election and it is a safe guess that the approaches to Sir Lomer and his like in Quebec will soon be resumed, if they are not already resumed. One obstacle of this pretty scheme has developed in the practical acceptance of Ernest Lapointe, as successor to Sir Wilfrid in the leadership of the progressive forces in Quebec. His rise to authority and influence in parliament and his province, has been meteoric, and at the age of 43 he is one of the few outstanding members of the House, and, obviously, destined to play a large part in our

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THE ADVANCE OF DEMOCRACY

The symbolism of the cover design of this issue of The Guide of which the above is a photographic reproduction, reduced in size, shines forth above all in the torch of enlightenment which the onward striding figure of Democracy holds aloft in her right hand—the torch of enlightenment she has ever held aloft with steadfast fidelity and hope while going forward to proclaim the coming dawn of the new era, which is now illuminating the horizon with its promise of the day of true freedom and justice. The evenly-balanced scales which she holds in her other hand signify equal rights for all and special privilege to none. The proclamation of advancing Democracy is: "Let there be light!" The first concern of all just-minded, patriotic men and women, in order that government may be put on its right basis, namely, the will of the people, is that there shall be full light upon all the things that the people have the right to know about. There must be full light on all the processes of our politics. Publicity is the greatest purifier of politics. To have public affairs rightly administered, everything must be brought out into the open daylight, where honest eyes can see, and honest minds can judge of what is being done and what the meanings and the purposes are of proposed public policies.



New Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Being Erected to Replace the Old Buildings Which Were Destroyed by Fire, on February 3, 1916.

Has Patronage Been Abolished?

HAS patronage been abolished or has it not? If it has been abolished is it a good thing or is it not? What is the effect of the abolition of patronage upon the political parties? These are all fair questions which I will attempt candidly to answer.

There are two varieties of patronage—appointments to office and government contracts. First, in regard to patronage appointments. Patronage in the selection of government office-holders is as old as politics. From time immemorial the party in power has used its authority to fill the Civil Service with its own friends. The spoils system has never been so flagrantly abused in Canada as in the United States; there has never been a wholesale dismissal of employees upon a party assuming office, but no one who knows anything of Canadian political history will deny that patronage has always had its roots sunk deep at Ottawa.

The first attempt at Civil Service reform dates back to the year after Confederation. In 1868 a Royal Commission was appointed and, as a result of its report, the first Civil Service Act applying to employees at Ottawa was adopted. Its application was so meagre and abuses so patent that in 1880 a Royal Commission was again appointed, which recommended extensions of the merit system. Amendments to the Civil Service were made, but gradually the statutes were weakened. Politicians soon found ways of driving a coach and four through the new Act. Again Parliament in a burst of reform in 1891 resorted to the favorite plan of politicians—a Royal Commission. This Commission made sweeping recommendations but they were ahead of their times. Few of the recommendations were embodied in law. In 1907 another Commission was named. This Commission recommended that appointments be made by open competitive examinations and that a Civil Service Commission be named to hold the examinations and to make appointments. The following year these recommendations were embodied in a statute, which provided for a Commission with appropriate powers, but with its jurisdiction limited to the "inside service."

A Solar Plexus Blow at Patronage

Sir Robert Borden, in his platform of 1911, promised an extension of Civil Service reform to the outside service, but no serious attempt was made to carry the policy into effect until the formation of Union Government in 1917. The new western ministers are said to have insisted upon this plank in the platform and Sir Robert was willing enough to carry into effect his unfulfilled 1911 pledge. It was included in the Unionist platform, and in May, 1918, the policy was carried into legislative effect, when an advanced Civil Service Bill was passed, extending the jurisdiction of the Commission to the "outside service," and clothing it with

First Scientific Effort to Place Civil Service on a Scientific Basis Being Made--Still Patronage for Big Jobs--Government Contracts and Purchasing--Vigilance Still Necessary--By Arthur R. Ford

broad powers with regard to examinations and investigations, and making mandatory an immediate classification of the "outside service."

The passage of this law meant that some forty to fifty thousand outside civil servants were suddenly transferred to the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. With inadequate machinery to handle the sudden increase in work the result was inevitable. There was confusion and dissatisfaction. During the past year the Commission has steadily applied the principle to the "outside service," while the classification has been proceeded with. This was but recently completed and is now before parliament.

The classification is far from perfect; it is full of errors, some of them even ludicrous, but taken as a whole it is the first scientific effort to place the Civil Service on an efficient basis. When this bill is finally approved and becomes law a solar plexus blow will have been dealt at patronage. That patronage has been abolished, as far as the ordinary Civil Service is concerned, is certain. If it were not the old line politicians would not have been so excited over the passage of the measure. There will be loop-holes found, but, generally speaking, it can be said that patronage is abolished.

Still Patronage for Big Jobs

But while patronage for the ordinary Civil Service is a thing of the past there is still patronage for the big jobs. Senatorships are still appointed on the basis of patronage. The same is true in regard to judgeships and all the big plums. Without criticizing the present Commission—and they have done excellent work—yet it must be admitted that they received their own appointments as a result of patronage. The sole qualifications of Hon. Dr. Roche and Mr. Clarence Jamieson as commissioners were their faithfulness to the Borden government.

The arguments in favor of the abolition of patronage seem too self-evident to need repeating. Under the old system appointments and promotions were usually the result of political influence. Officials knew no matter how efficient they were they could get no promotions without pull. Some departments, notably the western outside service, were filled with political henchmen who regarded themselves party organizers as much as civil servants. A story is told of one western political healer who was given a position in the Indian Department.

He got so gloriously drunk on receipt of the notice conveying the news of his appointment that he wired Sir John A. MacDonald as follows:—

"Send on your damned old Indians."

To the credit of Sir John he was dismissed instantly by wire.

The Wall of the Politicians

What are the arguments against the abolition of patronage. I can best set them forth by quoting from some of these speeches made in the House of Commons when the Bill was under discussion early in October. Here is the argument advanced by Capt. Peter McGibbon, Muskoka: "I think the principle of handing the patronage of this whole Dominion over to three men who are responsible to nobody is wrong. It is not getting away from patronage; it is only transferring it from a responsible head to an irresponsible head." There is a certain measure of truth in this argument. The success of the abolition of patronage depends entirely upon the character of the Commission. A Commission, which did not honestly, sincerely and fearlessly administer the law, would leave the latter state worse than the former.

But the chief objection of the old line party men is that it ruins political organization. They quite frankly stated so. "I do not know how you are going to run political parties if you are going to take away from the member every privilege except that of standing up in this House and voting and speaking," was the complaint of one member.

Mr. Thomas Foster, East York, quite candidly declared the abolition of patronage had ruined the old political game. "Under this new condition," he declared, "you cannot get a corporal's guard to gatherings of the Liberal or Conservative party." He added, "There is nothing to work for now, there are no positions."

Hon. T. W. Crothers, ex-minister of labor, made the ablest speech against the bill. He declared it was wrong in theory and unsatisfactory in practice. His arguments might be summed up as follows:—

1—It was wrong in theory because members and ministers were responsible to the people and should not divest themselves of responsibility by placing appointments under an irresponsible Commission. The people will still hold them responsible.

2—It was wrong in practice because it

has not improved the Civil Service. There has been no improvement in the character or personnel of the Civil Service since the Commission was first named in 1908.

Patronage in Government Contracts

Enough for patronage appointments. Patronage in contracts and Government purchasing has been perhaps a deeper evil than patronage in the Civil Service. How much has been wasted, how much stolen from the public treasury through manipulation of contracts and government purchasing since Confederation cannot be estimated. Patronage contracts in the past have been the chief source of campaign funds.

The war first drove the government to take steps for the abolition of patronage in government purchasing. In the early days of the war there was an outcry as to manipulation in contracts for equipment. As a result in 1915 a War Purchasing Commission was appointed. This Commission since that date has handled all purchasing for the Militia Department. The Commission first under Sir Edward Kemp, and later under the chairmanship of Sir Horridas Laporte carried on its work until February, 1918, when the powers of the Commission were enlarged so as to cover purchasing in all departments with the exception of government railways. This action was taken under the War Measures Act. As the powers bestowed cease with the proclamation of peace a bill was introduced last session to perpetuate the Purchasing Commission, but surprisingly strong opposition developed in the Commons, largely on the ground that it transferred ministerial responsibility from the cabinet to a Commission. Some of the opposition also was probably due to the unpopularity of Hon. N. W. Rowell, who was in charge of the bill.

Under the old system each department handled its own purchasing. This meant overlapping and lack of co-operation in large purchases, but the chief evil was the existence of a patronage list. Tenders were called for, but only from favored firms on the patronage list. The War Purchasing Commission wiped out the old patronage lists and has invited open tenders.

There may be some good grounds for opposition to the continuance of a Purchasing Commission. The country is fed up with Commissions. There seems though, to be sound grounds for the establishment of centralization and co-operation in purchasing such as is followed by any large corporation, such as the C.P.R. There should at least be a Central Purchasing Agency, with the agent of each department working in co-operation for joint purchase in large quantities of government supplies.

Departmental Purchasing

The disadvantages of the present

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Some Personalities in Parliament

IN Parliament, as everywhere else, personality counts. Men differ one from another, but in the mass they are apt to be like shot in a bag. Here and there an individual stands out so he is noticed, observed and remembered. It is not always a question of ability—



Cockshutt was called "Earl of Brantford" because he fought against abolishing titles.

nearly every member has a certain amount of ability or he would not be where he is. It is not always a question of superior virtue, because many good men are utterly commonplace.

Personality does not always spell success. Some men, in spite of high character and great ability achieve little success for they neither curry favor with their fellow-members nor kowtow to those sitting in the seats of the mighty. On the other hand one might mention men of little personality who have succeeded, at least for a time, remarkably well.

A notable instance is Hon. Albert Seigney, who entered parliament at the age of thirty, in 1911, and served only one term. Yet during that one term he was successively, deputy speaker, speaker of the House, and minister of inland revenue.

A large number of the men who come to parliament attract little attention, and develop little personality. They may be here for years and remain practically unknown. The deputy clerk of the House knows every member by sight but it is unlikely that anyone else can make a similar boast.

When Edward Norman Lewis of Huron County came to parliament he attracted immediate attention by always carrying an umbrella, always wearing a red tie, and always writing with red ink. He had considerable ability, introduced any number of bills, and rapidly became well acquainted. One evening when he was coming up the centre walk to the Parliament Building, since destroyed by fire, he overtook an elderly gentleman who was about to enter. Lewis, in his friendly way, took the gentleman in hand, showed him around the building, and through the parliamentary library. Finally the bell rang for the House to take up. Lewis excused himself and hurried into the Chamber. To his consternation the elderly gentleman, not only followed him, but entered the chamber of the House without even removing his hat. Lewis—aghast—essayed to push him out, and only then learned that his chance acquaintance was a fellow-member of the House, and had been a member for twenty years.

The Highbrows From The Maritimes

Each section of the country has its own characteristics and they are reflected in the individualities of their respective delegations to parliament. Nova Scotia for years has sent a highly intellectual delegation with a taste and talent for politics. We are not surprised to find the leader of the government, the leader of the opposition and the Speaker of the House coming from this little province. Quebec, given to classical education and fond of oratory, sends perhaps the most showy delegation to Ottawa. Her members as a rule are trained to speak in public. Ontario selects representatives of a different type. The local system prevails in that province altogether. Hence more farmers are sent to Ottawa than are sent from Quebec, and after the next election it will not be surprising if the United Farmers are in possession of the Ontario delegation. We have farmers

How Parliament Looks From the Press Gallery—Characteristics of Each Section of the Country Reflected in the House—Personality a Great Asset

By Tom King

from the western provinces but they seem to be better up on public affairs than the old-time farmer from Ontario.

The ablest man from the maritime provinces, with the possible exception of the Prime Minister, is Hon. W. S. Fielding. Mr. Fielding has a keen and logical mind, an excellent parliamentary style, and presents his arguments in a convincing way. He is a nervous, active, little man, always in a hurry and is always arriving out of breath. He moves quickly, talks quickly, and is evidently under a highly nervous strain while addressing the House, yet he is by nature conservative almost to the point of timidity.

The Hon. W. L. M.

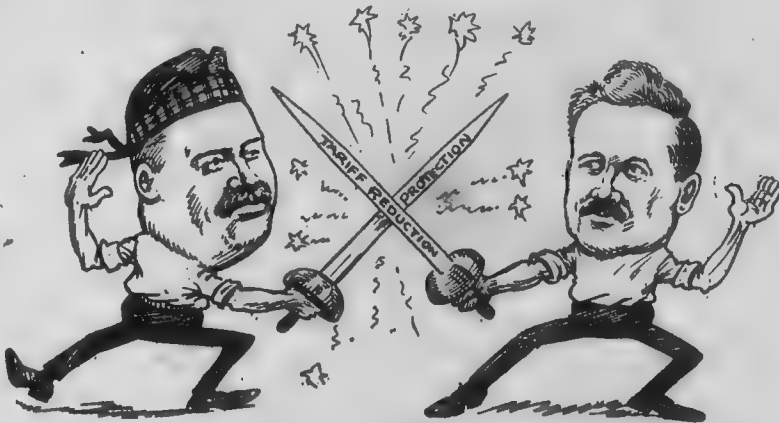
The other day Hon. Mackenzie King, newly-chosen leader of the Liberal party, was presented to the House as the member from Prince County, P.E.I. Mr. King has ability and the place he holds in the House and in the country makes him a personality. However, I do not propose to discuss either the leader of the government or the new leader of the opposition. But speaking of Prince recalls Capt. Joseph Reid who was elected to the House for that constituency in 1917 and served until his much regretted demise a few months ago.

Capt. Reid had been a sailor man most of his life, and his stories were always

unconsciously borrows from these great masters of English style as when he told the House that "Bribery has become a profession and treason a career."

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and Hon. Dr. Beland are withdrawing more and more from the activities of public life and the two prominent figures in the Quebec delegation today are Ernest Lapointe and Jacques Bureau.

Lapointe re-enters the House, not only as the successor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as member for East Quebec, but also as leader of the Liberal Party in Quebec. He is a big man in every way. Almost a giant physically he ranks intellectually among the foremost statesmen of Canada. Yet he is the essence of good nature—his broad face lights up constantly with a smile and he is fond of making amusing comments on the proceedings in the House. This raillery is all on the surface; he is really a studious, serious-minded man, who never speaks without preparation and carefully weighs his words. He only learned to speak English after coming to parliament, but he mastered the language as he would any other hard problem. Those who heard him speak at the Ottawa convention, realized how much more fluent he was in French than in English. Yet he speaks English more correctly than do some members of the House who never say a word in French.



Col. Curry is a High Tariff man and crossed swords vigorously with John A. Maharg at the last session.

redolent of the sea. He had a quaint way of putting things and whenever he rose to speak members on both sides crowded into the Chamber. He was apt to ramble a good deal from the subject before the House, but his excursions to other fields furnished the members with no end of amusement. He was a genial, big-hearted philosopher, and had many quaint proverbs gathered from every corner of the world. Had his life been spared for a few years longer he would have been one of the personalities of the country, as he was undoubtedly one of the personalities of parliament.

Hon. F. B. Carvell, for years a member of the House from N.B., was a unique and striking personality. Indeed Frank, was all personality. He was down-right, emphatic, and careless about the feelings of those he rode over rough-shod in his argument. His appointment to the Railway Commission left New Brunswick with no outstanding personality, although the province is represented by a first-class delegation of members. Gen. H. H. MacLean, Col. Harry McLeod, A. B. Copp, of Westmoreland, and Onesiphore Turgeon, of Gloucester, are all interesting types and men of ability.

When we come to the Province of Quebec we find almost a new delegation. The "Young Bloods" like Cannon, Denis, Vien and Fournier are finding their feet, but have not been long enough in public life to make much impression on the country. Lucien Cannon is the most brilliant, though not the most able, of this crowd. He has a fine delivery, and his English style is modelled on Burke and Macaulay, indeed, perhaps, he

Bureau is in striking contrast with Lapointe. He is quick, nervous, full of fun always, and apparently takes life none too seriously. He has a habit of wearing his hat on the side of his head and many of the English-speaking members underrate his ability. As a matter of fact he is the force behind the wonderful industrial development of the St. Maurice Valley and has made his town of Three Rivers a great industrial centre.

Naming The Prime Minister

Some people say that Ernest Lapointe may name the Prime Minister after the next Dominion election. Others will tell you that the people of Canada will do the naming and that they have already selected Hon. T. A. Crerar. Be that as it may, Mr. Crerar is undoubtedly the outstanding figure from the West. He has come through the acid test of holding a cabinet portfolio and then giving it up. Usually after a minister retires from the government he attracts no further attention, yet Mr. Crerar probably carries more weight today than he did when he sat on the treasury benches.

Crerar's characteristics is his absolute honesty. I do not mean to say that members of parliament as a rule are dishonest, but they come naturally to

dissimulate, or at least wear more or less of a mask. When you ask a cabinet minister a question you do not expect an absolutely correct answer, but the man who came here as minister of agriculture in the fall of 1917 had never learned to dissimulate, and there was no getting him to wear a mask.

The members of the House like him, though some may fear his growing power in politics. It is a common thing to hear men say:—

"Crerar is a good fellow but he is too innocent for the game of politics."

But we may be coming into a new era of politics where a man can say what he thinks and go around without wearing a mask. Certainly Crerar has made good, both as minister of agriculture and as the member for Marquette. He has a positive thirst for information and likes to gather the views of the people. He never developed the slightest symptom of the swelled head, which often attacks ministers of the crown.

He kept off private cars and did not maintain automobiles at the expense of the government. In the House of Commons he spoke with decision, but always in a judicial manner. He never has been guilty of an unfair insinuation against a member of the opposition, or of a blow below the belt.

The Bad Man From Bitter Creek

Of a different type, but none the less striking personality, is John A. Maharg from Maple Creek. Maharg made a fighting speech in the early days of his parliamentary career, and while he was cartooned at the time as the "Bad Man from Bitter Creek," he undoubtedly arrested the attention of the House. The more you hear Mr. Maharg the more you are struck by his ability.

Born in the Orkney Islands, John Reid, M.P. for Mackenzie, Sask., is more cautious than Maharg, but ranks with him in the matter of ability. Mr. Reid retains his Scottish burr as well as Scottish caution, but he is a good mixer, popular with his fellow-members, and always delivers a good speech.

Of a still different type, but none the less an interesting personality, is Andrew Knox, of Prince Albert. He is in constant attendance upon the House, watches the business of the session closely and exercises a quiet but widespread influence among his fellow-members from the West.

Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, is probably as striking a figure as we have in the House, or indeed in Canada. With an unequalled gift for Parliamentary eloquence and more deeply conversant with political literature than the members around him, Dr. Clark has fought for free trade in protection parliaments and has scourged both political parties from time to time. Now and then he seems quite insurgent against the Unionist government, but just when the Liberals think they have him he leans heavily toward the government. His speeches are not always of the same excellence, but when he is in good form few members of either House could long stand against him.

This parliament is in many respects different from any other I have ever seen. The great majority of the members never sat before in parliament. Then the poor accommodations of the temporary parliament buildings lend themselves to a certain disregard of old-fashioned customs. The members probably know each other less than ever before, and it is more difficult than ever before for a member

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Billy Maclean is the propagandist of public ownership in Canada.



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Governors-General of Canada

ANGLO-SAXONS have been considered the most illogical of all people in their political theories but at the same time the most remarkable in their political achievements as well as in their aptitudes for self-government. This inconsistency between the form and functions of their government the theory and practice of their constitution is nowhere more clearly seen than in the position of the crown.

In theory the King is the fountain of justice but in practice the courts are constituted, the judges appointed by a committee of the privy council which in itself is entirely unknown to law. In theory the King is the fountain of honor, from whose favor alone all titles of distinction proceed, but in practice the titles are conferred on the advice of the prime minister who in turn may be influenced by a contribution to party funds, gratitude for past services or a lively anticipation of future support. In theory also, the King is the chief magistrate of the empire who executes all laws, commands all forces, declares war or makes peace but in practice all these functions are performed by various heads of departments who compose the cabinet and are collectively responsible for their actions not to the King but to the House of Commons. From this it follows that the King can do no wrong, not because he is above the law but because all his public acts are performed by ministers who assume full responsibility for them and may be held strictly accountable, not only on the floor of the house but in the ordinary courts of the land.

The neatness of the legal fiction casts logic to the winds but preserves a device which has been exceedingly useful to peaceful progress in the past and may be of untold value in the future, in spite of the fact that the King, by his prerogative, "could pardon all offenders" and "could make every citizen in the United Kingdom, male or female—a Peer!"

The Theory and Practice of Kingship

As something of the same vagueness and value attaches to our governor-general, the representative of the crown in Canada, his position may be more easily understood by recalling the difference between the theory and practice of kingship; for our constitution is "similar in principle to that of Great Britain" not only because we have won "responsible government" but also because we have assumed the whole background of English common law, parliamentary experience and procedure.

In the early days of our history before we had evolved the system of responsible government our governors were the chief authority in the land, summoning and dismissing their legislative assemblies at will, frequently ignoring the advice of their executive councils which were responsible

Theory and Practice of Kingship--Former Difficulties of the Position Overcome--Governor-General Acts on Advice of Prime Minister--Relationship to Lieut-Governors--By D. C. Harvey

not to these assemblies but to the governors, while they, in turn, were responsible for their actions to the crown alone or to the Imperial parliament.

In fact the bitterest and most fundamental problem in our history has been that of securing responsible government, that is, a government administered according to the wishes of a ministry who would be accountable to the elected branch of our legislature for their actions in order that control would be in the hands of the people most vitally concerned. The problem lay not in the lack of goodwill on the part of the Imperial authorities but in the difficulty of reconciling the governor's position as both a Canadian and an Imperial officer.

As late as October 1839, Lord John Russell, the colonial secretary wrote to the Canadian governor: "It may happen, therefore, that the governor receives at one and the same time instructions from the Queen, and advice from his executive council, totally at variance with each other. If he is to obey his instructions from England, the parallel of constitutional responsibility entirely fails; if, on the other hand, he is to follow the advice of his council, he is no longer a subordinate officer, but an independent sovereign."

Even Lord Elgin the great governor who inaugurated responsible government in the Canadas, admitted the difficulties of the governor's position: "I feel very strongly that a governor-general, by acting upon these views with tact and firmness, may hope to establish a moral influence in the province which will go far to compensate for the loss of power consequent on the surrender of patronage to an executive responsible to the local parliament. Until, however, the functions of his office, under our amended colonial constitution, are more clearly defined, until that middle term which shall reconcile the faithful discharge of his responsibility to the Imperial government and the province, with the maintenance of

the quasi-monarchical relation in which he now stands towards the community over which he presides, he must be content to tread along a path which is somewhat narrow and slippery, and to find that incessant watchfulness and some dexterity are requisite to prevent him from falling, on the one side into the neant of mock sovereignty or on the other into the dirt and confusion of local factions."

Owing however to the good sense of Lord John Russell, the eloquent logic of Durham and Howe, the firmness and tact of Sydenham and Elgin, the necessary compromise was effected and from 1849 onwards we have enjoyed the right of conducting our affairs according to the wishes of our own people.

Actual Powers Tended to Decrease

Prior to Confederation the title of all Canadian governors from Sydenham to Lord Monck had been that of "Governor-general of British North America, and Captain-general and Governor-in-Chief, in and over the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward" so that the actual territorial scope of the governors-general was not increased by the union of 1867, while their actual powers tended more and more to decrease.

According to the British North America Act, the written part of our constitution, "The executive government and authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen." That is to say that the Queen was as much the sovereign of Canada as of Great Britain and Ireland. In other words, "The prerogative of the crown runs in Canada to the same extent as in England and, save so far as it has been limited and controlled by statute, is as extensive in the colonial possessions of the crown as in Great Britain." But while this is true, it is also true that the crown's special privileges or prerogatives as

they are called, may be limited in Great Britain by one set of statutes and in Canada by another, while in Great Britain the crown exercises its privileges in person and in Canada by deputy. None the less, the crown still preserves those prerogatives in Canada which have not been delegated directly or indirectly to the governor-general by statute or letters patent and instructions.

From this it follows that the governor-general is neither a sovereign nor a viceroy, but must look for his authority to very definite documents.

The governor-general is appointed by the king on the advice of the secretary of state for the colonies, by letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain. On his arrival in Canada he is met by the administrator for the time being, and the Cabinet. His commission, which merely states who is selected to office, is publicly read and he takes the oath of office and receives the great seal of Canada from the the secretary of state to whom he immediately returns it. He then signs the proclamation which announces his assumption of office, and henceforth he is the executive head of Canada until the expiration of his term of office, which depends on the King's pleasure, is limited to six years and is generally terminated at the end of five.

The instructions of Lord Monck, the first governor-general under Confederation, gave him much wider powers than were consistent with the degree of local autonomy which Canadians claimed, and consequently, they were revoked a few years later. They carefully circumscribed the meetings of the privy council, empowered the governor-general to act in opposition to its advice, prescribed several classes of bills that must be reserved for Imperial consideration, and enjoined the governor to exercise the prerogative of pardon according to his "own deliberate judgment whether the members of our said privy council concur therein or otherwise."

New Instructions Drafted

At the request of the Canadian government, these instructions were modified in 1878 and new ones drafted, making permanent provision for the office of governor-general and thus making it unnecessary to issue new letters patent upon each new appointment. The

governor-general was, by these letters patent, authorized "to execute in due manner all things that shall belong to his said command, and to the trust we have reposed in him, according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed him by virtue of the British North America Act, 1867, and of these present letters patent, and of such commission as may be issued to him under our sign—Manual and Signet, and according to such instructions as may from time to time be given to him, under our sign—

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The Sewing Machine Was Safe.

A Frenchman and his wife returning to the ruins of their home recover family treasures from the debris.

PEOPLE who want to get to bed at a decent hour of night, should be careful how they invite more than one old soldier at a time to spend the evening with them. Get them one at a time and lend them an attentive ear and they will talk long enough in all conscience, but let two or three men from the same battalion or battery meet together by a comfortable stove and they will remind one another of enough little incidents of the days in France and Belgium, or it may be Salonika or Mesopotamia, to keep them talking till the wood-box is empty and daylight is approaching. But it will be noticed that the men who have seen most of the war, talk the least about it. It's not the actual fighting that the old soldiers talk about so much as the little things that happened, perhaps in the trenches, but more often in some village back of the line where we were supposed to be resting, but weren't. Real fighting, such as took place when one side or the other made a big, well-planned advance, is not a fit subject for conversation. The sights and sounds which came to one's eyes and ears and the passions which filled one's breast at those times, had best be forgotten, or at least not passed on to those who were spared the experience. Trench warfare, on the other hand, was the dullest and most monotonous thing that was ever invented. To one who had not been there, the front line appeared the most interesting place in the world. But one day in the front line completely satisfied the strongest curiosity. The front line was nothing but a crooked ditch, sometimes knee-deep in mud and water, where one stayed for three or four days at a time seeing nothing of the enemy and taking good care the enemy didn't see him.

Try It Yourself

If anyone who wasn't there would like to know what it was like in the front line he can have all the thrills right at home on his own farm. First find a ditch about six feet deep, or if there is no ditch available a slough will do to represent a shell hole. Just before the sun begins to set take up your place there with your sporting rifle and 170 rounds of ammunition, and be sure to have with you a haversack containing towel and soap, shaving tackle, a clean pair of socks, a can of corned beef, a bag of biscuits (not to be eaten until you have been without food for at least three days), a waterproof sheet and any personal treasures you would like to have with you if it should suddenly become necessary for you to be carried off to hospital with no chance of coming back to fetch anything. You must have a shovel with you and use this to fix up a "firing step" on which you can stand and look out over the top as soon as it begins to get dark. All you have to do then is to stay there and watch out in front till it gets light in the morning. Don't speak above a whisper, don't cough or sneeze, if your feet or hands are cold don't stamp or clap, you must not smoke, and above all else you must not go to sleep.

Tea Up

About midnight, if you are lucky, someone will come along with some tea in a gasoline can. It will probably be cold, and it must taste of gasoline and chlorine, but there will be a little milk and sugar in it. The longest nights in

December and January only last about 16 hours, and if you want to make it realistic you might arrange for someone to have a display of fireworks a quarter-of-a-mile away and to fire a rifle in your general direction now and again. There is only one part of the real thing you need to miss and that is the little strafe that usually came about the same time as the tea. The German program usually called for about an hour's shelling of the front line every night, but there was so much ground for the shells to fall in harmlessly that there wasn't really much danger in it. When daylight comes be sure and clean your rifle, because someone who hasn't a rifle and has a man to look after his revolver, cleans his boots and keep his clothes brushed will be coming along to inspect your

they threw heavy shells at ranges of a few hundred yards. The shells went away up in the air and their course could be watched at night by the burning of the fuse. It was quite an interesting occupation, watching their flight and judging where they were going to fall, just as a baseball player judges a fly. Our object, however, was not to catch the "Minnies" but to be around the corner when they landed. I quite enjoyed myself for the first dozen rounds or so, dodging "Minnies." But that sort of sport palls after a while.

A One-Sided Fight

The front line wouldn't have been so bad if it had not been so one-sided. The infantryman in trench warfare never had an even chance at all. He was in the trenches and very rarely



Making the Best of It.

A French farmer and his family, driven from home by German invaders, who kept cheerful in spite of their misfortunes.

weapon and say something very insulting to you if the barrel isn't shining and every part free from the least speck of mud. Bye and bye you can have someone bring you some food, but you must be careful not to eat it all because you won't get any more till next morning.

Bed At Last

After breakfast take off your boots and socks, give your feet a good rub and change your socks, taking care that the mud on the outside of your boots doesn't get inside. Then you can toss up with your neighbor to see who is to have the first sleep. One can have a nap in the morning and the other in the afternoon, the one remaining on duty keeping a look out in the direction of the enemy through a small mirror fixed on the end of his rifle. Where will you sleep? Oh, anywhere you can find a place. If there is no place ready-made take your shovel and burrow out a hole in the side of the ditch. You will probably get it done by 11 o'clock, and you will have a full hour to sleep before you have to stand to again till next morning.

Not much glory about that, is there? But that's the way I spent my first night in the front line trench in December, 1917, between Christmas and New Year. Of course, those who don't care to know what it was like in the trenches don't need to try it, but if anyone is curious there's the way to go through the experience.

It would not be fair, however, to let it appear that life in the front line was always monotonous. The second night I was there we received considerable attention from the German minnenwerfers. Minnenwerfer means "mine thrower" and it is the name of a kind of trench mortar with which

lot of bad shooting. I remember one afternoon the Germans fired 120 big shells into a small area in front of our line, and all the damage they did was the destruction of some barbed wire. A dozen men repaired the damage in a few hours. The shells alone must have cost the Germans something like \$25,000. It was a common thing at one time for our own people to fire \$100,000 worth of shells in a few minutes as part of the program of a raid whose chief object was the capture of one or two prisoners for the purpose of obtaining information. This fire was not intended primarily to inflict casualties, but to put an impassable curtain of fire on three sides of some luckless German post, and prevent the half-dozen occupants either escaping or receiving reinforcements, while a party of our men, lying in wait in No Man's Land, rushed them with bomb and bayonet.

Under the Barrage

To be in No Man's Land or the front line trench during a barrage of that sort was a weird experience. Simultaneously, out of comparative silence, guns of every calibre would open up. The front line troops were under "the arch of the guns." Shells of every size were shrieking and whistling over their heads. The lighter guns not far behind mingled their sharp, wicked bark with the roar like distant thunder of the big fellows farther back. Every kind of gun has its peculiar note, and every variety of shell makes a different noise as it flies through the air. The high notes come from the machine-gun bullets which sound in their flight like the twittering of birds. A veritable devil's orchestra it was altogether. We used to say that there was an arrangement between the British and German headquarters that the public lighting in No Man's Land should be provided by the Germans. Certain it is that their flare men were always busy sending up lights to illumine the darkness. On the least sign of activity on our part, and every once in a while anyhow, up would go their flares and we would be able to see if anything was moving in front. When we had a barrage on, the flare men redoubled their efforts and made No Man's Land as bright as day. It would only be fair to make allowance for this expenditure when the German indemnity is collected. Yes, I said "when."

In No Man's Land

But if the front line wasn't on the whole a pleasant place to live in, I would like to go back and have a look at some of my old haunts. There are some places where we used to go only

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After the Advance.

A German trench captured by Canadians in 1918.



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Appeals to the Privy Council

YOU can never understand an institution, or be able properly to estimate its utility, until you are familiar with its history.

Retention of Control—Among the devices for keeping British colonies in a state of "due subordination" (quoting the once customary phrase), were: (1) the appointment of a governor; (2) the appointment of discreet persons as a law-framing and executive body; (3) the appointment of very discreet persons as judges to interpret the laws; (4) the reservation of the power to override the council's law-productions; and (5) the reservation of the right to override the decisions of the judges.

This last reservation was supposed to be made palatable by reciting, as in the instructions to the first governor of Quebec (1763) that:—

"Whereas it is for the ease, satisfaction and benefit of all our subjects that appeals should be allowed in all civil causes from the courts in our plantations."

But the truth was revealed in the prescription that, although as between any two of our subjects there could be no appeal unless the amount involved exceeded the sum of \$500 sterling, a proviso stipulated that:—

"Nevertheless where the matter in Quebec relates to the taking or demanding any duty payable to us or to any fee of office, or annual rents or other such like matter or thing where the rights in future may be bound, in all such cases you are to admit an appeal to us in our privy council, though the immediate sum or value appealed for be of less value." (Governor Carlton's Instructions, 1768).

A Political Contrivance

A political contrivance—That the reservation of the right to override colonial judges must be regarded as a political contrivance for perpetuation of control, rather than as an element in the administration of justice, becomes very clear when it is observed that the appeals were originally not to British judges, but to the same persons who formed the "Committee of councils for plantation affairs" (colonies were formerly referred to as plantations); that legal training was by no means a pre-requisite for a seat in the committee; and that the committee being in its origin and constitution political and not judicial (it is now composed of lawyers), the members have always felt themselves free to act accordingly. They assume to know, better than we, what is good for us, and they declare accordingly.

But the point need not be labored, for, in defence of their office, the committee declared in 1875 that:—

"To abolish this controlling power and abandon each colony and dependency to a separate court of appeal of its own, would obviously be to destroy one of the most important ties connecting all parts of the Empire in common obedience to the courts of law, and to renounce the last and most essential mode of exercising the authority of the crown over its possessions abroad" (May's Constitutional History, 1912, vol. 3, page 321).

It is for this reason that all attempts to cut down the appellate jurisdiction have been "justly regarded with jealousy" by the British governments (Ibid.), and that stout resistance has been offered both to Canadian (Keith: Responsible Government in the Dominions, vol. 3, page 1365) and Australian (Ibid, pages 1365-73; Ewart The Kingdom of Canada, pages 231-6) proposals for release.

Care For Moneyed Interests

British Financial Interests—Although some of the Canadian newspapers have suggested that the decisions of the privy

An Anomalous Survival into this New Era of Canadian Nationhood, from the Old Time of Colonial Subjection--The Australian Reply in regard to the Privy Council's Solicitude for Moneyed Interests--A Source of Many Misconceptions and Misunderstandings--Canadian Declarations against the Existing System--By John S. Ewart, K.C.



John S. Ewart, K.C., Distinguished Canadian Legal Authority on Constitutional Questions.

council are sometimes influenced by too careful regard for moneyed interests, all that can fairly be said is that their lordships sometimes display unusual astuteness in devising unsubstantial arguments in support of the investor, and that similar cleverness, tending to contrary conclusion, is never observable. Among the many indefensible decisions of the privy council illustrative of this bias in favor of capitalism, probably the best known in Winnipeg is the case of the City of Winnipeg vs Winnipeg Electric Railway Company (1912, A.O. 355,) in which their lordships declared that the principal argument addressed by the railway company "was not denied by the city," whereas the stenographer's notes of the argument proved that the point had been stoutly combated to the extent (at one place alone) of 21 pages (about 7,500 words); that their lordships had taken part in the discussion; and that council did not cease urging the matter until the lord chancellor had said, "I think we now appreciate your point."

But this contention, too, needs not to be labored, for one of the grounds put forward by Mr Chamberlain for his refusal to agree to the provision in the draft of the Australian Commonwealth Bill, limiting appeals to the judicial committee, was that the British government was under bounden duty:—

"To protect the interests of the United Kingdom and of other parts of the empire which are also committed to their charge. The question of the right of appeal must also be looked at from the point of view of the very large class of persons interested in Australian securities or Australian undertakings, who are domiciled in the United Kingdom."

Australian Repartee

The reply of the Australian delegates to all these reasonings was rather good:—

"British investors are content to lay out their money in other parts of the

in connection with the Irish question would never have been made. Look, for example, at the last of the Home Rule bills—now a statute. Partial control of the tariff is given to Ireland! Everybody in the United States and Canada knows what the effect would be. British statesmen do not.

Judicial Grotesqueries

The consequence of all this is that we are given, from time to time, almost inconceivably grotesque interpretations of our constitution. For example, there were the two cases in which we were told that there could be no such thing as a constitutional statute, whereas every blacksmith in Canada knows that there are lots of them. In one case, indeed, the judges exceeded themselves by declaring that the Canadian constitution was not a federal constitution at all—a mistake attributable to the fact that the judges confused constitutions with the proceedings by which they come into existence. In another case the committee held that the Australian Commonwealth parliament could not enact a law giving to its executive the power to issue commissions for the purpose of obtaining information as to the methods in which sugar manufacturers carried on their business—as to the "costs, profits, wages, and prices," etc.; and to provide in the commissions for the compulsory attendance of witnesses, and the disclosure of matters relating to their business. The reason for that curious decision was that such inquiries might involve "serious interference with liberty" (the liberty namely of the man who did not want to give the information), and that the constitution had not invested parliament with "the general control over the liberty of the subject." Our notions of liberty are very different from those of the committee.

In still another case, the committee held that our provincial governors having inherent power to incorporate companies, and that the effect of the Joint Stock Companies Act is not to bestow that power but to limit it. The judges started from the "prerogatives of the King," whereas Canadians start from the legislative authority of the people. It is highly probable that no judicial committee or other institution will ever succeed in changing our views in that respect. Meanwhile we have to submit.

The Foot Of The Throne

Access to British Throne—Foolish, but sufficiently repeated phrases are to the wise but as persistently annoying weeds in a garden—very bothersome and very hard to eradicate. No argument, for example, with reference to privy council appeals can last five minutes without some poor bromide referring to "the right of every British subject to take his case to the foot of the throne." Beyond all possibility of contradiction, no British subject has for hundreds of years taken his case to the foot, or to any other part, of the throne—if by that is meant to the judgment of the reigning sovereign. Beyond all dispute, no British subject residing in England, Scotland, or Ireland, has for the like period of time taken his case even to the privy council—such cases go to the House of Lords, sitting not as a political contrivance, but as a veritable court with which the King has the same association as he has with a justice of the peace. Beyond all question, only a very limited number of persons residing in the colonies can take their cases to the privy council, for (1) certain cases are not appealable without the special leave of the committee, and (2) persons of ordinary financial fortune cannot afford the expense, although, unfortunately,

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Proportional Representation

PREMIER Charles Stewart has decided to adopt proportional representation as the method of voting in the next provincial elections in Alberta. As public opinion in Canada begins to understand how proportional representation will make for better politics, the leading provinces seem to be tending to vie with each other as to where it shall be first put into practice. Wherever the organized farmers are making their presence felt politically, proportional representation is coming to the front. The growth of the United Farmers' movement in New Brunswick, coupled with a virile labor movement in some of New Brunswick's industrial communities, is helping to stimulate interest in the principle of proportional representation down in the maritime provinces. In Ontario, Sir William Hearst seemed to be conscious that an end had come to the old party business of Tweedledum and Tweedledee a few days before he went down to defeat. He spoke in Ottawa of being inclined to consider proportional representation, at some remote period after it has been experimented with in Great Britain.

The late Conservative prime minister of Ontario is too late a day, however. He has lost the opportunity of putting proportional or any other kind of representation into effect. Sir William Hearst is himself in the political wilderness where leaders go, under the present system of single-member constituencies, when they cease to represent the majority of votes in their own constituency. Other ministers in the Hearst government have similarly paid the penalty of trying to operate too long with an inadequate system of voting. The province has also lost the services of one of its ablest public men in the legislature, Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario hydro-electric commission. Conservatives, as well as independent-thinking citizens, begin to appreciate the need for proportional representation. The legislature would have been stronger by the presence of Sir William Hearst as leader of the Conservative opposition. It is more than likely that he could have been elected under proportional representation: in a grouped constituency, electing three members by the single transferable vote, any candidate who secured more than one-fourth of the total votes cast would be bound to be elected—only three candidates could get more than one-fourth of the total votes. But apparently the Conservatives in Ontario have had to undergo the painful experience of being almost obliterated, before awakening to the understanding that proportional representation would ensure justice to themselves, as well as to the United Farmers, the Liberal party, and Labor.

A Typical Case

In the city of Ottawa, the present system of making constituencies so small that only one member is elected from each constituency tended to deprive labor of representation. Ottawa is divided into two constituencies, for provincial elections, west Ottawa and east Ottawa, each electing one member. In west Ottawa there were four candidates for the one seat—Conservative, Labor, Liberal, and Feminist. The vote resulted as follows:—

Hill (Conservative)	8,931
Cameron (Labor)	7,844
Hurdman (Liberal)	6,514
Mrs. Sears (Feminist)	2,423

The Hearst candidate, Hill thus represents only about one-third of the electorate. The majority of voters were opposed to Mr. Hill, but he is elected. In election advertising, he said:—

"Remember:—A vote for Mrs. Sears is a vote against Hearst. A vote for John Cameron is a vote against Hearst. A vote for C. G. Hurdman is a vote for Hartley Dewart (against Hearst). You cannot support the Hearst government if you vote for any candidate other than H. P. Hill in west Ottawa."

According to the Conservative candidate's own statement above, 8,931 voters in west Ottawa were for the Hearst government candidate, and

Rapidly Gaining in Favor—Unfairness of the Single Member Constituency System—Effects of P. R. in Purifying Political Life—By Charles A. Bowman

16,781 were against. But, under the present absurd election system, the candidates with 8,931 votes is elected, and the majority of voters in the constituency have no representative.

Under proportional representation, with the single transferable vote, it is probable that many ballots for the Liberal and Feminist candidates would have been marked second or third choice for Cameron, the Labor candidate. In the adjoining constituency of east Ottawa, 2,788 votes were cast for another Labor candidate, Frank Lafortune. They failed to elect Lafortune; but it is reasonable to suppose that many of Lafortune's ballots would have been marked second choice Cameron, if the constituencies had been grouped for election by the proportional representation method. Labor in Ottawa appreciates the need for proportional representation.

May Be Tried in Winnipeg

It is understood that the Manitoba government is favorably disposed to adopt proportional representation, at least for the city of Winnipeg, in the next provincial elections. Winnipeg will possibly send ten representatives to the next provincial legislature. At present, Winnipeg is divided into three constituencies. By grouping the three constituencies, so that all ten members were elected on one ballot, by the single transferable vote, every party would be assured of fair representation, and by its most trusted representatives, in proportion to the votes cast.

It has been suggested that some of the constituencies adjoining Winnipeg might be grouped with the city, and the whole divided into two constituencies, each electing seven members. In a constituency electing seven members, on the proportional representation basis, it would only be necessary for a candi-

date to receive more than one-eighth (even one more than one-eighth) of the total votes cast, to be sure of election. For instance, supposing one of the proposed Winnipeg constituencies, with seven members, had a total vote of 24,000. Then, any candidate who received 3,001 votes would be elected; for only seven candidates could poll 3,001 votes, in a total of 24,000. This fair method of voting makes sure that the majority shall rule; it also gives minorities the fairest opportunity to elect their own representatives.

The Single Transferable Vote

Under the present system, when several candidates are nominated for one seat, as in west Ottawa for the Ontario provincial legislature, the tendency is to give the monopoly of representation to a minority candidate while the majority goes unrepresented, owing to the majority of votes being distributed over several candidates. Proportional representation, by the single transferable vote, eliminates this splitting of votes. In a constituency where three or more candidates are to be elected by the single transferable vote method, the elector votes by marking the figure 1 against the name of the candidate he likes best; he also has the right to express second, third and further preferences by placing the figures 2, 3, 4, and so on, against the names of the other candidates he selects.

The effect of voting in this manner, by the single transferable vote, is virtually to instruct the returning officer to transfer the vote to another candidate under certain contingencies. The voter says, in effect, "supposing my first choice receives more votes than he needs to elect him, or supposing my first choice receives so few votes that he has no chance of being elected, then

my vote must be transferred to the next available preference, as indicated by me in marking second, third, and further choices on the ballot." Every voter has thus the opportunity of making his vote count effectively; votes are used when otherwise they would have been wasted.

"Splitting the Vote" Eliminated

The split vote is thus eliminated from politics by proportional representation, and the electorate would seem to benefit in many ways. The old party cry against "splitting the progressive vote," has no meaning in an election under proportional representation. Independent supporters of a party platform can be nominated without tending to jeopardize the cause for which the party candidates are supposed to stand. Greater freedom of choice is thus given to the electorate; the tendency is to improve the calibre of elected representatives. This has been demonstrated in countries where proportional representation is in operation. In Sweden, Herr Tallberg (deputy speaker, Liberal), declares:—

"The change from representation by majority vote to proportional representation marks a great step forward in Swedish political life. It has distinctly raised the intellectual level of the representatives returned."

Testimony from Belgium is to the same effect. Mr. Georges Lorand, a Radical leader in the Belgium parliament, says:—

"The principal benefit of the reform has been that political life, which has been intensified everywhere, has also been purified, the weapons employed being generally more courteous and more dignified. All parties are represented in parliament by their ablest men and leaders."

It is obvious that when candidates have to think less about beating the other side, when they are relieved of the necessity of getting the majority of votes in their constituency, but each candidate has simply to get the support of a sufficiently large group to be sure of election, much of the bitterness of electioneering tends to disappear. The former prime minister (Conservative) of Sweden, Herr Lindmann, refers to this improvement under proportional representation, where he says:—

"The election contests have become less violent in nature, seeing that direct personal attacks upon individual candidates occur less frequently."

After the municipal elections in Sligo, last January, under proportional representation, when eight seats went to the municipal reform party (Conservative), seven to Sinn Fein, five to Labor, and four Independent, all parties expressed satisfaction with the way proportional representation had worked. Proportional representation is being adopted for all municipal elections in Ireland.

P. R. Purifies Politics

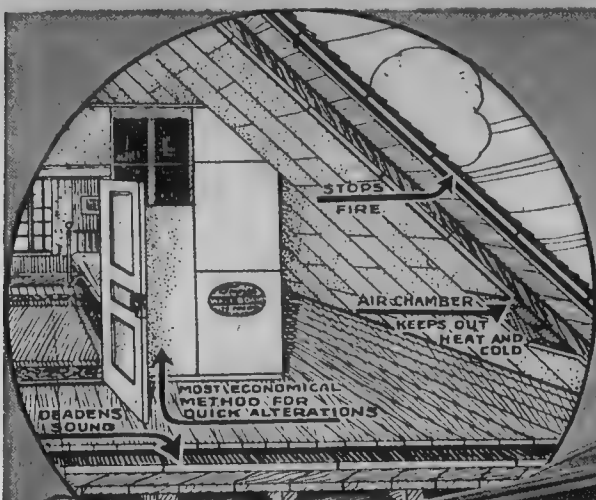
The purifying of political life is also advanced by the elimination of campaign fund influence in elections under proportional representation. In a grouped constituency, where several candidates have to be elected on one ballot, by the single transferable vote, it is no longer easy for any political machine to swing the election by bribing the small proportion of corrupt voters. Election results are not determined by the swinging over of a minority from one candidate to the other, as they frequently are under the present election system.

The elected representative is thus relieved of the constant siege by mendicant voters and patronage hunters. He can afford to ignore the threats of the few disgruntled constituents who are offended when he takes a stand in the public interest against some private selfish interests. This freedom of members to stand for public service against special privilege is one of the great benefits of proportional representation. It means better politics, with the prospect of continuous service in public life for men who stand for principle. Proportional representation is the next step forward on the road to political and economic democracy in Canada.

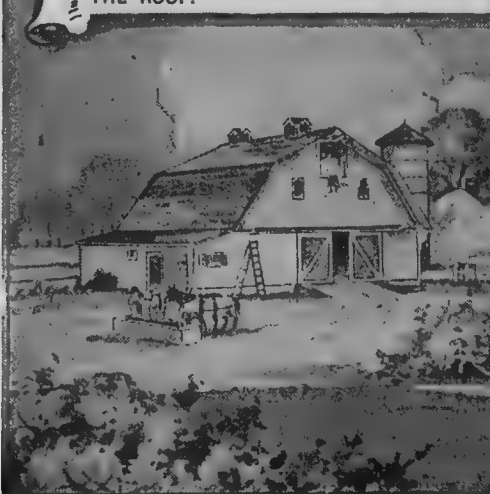


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Empire Wall Board

The Cold Bedroom

"Speaking of geese," a humorist passes on to cold bedrooms and scores a point

By Eugene Wood

ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN WOLCOTT ADAMS



All bundled up and lots of robes and a lighted lantern.



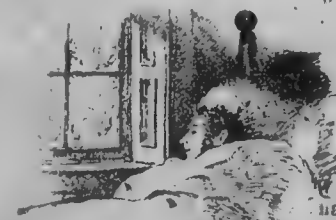
It's the way she stirs it, and having such loads of cream.



Well, folks it's getting along about the hour when we should rip-and-tear!



You do not dawdle while undressing.



No barefoot statutory angel has colder toes than you have.

SPEAKING of geese, for a good, sound, refreshing sleep give me a cold bedroom.

That's just for the sleep, mind you. Getting ready for bed—why, then, I don't see that there can be any serious objection, in really severe weather, to a radiator in the room so hot that when you inadvertently put your hand on it you take it away again in a relatively brief space of time, with some such accompanying remark as "Ouch! Gosh!"

And getting up in the morning in really severe weather, as you rotate your body longitudinally through the arc of a quadrant and rest your bare feet on the floor—Oh, that reminds me! A few winters ago I was out in the Ozarks, fifty miles back from the railroad, and the question was asked of me: "W'y! Do you-uns strip el'ar off to go to bed? Ol'ar off! Lill-aws! I sh'd think you-uns'd freeze tud death!"

After you come to the bedroom, all blowing and glowing from your rub and tub—why, I don't see how there can be any serious objection in severe weather to a radiator in the room so hot that when you tip over against it, while putting on what you have to put on, standing on one foot, you recover your balance as soon as may be with some such accompanying remark as: "Ouch!"

But, in between those two times, if you have cultivated a preference for the sort of sleep that is 99.81 per cent. pure rest; the sort that completes the job overnight; attended by no yawnings and eye-rubbings, no ho-hummings and oh-for-another-quarter-of-an-hourings—provided, of course, you go to bed in season—but broad awake and bright-eyed, then you want a cold bedroom, the colder the better.

Only, you must understand, it's the room, not you, that must be cold. You must be warm.

Speaking of geese, it is what's under you, rather than what's over you, that counts. This rule applies as well hot nights in summer, when, if you have light enough cover to be cool, it is likely to be so light that you get muscular rheumatism. Japanese matting, cut and sewed to fit the bed, laid on the mattress and the under-sheet over that, will be found a great aid in getting to sleep on sultry nights.

In default of that, a cool bedroom in summer may be secured by the simple device of changing its shape from rectangular to roundish. When the ceiling is the sky, and the walls rising from the horizon-line are hung with pictures that do not collect so much dust as in a square-cornered bedroom, there is seldom a complaint about feeling smothered and stifled. The night breezes play across your features as you lie rolled up in your blankets and gaze at Orion with his sword-belt and his eternal stitch in his side, and the Big Dipper and—er—er—Well, that's all I can think of at the moment.

There are folks, though, so well acquainted overhead that they know not only the constellations by name, as you would know, for instance, Lord & Taylor, but also the members of the firm, which is Mr. Lord and which is Mr. Taylor. Walk out with such of a clear, snappy night and they'll tilt their heads back and recognize them, with "That's Aldebaran," and "That's Alpha Centauri," and I be jiggered if the stars don't wink at them as much to say, "Hello! you out so late?"

You lie there, I say, rolled up in your blankets, wishing there were more of them, gazing at the bright stars for—oh, sometimes as long as five minutes, trying to remember whether the ones that twinkle—Kind o' lost myself for a minute!—whether those that twinkle are fixed stars or plan-

Charley Whitaker has got on white fur mittens and a pink sport shirt. Huh! No, I still awake. Are you?—Whether the one that twinkle are fixed stars or planets. And the next thing is, it's all pink to the east'ard, and eleven million birds are screeching like that many dry axes, and the whole world smells like bacon and coffee and wood-smoke. It is a beautiful bedroom, but—er—er—it has its drawbacks. A high ceiling, but it leaks, in rainy weather.

It leaks something scandalous, and it's no good threatening to complain to the board of health if it isn't fixed.

I wouldn't mind its letting the snow through

on my bed. You can get even a better sleep then. In fact there have been cases where people have slept so soundly under snow that they never did wake up. But I do object to its letting rain through on my bed, whether it comes down in bucketfuls and I wake up with my elbow in a puddle, or whether it comes down in kind of water-dust for three endless days and nights, and everything is soggy and clammy and swelled so's it wont open.

It's a fine, poetic thought, pillowing your weary head upon the kindly bosom of Mother Earth; it would be finer and poeticker if you were the only child and raised a pet, and Mother Earth should take you to her bosom with a crooning: "Yes, um was a lovely boy, so um was. Now, shut a ickle peepers and go s'leepin's nice. Shoosh! Shoosh!"

But mother earth has a very, very large family. Oh, enormous! I wouldn't dare say how many. Having to spread her kindness over so many, its thickness, over any particular one is negligible. If one of her offsprings complains: "Maw-aw! Make Wolfe quit biting me!" she, in effect, replies: "You young ones settle your fuss among yourselves and don't come bellerin' to me."

From the ordinary square-cornered bedroom the children of Earth who travel on two legs have finally succeeded in excluding all the kin who get about differently. But in the roundish bedroom, whose ceiling is high sky, and whose mop-board the horizon, the four-legged, the six-legged, and the no-legged who do not walk at all but kind of slither along, all feel free to say: "Move over, you! Think you got a right to all the bed?"

Personally, my infatuation for the porcupine, rattling and clashing by my bedside in the dead of night, is well within the power of calm judgment to control. I know he will not hurt me unless I stroke his fur the wrong way; but just the same he makes me nervous, snuffing and scuffling about the camp for something salty. And the pretty, striped creature with the fluffy tail makes me more than nervous. Not only can he and will he bite, but—I do not care for perfumery much, anyhow; that it is guaranteed "lasting" is no recommend to me! But snakes make me positively frantic. I don't know why it is, but I can not bring myself to be charitable, let alone kindly, to a snake. And the very idea of one snuggling into my blankets of a chilly night, and laying his cool flesh along the warm hollow of my backbone—Boowwwooh! I can't bear to think of it!

Also, until you do once pillow your weary head upon the bosom of old mother earth, you can form no notion of the luxuriant profusion of six-legged things there are there, all of them of a roving, restless, inquisitive disposition.

So perhaps it isn't to be wondered at that mankind has decided that, on the whole, it rather prefers the stuffy, square-cornered bedroom to the airy, roundish one, in spite of the delicious sleep they serve you there.

The thing to do is, obviously, to get your square-cornered bedroom as cold as may be.

But, speaking of geese, until you've visited at Uncle Milton's in the dead of winter, after they have had six steady weeks of sleighing, you don't know the first thing about a cold bedroom, not the first mortal thing.

As you get off the train and see the wagon on sled-runners waiting for you by the depot platform, with Uncle Milton all bundled up, and lots of robes and a lighted lantern, although it's only four o'clock, it occurs to you that the weather is, maybe, a mite sharp. The impression of extreme cold is I don't know. It's kind of "in the air."

Far-off things are so distinct. The shadows of the concave snow-drifts seem bluish, but the surest sign is that the snow, beneath wheels and runners, sounds like rubbing the fiddle-strings back of the bridge, bearing down hard, and lots of rosin on the bow.

At Uncle Milton's, in sitting-room, dining-room and kitchen it is caressingly, velvety warm. You do have such a pleasant evening after supper! Cousin Laura makes the best fudge in this whole world. And there is a big pan of apples, hard and juicy, and there is a pitcher of cider, and olack walnuts cracked with a hammer on a flat iron.

But life is not all kitchen, dining-room and sitting-room. Part of it is bedroom.

Continued on Page 113



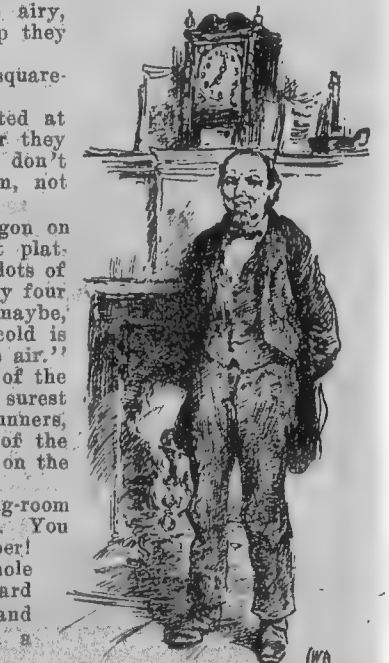
What's that?—Smells like smoked sausage, and buckwheat cakes.



Oo-hoo! Most ready for breakfast?



You answer through your shivers. Be right down.



Did you rest well? asks Uncle Milton by the fire downstairs.

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The Liberals and the Farmers

The Platform Adopted by the National Liberal Convention, held at Ottawa, August 5, 6, 7
Closely Resembles that of the Grain Growers

What the Liberal Party Stands For in Federal Politics

THE NEW LIBERAL LEADER

Twice in its history, the Liberal Party of Canada has held a National Convention. The first time was in the summer of 1893, when the party adopted a platform of policies and principles on which it was returned to power three years later. The second occasion was in August of the present year.

The First Liberal Convention

The years preceding 1896, in some respects, were not unlike those through which Canada is passing at the present time. There was great unrest and grave dissatisfaction with the existing Government. The Tories were holding on to office long after their usefulness was gone. The public administration had become lax and extravagant. The Government's policies had ceased to respond to the needs of the people. An autocratic executive had usurped the place of a responsible Government. Two influences alone kept the Prime Minister and his colleagues in office. The privileged interests were ready at any cost to maintain the high protective tariff which Sir John A. Macdonald had framed at the instance of his friends in manufacturing, financial, and railway circles, and a servile band of followers in the House of Commons were prepared to give the administration unvarying support, so long as a chance remained to share the spoils of office. It was under these conditions that the Liberals of Canada determined upon a National Convention, and under the leadership of the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at that time plain Mr. Laurier, drew up a platform of policies and principles in which they sought to give expression to what they believed to be the consensus of liberal opinion from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Canada Under Liberal Administration

Whatever may be said by political opponents of the Liberals while in office, it cannot be denied that the fifteen years of Liberal administration which followed the advent of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues to power, will ever stand out as golden years in the history of Canadian progress and development.

Especially for the Canadian West were the years of Liberal administration as the dawn of a new day. One policy after another contributed to Western prosperity; the policy of land settlement and immigration; the policy of railway rate control and railroad construction; the policy of the creation of new provinces. Had the Liberal policy of Reciprocity carried, the sun would have shone bright in mid-heaven upon the fortunes of Western Canada. It was not Sir Wilfrid Laurier's fault, nor the fault of the Liberal Party, that this great policy, framed in the interests of all Canada, but especially relevant to the needs of the farmers in the prairie provinces, failed to win support at the polls. Sir Wilfrid and the Liberals staked their all upon it. To the lasting glory of the Liberal Party, be it said that, as a party, it went down to defeat true to its traditions, flying the banners of wider markets and freer trade. In the defeat of the Liberal Party on Reciprocity, we find the origin of the movements which have since found expression in the political platforms of the organized farmers of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.



HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING
The New Leader of the Liberals of Canada

The 1919 Liberal Convention

The National Liberal Convention at Ottawa, in August of the present year, was similar to the Liberal Convention of 1893, in that its main purpose was to redraft the party program in the light of changed conditions, so as to bring it in all essential features into full accord with the existing needs of the country and the new progressive spirit of our day. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that in its outstanding features, and especially those which most vitally affect the well-being of the rural classes, such, for example, as the tariff, it is well-nigh impossible to distinguish between the platform laid down at the National Liberal Convention and the Farmers' Political Platform as adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Indeed, a reading of the two together would seem to show that the Liberals, in framing their platform, had been so anxious to meet the wishes of the farmers, wherever it was possible so to do, that they had adopted the very wording of some of the planks in the Farmers' Platform.

The Liberal Platform

Perhaps it would be best to let the Platform of the Liberal Party speak for itself. Here are some of the resolutions that were unanimously adopted at the Convention, and which now constitute a part of the policy of the Liberal Party.

The Tariff

On the Tariff the National Liberal Convention made very definite and clear-cut demands. One familiar with the Farmers' Platform might

almost think he was reading from it. Here is the resolution, as carried unanimously by the Convention:

That the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of Customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance: **FIRST**—Diminishing the very high cost of living, which presses so severely on the masses of the people; **SECOND**—Reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country.

That, to these ends, wheat, wheat flour, and all products of wheat; the principle articles of food; farm implements and machinery; farm tractors, mining, flour and saw-mill machinery, and repair parts thereof; rough and partly-dressed lumber; gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils; nets, net-twines and fishermen's equipments; cements and fertilizers, should be free from Customs duties, as well as the raw material entering into the same.

That a revision, downwards, of the Tariff should be made, whereby substantial reductions should be effected in the duties on wearing apparel and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption (other than luxuries), as well as on the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same.

That the British preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general Tariff.

And the Liberal Party hereby pledges itself to implement by legislation the provision of this resolution when returned to power.

Reciprocity

Determined not to be outdone by the defeat of 1911, the Liberals unanimously resolved to make another attempt to carry Reciprocity, and once more nailed the banner of Reciprocity to the Liberal mast. Here is the resolution as unanimously adopted:

That the Reciprocity Agreement negotiated with the United States by the Liberal Government of Canada, in 1911, was a measure which realized the hopes that had been entertained and efforts made for better trade relations between Canada and the neighboring republic, by the statesmen of both political parties in the Dominion, from the beginning of the Dominion's history.

That the Agreement was fair and just to both countries and well calculated to promote the good relations so desirable;

That the action of the Conservative Party under the leadership of Mr. (now Sir) Robert Borden, in opposing and defeating the Agreement was a sacrifice of the best interests of Canada for distinctly partisan ends.

That the insincerity of the movement of the Conservative leaders on that question has been abundantly evidenced by the fact, that, after coming into office, they proceeded to make some of the very tariff changes, a denunciation of which was their chief ground in the elections of 1911.

That the action of the Conservative leaders in preventing the consummation of so excellent an arrangement between the two countries deserves and should still receive, whenever the opportunity occurs, the severe condemnation of the Canadian people.

That the Reciprocity Agreement was approved in 1911 by the Congress of the United States, and the law giving such approval still remains on the American statute book.

That, if the proposal lately made in the Congress to repeal the said law be carried out, the people of Canada will have no cause to complain, since the Americans have kept the law unimpaired for the long term of eight years during which Canada has made no move to avail herself of its provisions.

That while, for these reasons, this Convention can take no exception to the proposal so made at Washington, we, as Liberals, again place on record our appreciation of the object of the said Agreement, and our faith in the principles of friendly international relations underlying it, and we express our earnest hope that in both countries such principles will be upheld, and that a favorable moment may come when there will be a renewed manifestation by the two Governments of a desire to make some similar arrangement.

Encouragement to Agriculture

Nothing could better disclose the intention of the Liberal Party to render every possible assistance to agriculture than the following resolution, which pledges the Party's support to policies for which the farmers have long been contending:

In the interest of agricultural production and development it is expedient to encourage co-operation and induce greater investment in farming; therefore, it is deemed expedient to utilize the national credit to assist co-operative Agricultural Credit Associations to provide capital for agriculture at the lowest possible rates.

With the object of reducing the high cost of living by eliminating as far as possible the waste and expense in handling food products between the producer and consumer, it is expedient to extend the principle and system of Canadian Government Elevators and to provide interior and terminal cold storage warehouses equipped for the assembling, assorting, preparing, storing and grading of food products in order that co-operative organizations and others may have available to them reliable, modern equipment, for the distribution of farm products in superior condition and at lessened cost, either for domestic consumption or for export. And that cold storage transportation facilities should be provided, at the cost of operation, for the shipment of food products throughout Canada and for the carrying to the markets of the world the surplus farm products of this country and delivering them in such condition that will make Canadian foodstuffs a standard of quality for the world's market.

That in the interests of agriculture, in aid of greater production on the land, and for the conservation of the soil in Canada, it is expedient for the Government to arrange for the distribution of fertilizers at the lowest possible cost.

Your Committee on Agriculture begs to recommend that a Special Committee be appointed to prepare a resolution upon the banking system of Canada and the adapting of said system to satisfactory loans in connection with land and livestock, and to present such resolution to your committee.

Financial Condition and Taxation

Realizing that the financial condition of the country presents the most serious of all existing problems, the Liberal Convention declared for the severest economy. In outlining the methods of taxation to be adopted in the raising of the revenue, the party declared in favor of graduated taxes on business profits, income and luxuries, in much the same language as that of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Here is the resolution:

WHEREAS, the national safety demands that the serious financial position of the country should be known and appreciated in order that steps may be taken to cope with the same; and

WHEREAS, on the 31st March, last, according to the statement of the Minister of Finance, the net public debt was \$1,584,000,000, or roughly, \$220 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, involving an annual interest charge of about \$115,000,000, and thus imposing an annual burden for interest on debt alone of \$15 per head of the population; and

WHEREAS, the estimated expenditure of the Dominion Government for the present fiscal year is over \$800,000,000, or roughly, \$100 per head of the population; and

WHEREAS, the estimated revenue is only \$280,000,000, thus creating an estimated deficit of over \$500,000,000—a sum equivalent to \$62.50 per head of the population—which sum the Finance Minister proposes to obtain by borrowing; and

WHEREAS, national disaster will overtake this country should the present method of financing the country's affairs be continued; and

WHEREAS, both Great Britain and the United States at present raise more than 80 per cent. of their revenue by direct taxation, while Canada raises not more than 20 per cent.;

BE AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED (1) That the serious nature of the country's financial situation calls for the profoundest consideration of all patriotic citizens, and the exercise of the severest economy by the Government; (2) That increase of revenue must be sought from an equitable and effective imposition and collection of graduated taxes, on business profits and income, applicable to all incomes above reasonable exemptions; (3) Taxes on Luxuries.

Control of Natural Resources and Control of Liquor Traffic

Two resolutions of special interest to the Western Provinces related to the control of Natural Resources and the control of the Liquor Traffic. On the control of Natural Resources, the Convention passed the following resolution:

That the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta should be granted the ownership and control of the natural resources within their respective boundaries on terms that are fair and equitable, with reference to all other provinces of the Dominion.

The resolution relating to the Liquor Traffic was as follows:

WHEREAS, the regulation, restriction, and prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, within their several jurisdictions, are vested in the provinces, this Convention is firmly of the opinion that when, for the effective enforcement of restrictive or prohibitive legislation enacted by any province, supplemental federal legislation is, by the legislature of said provinces, deemed necessary, such legislation should, on the request of said legislature, be enacted by the Federal Parliament.

Miscellaneous Resolutions

Other resolutions adopted by the Convention had special reference to Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Railways, Labor and Industry, the enforcement of the Income Tax Law, Election Frauds, Conservation and Improvement of Physical Standards of Canadians, Conservation and Development of Natural Resources, and kindred subjects.

Two resolutions, one with respect to Canadian Autonomy, and the other referring to National Unity, are deserving of special mention. They express the national antipathy of all true Liberals to anything in the nature of centralized Imperialism, and the desire for a united Canada which should inspire all citizens of the Dominion.

Canadian Autonomy

The resolution on Canadian Autonomy is as follows:

That we are strongly opposed to centralized Imperial control and that no organic change in the Canadian Constitution in regard to the relation of Canada to the Empire ought to come into effect until, after being passed by Parliament, it has been ratified by vote of the Canadian people on a referendum.

National Unity

On National Unity, the following resolution was passed:

Recognizing that the crown of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's life work and the dearest wish of his heart was the establishment of racial concord and national unity throughout the Dominion, the Liberal Party of Canada in National Convention assembled emphatically condemns all attempts to create racial discord and national disunion and would hold up as a lasting example to the Canadian people the inspiring ideal of that great Canadian—a united Canada in which all Canadians shall be on an equal footing, all working together in harmony and concord for the upbuilding and aggrandizement of their common country.

The Spirit of the Convention

The resolutions give but a limited conception of the spirit which pervaded the Convention. To appreciate its democratic and progressive tendencies, it is necessary to read the speeches made by leading Liberals from all parts of Canada. These, fortunately, were taken down in shorthand at the time, and are published in an official report of the Convention, just issued, which contains, not only the proceedings of the Convention itself, but also a detailed account of the arrangements made in advance of the Convention to ensure its success. The volume is an attractive souvenir of an historic event, as well as a political record of great value. Copies may be obtained from the National Liberal Convention Office, at Ottawa, at the nominal price of \$1.00 per copy.

A keen observer of the Convention and its proceedings, and one who is wholeheartedly in sympathy with the farmers and their interests, writing at the time of the significance of the Convention in its bearing upon the Farmers' Political Platform, said "The Liberal Party has practically adopted the agrarian program. In reality, the Convention is a great victory for the Western Radicals and Grain Growers. The Liberal party has virtually adopted the program of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and has burnt its boats, so far as any backing from the 'interests' is concerned. It becomes to a large extent the Country Party."*

The Liberal Leader

The same writer, referring to the choice of Leader made by the Convention, says: "The real significance of Mr. King's election lies in the fact that it is a notable victory for the progressive elements in Canadian liberalism. The delegates wanted sound principles and real radicalism, rather than shoddy compromises and party clap-trap. They desired a leader and a policy which would create a vital cleavage between themselves and the Tories and bring some reality into politics." And so it is. The Liberal Convention at Ottawa was as representative and democratic a political gathering as has ever been held. Never was a leader chosen in a more democratic method. Over eleven hundred delegates, representative of all the constituencies in Canada, discussed the whole range of national life and politics for a period of three days, and then, having adopted a platform expressive of the general consensus of views, proceeded by ballot to select as leader the man they believed would be fearless in his advocacy of the principles adopted, and well qualified to fight for their adoption upon the hustings and in the halls of Parliament.

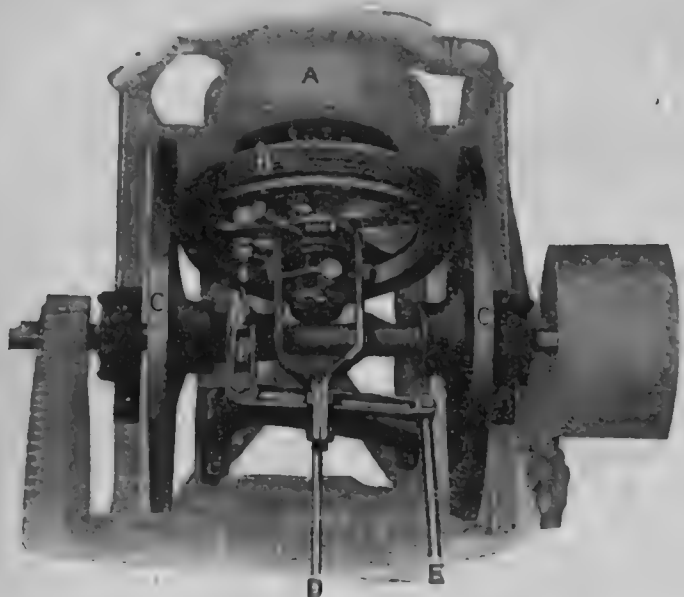
In the choice of Mackenzie King as leader of the Liberal Party, it can hardly be doubted that the delegates at the Convention felt that in the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, one of the founders of Canadian Liberalism and of responsible government in Canada, they were selecting a man who would be true to the Liberal tradition of seeking to make Parliament representative of the people, and of holding the Executive responsible to Parliament. Nor were the delegates unmindful of the circumstances that Mackenzie King, as a Minister in the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was one of those who loyally upheld the banner of Reciprocity in the federal elections of 1911, and, as his stand on other occasions had shown, would not hesitate to encounter certain defeat, for principles in which he believed, rather than compromise his convictions at any price. When the Liberals in convention chose Mackenzie King as leader, they declared once and for all against the powerful invisible government of the "interests," and not less loudly in favor of a progressive Liberalism, a broad humanitarianism, a loyal nationalism, and a sane internationalism.

The Future of Liberalism

With its new platform and its new leader, the Liberal Party enters upon a new epoch at the moment Canada enters upon a new era. With a record of reforms running back nearly a century into the past, Liberalism in Canada would appear to be on the threshold of new and larger achievements. Regardless of the reactionary forces arrayed against it, and cross-currents, which for the time being, may seem to threaten its unity, it is the one political force strong and deep, and broad enough to gather into its course, and to carry to victory all the progressive elements which, in one form or another, are but expressions of an expanding Liberalism. Left in disunion, the progressive forces would waste each other and be destroyed in the face of a reactionary Toryism, which is their common hereditary foe. United, they become invincible as the wardens of a wider freedom—economic, religious, social, industrial, political, which is the Liberalism that Canada awaits.

Port Huron Farm Tractor

VARIABLE, REVERSIBLE
FRICTION DRIVE



EXPLANATION

(A) Motor fly-wheel. (B) Fibre friction wheel. (C) Friction metal discs. (D) Reach rod, connecting hand-lever to fibre wheel, by which it is shifted across the face of metal discs for changes of speed. (E) Hand lever, and (F) Bell crank, for reversing motion by bringing one or the other of discs (C) in contact with fibre wheel (B).

Hand levers for adjusting speed and reversing motion are operated from the driver's seat.

Metal discs (C) are keyed to the shaft and all are shifted crosswise of main frame when reversing.

With reverse lever set ahead the forward motion disc is brought in contact with fibre wheel, allowing tractor to stop while motor is running.

With reverse lever set back the backward motion disc is brought in contact with fibre wheel and tractor backs up.

GRACEFUL STARTING—

No sudden jerks in starting—No slowing down to shift transmission gears—No chattering of gear teeth when changing speed—No clutch to stick and yank.

STEADY BELT POWER—

Excellent for belt work because the metal discs give balance-wheel effect, so that slugging the threshing cylinder does not slug the motor.

WIDE SPEED RANGE—

Provides Seven speeds in the belt or in the traction—ahead or reverse. Simple, Efficient, Durable and Convenient. Easily operated.

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Windsor Castle, the Historic Home of British Sovereigns.

The Windsor Uniform

What to Wear When You Call at Windsor Castle—By Jacques Courtier

IF the auspicious start which has been made in Ontario is followed up, it is obvious that there must be among readers of The Guide more than one potential cabinet minister and privy councillor and many potential members of parliament. Sooner or later some of them will have to visit Britain for imperial conferences or on Parliamentary delegations, when they will probably be invited to Windsor and it is opportune they should have some knowledge of the proper costume to be worn within these ancient halls. An erroneous idea prevails that the Windsor uniform is the correct garb for visiting servants and subjects of the crown to wear, but in reality the Windsor uniform is only worn by the Royal Family and certain members of the household. It consists of an evening dress coat of blue cloth, lapelled, with collars and three inch cuffs of scarlet cloth and many gilt buttons. The waistcoat is singlebreasted and made of white marcella. Either plain black evening dress trousers or plain, black breeches with jet buckles at the knees should be worn. Hose is of black silk, the shoes plain court with bows and no buckles. A white bow necktie and white gloves complete the Windsor equipment.

But ordinary civilians paying their respects at the court or attending levees usually garb themselves in what is called Velvet Court Dress, New Style. It begins with a black silk velvet coat with back skirts, lined in the body with white silk and adorned with six cut-steel buttons in front and gauntlet cuffs. The waistcoat should be of white satin or black silk velvet; on no account, the authorities say, of corded silk or white Marcella. The breeches should be of black silk velvet with three small steel buttons and steel buckles, the hose of black silk and the shoes black patent leather. For the head there should be provided a black beaver or silk cocked hat with steel hoop on black silk cockade or rosette. If this does not suit certain tastes and figures, their owners can fall back

upon the old style, court dress, which is practically the same with some differences. First of all it should have seven buttons instead of six and the waistcoat should sport skirted fronts. Additional elegance is secured by a lace frill and ruffles and a black silk wig-bag or flash which is attached to the coat at the back of the neck. At levees and evening parties a coat of dark colored cloth, mulberry claret or green but not blue, may be worn; it must however have gilt buttons and the trousers a row of gold lace down the seams. Obviously it is the more expensive outfit of the two but its additional impres-

siveness makes it worth the money. Privy councillors and cabinet ministers have the same ground-work for their court uniform but they are allowed to embellish it with gold leaf embroidery, five inches wide in front. There are endless fine points which want of space forbids dealing with, but this rough description should furnish a working knowledge for aspiring politicians and their wives.

Like most things these uniforms were not built in a day, they were the product of gradual experience and have been changed and altered to suit the whims and tastes of successive monarchs and court officials. In recent years regulations in regard to wearing them have been relaxed and they are bound to fall into gradual disuse. Modern democracy is becoming impatient of many archaic survivals. Not but that heroic efforts to retain such costumes will be made. The establishment surrounding all courts must be made up of what certain refractory spirits have termed the "kept" classes, the nobility and the plutocracy, and they are inevitably imbued with the spirit of these "better classes" rather than of the plain folk. They fear that if atmosphere surrounding the monarchy were to lose its unique and exclusive forms and ceremonials, the democracy might cease to revere it and remove another buttress of the established order. But luckily the people of Canada have now evidence that the present heir to the throne has the good sense to accept the advice of Mr. H. G. Wells that the British monarchy should democratise itself and come nearer to the people. Our King is a hereditary president and there is no reason why he should not gradually change the old regime for the simple customs and etiquette surrounding the White House.

An elaborate dress of the character described above only serves two purposes, to show that its wearer is able to indulge freely in lavish expenditure and also that he has ample leisure and complete exemption from useful productive effort of any direct human use. Yet, strange to say, there are still many circles in which these facts are guarantees of high social worth and standing and the possession of a white Marcella waist coat, gilt buttons, and patent leather shoes are good evidence of eligibility for admission therein.

The Windsor uniform takes its name, of course, from Windsor Castle, on the Thames, 22 miles west of London, which dates back to the time of the Saxon Kings, and has been the chief residence of the sovereigns of England since William the Conqueror. The name of the British royal family is now Windsor.



The Short Cut to Washington

*Our Need of Direct Relations With the United States—By
Alex. Thomson*

ON May 5th of this year, Mr. Rowell, speaking in Committee of Supply on an item to provide funds for the maintenance of the Canadian War Mission at Washington till its business was wound up, announced on behalf of the Government that a decision had been reached to appoint a permanent Canadian representative at Washington. The mission is to be kept in being till the permanent appointment is made. There is no doubt but that the consent of the British government, who had been approached in the matter, will be secured; in fact, Mr. Bonar Law, answering in the House of Commons the query of an anxious Imperialist, who, in common with many of his tribe, fears the suggested new departure as a preliminary to a declaration of independence, stated in effect that if the Canadian government chose to appoint a special representative at Washington, nobody could or would want to stop them. It was noticeable that he gave the idea no commendation.

In the House of Commons there was general agreement upon the desirability of the step. In the past Canada has been officially represented at Washington by the British ambassador. Up till a decade ago the management of Canadian affairs in the U.S.A. was an ever recurring source of heart-burning and discontent both for individuals and the community. If some matter affecting Canada produced complications, our government could not, by the strict letter of international law, even go direct to the British Embassy at Washington; negotiations had to proceed via London. The Canadian government would first address itself through the Governor-General to the colonial office; the colonial office would communicate with the foreign office, and the latter in due course would pass the matter on to the British Embassy at Washington, who would deal with the American department concerned. It was a weary and circuitous route, and when matters involving cross-correspondence between the original principals came up, as many months as there need have been days elapsed ere a settlement could be reached. The commonsense of the late Earl Grey saw the folly and waste of time and energy in this roundabout method, and as a result of his intervention about ten years ago, the old line of communication was short-circuited and direct negotiations were allowed to proceed between the Dominion government and the British Embassy. It was contrary to the strict letter of international law, but the new plan proved very satisfactory, though doubtless some ancient officials in Downing Street did not sleep well at nights.

Dealt Direct on Reciprocity

It had been thought proper in all the great controversies which had arisen between Canada and her neighbor since Confederation for a joint panel of British and Canadian representatives to act on our side. Time and again there had been an outcry that Canadian interests had been ruthlessly sacrificed to the desire of Great Britain to stand well with the American people. Sir John Macdonald cast many sarcastic gibes at his British colleagues' indifference and ignorance in negotiations in which he participated. There was feeling over the Behring Sea dispute, and the famous protest of Sir Allan Aylesworth over the Alaska Boundary decision is still fresh in men's minds. Accordingly when it was discovered in 1911 that the Taft administration was willing to listen to the project of a reciprocity treaty, Messrs. Fielding and Paterson went to Washington and conducted the negotiations direct, in order to avoid all accusations of British influence being responsible for the step. Lord Bryce, who was then ambassador, gave them hospitality and watched the proceedings on behalf of the British government. He was accused in Britain by the tariff reformers of encouraging the treaty in order to defeat their pet scheme of imperial preference, but in reality he had no responsibility either for the inception or the negotiation of the treaty. Thus another advance was made in the national emancipation of Canada. After that the British Embassy might be used as a medium for dealing with unimportant

affairs, but it was obvious that Canada would henceforth handle all matters of larger moment through her own representatives. The fact was that very few members of the diplomatic staff of the British Embassy at Washington, from the ambassadors downwards, had ever enjoyed any familiarity with Canadian affairs and the Canadian point of view. Many of the ambassadors had never set foot in Canada. Lord Bryce began a new tradition, but he was not a trained diplomat. An enlightened secretary like Lord Eustace Percy would occasionally favor us with a visit, but in the main any knowledge of Canadian conditions and the Canadian national outlook was a scarce commodity in the British Embassy. But, then, knowledge of most commodities except diplomatic formalities and social etiquette has been too long unhappily scanty in most British Embassies. When it is realized that a private income of £500 per annum was a preliminary for the opportunity to sit the examinations for the diplomatic service, it is amazing that our diplomacy was not worse handled than it was. This rule, now to be abolished, meant that the diplomatic service was a close preserve of the aristocratic and plutocratic classes of Britain. The average young man who has an income of \$200 per month ere he is twenty has had little incentive to study and mental improvement, and is not likely to form such tastes after that age. Drawn, as this service was, from an exclusive caste, its members would at the best find great difficulty in understanding the democratic temper and makeup of the Canadian and American people. Both the latter obviously must understand one another better than any outside interpreters and go-betweens who were brought up in a totally different atmosphere. Therefore the last vestige of the old system is to be swept away and Canada is to possess her own plenipotentiary at Washington, who will be able to speak with full knowledge of Canada and with the full authority of the Canadian people behind him.

Duties of Permanent Representative

The transition from the old regime has been reached by easy stages. The British Embassy still does some Canadian business, but our Ottawa departments are in the habit of communicating direct on many matters with their sister departments at Washington. The chief function of the war mission, which was sent to Washington under Mr. Lloyd-Harris, was to secure munition contracts for Canadian firms, and it successfully accomplished this work. But Mr. Rowell in reply to Mr. McMaster stated that the permanent Canadian representative would have much wider duties than those of a trade commissioner. He and his staff would inevitably devote considerable time to trade matters, but he would also be a plenipotentiary to deal with all Canadian interests. Naturally he will co-operate on many occasions with the British Embassy, but his appointment will serve to emphasize the new creed, now fixed in the Canadian heart, that after our exploits in the war there is no department of national life which other people can manage better for us than we ourselves can do. It is vital that the innovation should be a success, and it would be a criminal error if the cabinet were to use the post as a refuge for some political derelict. Our first representative at Washington should be a man of first rate ability and commanding personality, and his selection should lay the foundations of a diplomatic and consular service of our own, which should attract under terms of democratic competition every year the best brains of our universities.

It is eminently proper that the new order should be initiated at Washington, because our daily relations with the United States are now multitudinous and infinitely closer than with any other country. But this fact in itself is all the more reason why our representative there should be equipped to deal with the wider aspects of international politics, for example to expound the mutual advantages of freer trade relations between the two countries, and enlist the sympathy of American statesmen and leaders of public opinion in resuming efforts to this end.

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PROMISE AND

A Record Unique in the Political History of Government when it assumed office in Manitoba

Following is a complete list of the various items of the platform of the Winnipeg, March 26th and 27th, 1914, just prior to the elections for the Norris Government. It speaks for

1. Compulsory Education

Legislation embodying the principle of compulsory education was passed at the first, 1916, session of the present legislature and it has been the unfailing policy of the Department of Education to carry out this principle in spirit and letter.

REPEAL OF THE COLDWELL AMENDMENTS.

The Coldwell Amendments were repealed at the first, 1916, session of the legislature.

OBLIGATORY TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

Bilingual teaching has been discontinued. English is the only language of instruction recognized in Manitoba public schools. All students are required to take all their examinations in English, and all candidates for teacher training must pass through the regular Normal School.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR EVERY CHILD.

A new era has been brought about in this respect. Approximately 150 new schools, or added schoolrooms have been built, giving accommodation from between 5,500 and 6,000 children who were not previously provided for. Much of this work has been done by Official Trustees, appointed by the Department of Education, in districts where the local school board, or community, was backward or indifferent to school requirements. Scores of districts populated with people of foreign birth, where little or no attention had previously been paid to the education of the children, now have new or enlarged schools with Canadian teachers. The latter are giving every satisfaction to the community and are carrying on a valuable and unselfish work of Canadianization in addition to their usual duties. Upward of 100 teachers' residences have been built, of which 75 are in communities of foreign-born people.

LARGER LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO SCHOOLS.

The annual grant to school districts has been increased from \$130 to \$150 per teacher, per year. This legislation was passed at the first, 1916, session of the legislature. Of this increased grant \$10 annually is devoted for library purposes for each room, providing a nucleus for a community library.

2. Referendum on "Banish the Bar"

The resolution on temperance at the 1914 convention provided for a referendum on the elimination of the bar. When the Government came into power in 1915 conditions and public sentiment had changed owing to the war, and it was decided to submit to the electors for their referendum vote any proposal which might be decided upon by the recognized temperance forces of the Province. The latter decided upon and asked for the submission of what is

known as the Macdonald Temperance Act. The vote was taken on March 18, 1916, and the Macdonald Temperance Act came into effect June 1, 1916.

3. Woman Suffrage

Legislation giving the franchise to the women of the Province, and also giving them the right to sit as members of the legislature was enacted at the first, 1916, session of the legislature. In 1918 and 1919, legislation gave the right to married women to vote equally with their husbands, on proper qualifications, in municipal and school affairs.

4. Direct Legislation

A direct legislation law was enacted at the first, 1916, session of the legislature, but the right of the province to pass this law having been called in question the matter was referred to the courts. The Manitoba Court of Appeal held that some parts of the Act were valid as being outside the powers of the province as laid down in the British North American Act. The case was finally carried to the Privy Council, which upheld the ruling of the Manitoba Court of Appeal. The Government, however, has publicly announced that it will be guided by the principle of direct legislation and will submit to the people for their decision any proposed legislation which is asked for in a sufficiently signed petition of the electors.

5. Strict Laws Against Electoral Corruption

In the 1917 session, the Controverted Elections Act was amended so that in future all election protests must be speedily brought to trial and disposed of. This is accomplished by doing away with the technical objections which delayed trials for months or years, until they were finally dropped. The old "saw-off" arrangement between political parties has been disposed of by making it necessary to make a deposit of \$1,000 which will be forfeited to the Crown for the use of the Province if the protest is not brought to trial within six months.

The old provision for appeal of an election trial decision in Manitoba Courts to the Supreme Courts of Canada has been rescinded. In the 1917 session the Election Act was amended to correct many former abuses. Personation is guarded against by making every voter sign his name, and his signature in the poll book must then be compared with his signature on the registration declaration when the voter registered. The new law makes it illegal to carry voters to or from the polling place. All campaign contributions must be published and no contributions can be made by any corporation, or by anyone outside the Province. Election expenses of any candidate are limited to \$500, except in the Winnipeg constituencies, where \$750 is allowed. The general campaign fund of

a political party for a general election is limited to \$25,000. Sworn statements accompanied by complete vouchers of every item must be made of all campaign expenses by candidates or agents.

6. Protection of Industrial Wage Earners

THE NEW WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

was passed at the first, 1916, session of the legislature. It was drafted after a very thorough canvass of existing legislation of the kind in other places and after conference with both employers and employees. The new law is simple and practical. A compensation board passes on all cases which formerly went to court for trial, it being the duty of the board to arrive at a decision and determine all claims without delay. There is no appeal from the board's decision. Compensation is payable irrespective of any question of negligence, or absence of negligence, except where the disability lasts less than six consecutive working days, and where the accident is attributable solely to the serious and wilful misconduct or negligence of the workman and does not result in death or serious disablement. Employers are compelled to carry insurance against liability so that they will always be in a position to liquidate any claims awarded against them by the Compensation Board. For the protection of the workman or his family in the case of his death or total disablement by accident, it is provided that compensation is payable periodically, instead of in a lump sum. All payments must be made through the Board and not direct to the complainant.

THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT was passed at the 1917 session of the legislature and has been administered by a Board on which those interested and affected are represented. Practically the whole field of female workers in the Province has already been covered by the findings and orders of the Board which has set minimum wages and maximum working hours with stringent regulations for safe and comfortable working conditions.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR was reorganized in 1916 and placed in charge of competent officials. It has done invaluable work in the administering and enforcement of laws designed for the protection of the workers in all classes of trade and for the improvement of working conditions generally. Among the acts which are enforced by the Bureau of Labor, and which have been amended as required are The Factories Act, The Bake Shops Act, The Shops Regulations Act, The Passenger and Freight Elevator Act, The Building Trades Protection Act, The Steam Boiler Act, The Electrician's License Act, The Public Buildings Act, The Fair Wage Act, The Public Amusements Act. Child labor laws embodied in the foregoing Acts are being very carefully administered. Welfare work has met with much success with the result that

PERFORMANCE

of Canada. Every pledge of the Norris 1915 has been redeemed, both in legis-
administration.

resolutions adopted by the Liberals of Manitoba in convention at of that year. Under each is the simple record of performance by itself to every citizen of the Province:—

lunch-rooms, rest-rooms, emergency-rooms, etc., are the rule rather than the exception in all large plants in Manitoba. The Bureau has given much study and attention to the prevention of accidents and carries on a systematic campaign of suggestion and education.

7. Encouragement of Agriculture

EXTENSION OF PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

The work of the Extension Service and of the Agricultural College, especially in short-course instruction in the country as well as at the College, has been broadened and increased very materially. In the year 1918 there was a total attendance of 91,517 at these short courses and institutes. Agricultural Societies have been aided, encouraged and co-operated with until there are now some 70 active societies holding annual competitive fairs, summerfallow competitions, standing crop competitions, plowing matches, seed grain fairs, poultry shows, extension courses, etc.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS have been given particular attention and encouragement, and the co-operative efforts of the Departments of Agriculture and Education have resulted in success unprecedented in Canada, if not anywhere. Some 25,000 boys and girls were enrolled and took an active part in the work in 1918.

THE SETTLERS' ANIMAL PURCHASE

ACT, originally intended only to aid needy settlers who were struggling for a footing in the rough country between Lake Winnipeg and Manitoba, has been extended to other sections of the Province. At November 30, 1918, there were 104 groups, or associations, of settlers under this so-called "Cow Scheme," with a membership of 1,058 settlers, who held 3,842 cows and 6,500 calves, supplied at the cost of \$331,619. Not a single loss has been recorded since the scheme went into operation and the annual report for 1918 says: "every account is considered good." In addition to the Cow Scheme, the Government in 1917, and again in 1918, assisted many farmers to keep stockers and feeders in the Province, which otherwise would have been shipped out of the country owing to the shortage of feed and pasture in the western provinces. In 1918 this plan was extended to heifers of beef type in order to prevent depletion of breeding stocks. At the session of 1919 the Livestock Act was passed, giving the Department of Agriculture full power to continue this work whenever the occasion arises.

THE DAIRY BRANCH of the Department of Agriculture has been particularly successful in its efforts to foster and improve this very remunerative business. Largely through its campaign of education and encouragement, with proper grading and the introduction of the most advanced methods, Manitoba butter has taken a place second to none in the markets of the continent and England, and the province which but a few years ago was importing

creamery butter is today a very large shipper to the most exacting markets of the world. In 1914 Manitoba was still importing creamery butter. In 1918 it exported 175 carloads of creamery butter amounting to \$3,920,000 pounds, valued at \$1,764,000.

BEEKEEPING is rapidly taking an important place in the farm world of the province, and this is due in large measure to the work of the Department of Agriculture. From a negligible quantity four or five years ago, the honey crop of Manitoba increased to one million pounds in 1918, and the quality is equal to the finest imported.

THE PUBLICATIONS BRANCH of the Department has been very greatly extended and issues tens of thousands of valuable and practical bulletins of all kinds annually, in addition to supplying a service of timely agricultural advice through the press of the province.

DEVELOPMENTS OF CO-OPERATIVE METHODS.

THE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION ACT

was passed at the 1916 session, facilitating and encouraging the formation of such organizations among farmers. The co-operative marketing of wool was started in 1916 and has proved highly successful, a very large percentage of the wool crop of the Province being handled by the Department of Agriculture with marked advantage to the producer. Co-operative fattening and sale of poultry at the Agricultural College has been developed and extended materially.

CHEAPER MONEY FOR THE FARMER.

THE FARM LOANS ACT, passed at the 1917 session, provides for long-term (30-year) loans on real property, at low rates of interest. At November 30, 1918, the Association had loaned over \$2,000,000 in 91 of the 101 municipalities of the province. The maximum rate of interest is six per cent. The benefit of this Act has not been reaped only by farmers actually borrowing from the Manitoba Farm Loans Association. The fact that the Association was loaning at six per cent. has proved a balance wheel on the rates charged on all farm mortgages and it is an accepted fact that no farmer requiring to renew a loan since the Manitoba Farm Loans Act was passed has had to pay more than seven per cent. on renewal.

THE RURAL CREDITS ACT

was passed at the 1917 session. It provides for the organization of Rural Credit Societies, with government and municipal co-operation, to provide short-term loans at seven per cent. on the security of the crops, livestock, implements, etc., purchased or secured through the money thus borrowed. At August 1, 1919, 50 of these societies had been chartered, of which 38 actually loaned money during the 1919 crop season. These loans amounted to upward of one million dollars and have been used largely for new breaking, financing the year's operations, purchase of stock, implements, etc. New socie-

ties are constantly being organized. Like the Farm Loans Act, the Rural Credits Act has had the effect of keeping down interest on short-term loans, and the old days of 10 per cent, 15 per cent., and even 20 per cent. interest, have come to an end.

8. Good Roads Through Co-operation with Municipalities

In 1916 the Good Roads Act was amended so that it is no longer necessary for a municipality to submit a referendum to electors of the municipality before coming under the provisions of the Act. Municipal councils can now proceed with roadbuilding, including bridges, culverts, etc., from year to year and pay for same out of municipal revenue, and the Government share is paid automatically as the work proceeds. Arrangements have been made whereby there is constant co-operation between the Minister of Public Works and the Union of Municipalities and every encouragement and aid is given to the municipalities and their engineers.

9. Encouragement of Hydro-Electric Development

The Government took early steps to ascertain the feasibility of distribution of electric energy throughout the Province and at the session of 1919 passed legislation of wide scope providing for Government aid and supervision for any municipality, or municipalities, wishing to avail themselves of electric energy for lighting or power. Under this legislation a project for supply of electricity to Portage la Prairie and points between there and Winnipeg is nearing completion and several other municipalities are being helped to solve their problems. It is confidently expected that the Manitoba Power Commission will prove just as valuable a factor in the life of Manitoba as the Hydro-Electric Commission has proved in Ontario.

10. Natural Resources for the Province

The Government has never ceased its efforts to bring about the transfer of all natural resources to provincial control, but this lies altogether in the power and pleasure of the Dominion Government. In the meantime, the Government has taken every possible step to encourage development, especially of the undoubtedly valuable mineral deposits of the province.

11. Municipal Autonomy in Local Taxation

THE MUNICIPAL ACT has been amended to give a larger measure of local control. A commission appointed by the Government has made exhaustive enquiry into the whole subject of taxation in Manitoba during the past year and will report shortly.



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Canada's Greatest Employer

The Dominion Government Employs over 41,000 People—By S. W. Dufor

IT is realized by few perhaps that the Dominion Government is the greatest employer of people in Canada. If the employees of the Government System of Railways are included, there is certainly no doubt as to the accuracy of this statement. Within the ranks of the inside and outside service, according to the last Civil Service list available, there are upwards of forty-one thousand government employees. The list does not include the many thousands of postmasters throughout the country, which swells the total number well up to the sixty thousand mark.

It is difficult to arrive at an exact estimate of the amount of money paid out to civil servants, both temporary and permanent, and not including railway employees who are not considered in this article. Civil government estimates voted at the last regular session of parliament for the current year provided more than eight millions for salaries, but this sum does not include many large items of expenditure covered by statute or in other ways. The eight million voted is applied largely to the payment of the members of the inside service.

Of permanent employees in the inside service there are upwards of four thousand, and in the outside service more than eighteen thousand. Of temporary employees there were, at the time this list was issued, over twelve thousand in the outside service, while permanent employees numbered upwards of six thousands.

The Interior Department, next to the Post Office Department, is the greatest employer of labor. Permanent and temporary employees of this branch of the service number almost two thousand people.

[Many Hard Working, Conscientious Employees]

The Civil Service of the Dominion, composed of the men and women who carry on the administrative work of this broad Dominion, is without doubt a great institution with certain weaknesses and blemishes, of which more will be said later on. But that it contains a very large number of capable, conscientious and hard working people who deserve well of the country no one with any discernment will deny. The service must of necessity have within its ranks people with every conceivable kind of qualification and a gathering representative of all branches of the government service would epitomize the general activities of the Canadian nation as probably nothing else would.

Generally speaking, the inside service receives a better scale of remuneration than the outside service. There are a few members of the inside service who are better paid than ministers of the crown. Probably the highest salary drawn by a member of the Civil Service is that paid to Mr. E. L. Newcombe, deputy minister of justice, whose twelve monthly salary cheques aggregate ten thousand dollars. This is five hundred dollars more than Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, receives in salary and sessional indemnity, the two amounts combined totalling only \$9,500. Up to some ten or twelve

years ago deputy ministers received a salary of \$3,200. A few years ago they were shoved up to five thousand dollars, and last year they climbed to six thousand, which is just one thousand dollars less than ministers of the crown are paid.

While, with a few exceptions, six thousand dollars represents the maximum salary received by civil servants, the minimum in the inside service is that paid to messengers. This minimum used to be around six hundred dollars, but it is now more like eight hundred. Lower class clerks start in the service at salaries but little better than those received by messengers, but with higher rank they gradually increase, with the result that under the classification now in existence, but shortly to be superseded by the new classification, second and first class clerks are paid all the way from fifteen or sixteen hundred to upwards of three thousand dollars per annum. Salaries vary greatly in different departments, and even in different branches of the same department. This is due of course to various reasons, but more particularly to the character of the deputy minister, or departmental head, whose business it is to recommend promotion. Some conceive it to be their duty to save the money of the country with the result that promotion in one department may come very slowly as compared with another. It cannot be denied that in many departments favoritism has been rampant and that efficient and conscientious public servants have been denied well-earned promotion while others less conscientious, having the ear of the departmental head or the minister in charge, have been given promotion to which they were not entitled. I know of the case of a capable public servant who for a number of years was the private secretary to the chief of one of the most important branches of the public service, who resigned because an unqualified messenger was, through favoritism, brought into the branch and given authority over him. As a matter of fact the man who leaves a good position in commercial life or any other line of activity to enter the Civil Service is taking a considerable chance. Should he be lucky enough to get into a department under the charge of officials who show consideration to their staffs, his lot may be quite a happy one. But, on the other hand, should he have the misfortune to land in a place where other conditions prevail, he is likely to regret his entry into the service, because changes in the departments are few, and a tyrannical chief is likely to remain at his post to badger and worry those who have the misfortune to work under him, whereas in other lines of business there is always the chance that he may be removed. It is astonishing how few men, having once made up their minds to banish ambition and become a civil servant have the nerve to make another move if they find themselves unhappily placed.

Remuneration of Civil Servants

But to come back to the matter of remuneration of civil servants. It has long been recognized that while the clerk of ordinary ability has shorter hours, and on

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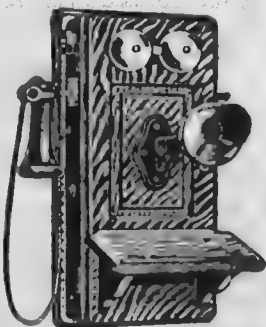
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REGINA

SASK.



the whole is much better paid than a man doing similar work for a commercial institution, the holders of the more important administrative posts and men possessing special qualifications receive less for their labors than they would in the outside world. For this reason good men are steadily dropping out, and it is claimed that unless something is done to better salaries, the higher and more important posts in the service will shortly be filled with mediocrities.

The position of affairs in this respect was emphasized quite recently by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, deputy minister of agriculture, who appeared before the special committee of the Commons dealing with the amendments of the Civil Service Act, and vehemently protested against the scale of salaries it was proposed to pay to the highly-trained specialists of the department, men who have devoted their lives to study of problems relating to agriculture. In many cases, he pointed out, these specialists would receive less than three thousand dollars per annum when they reach their maximum. The deputy minister frankly told the committee that he would be unable to satisfactorily carry on the work of the department if salaries are not given an upward boost, because several of the more important and indispensable officials are ready to accept offers of employment they have received outside the service. Mr. Grisdale's complaint would appear to be well founded because one has only to look over the Civil Service list to see that chief clerks of departments, the heads of comparative unimportant branches, secretaries of ministers of the crown and other civil servants filling posts which do not necessarily call for a college education, are better paid than scientifically-trained agriculturists.

A similar complaint was voiced by Prof. McCallum, chairman of the Council of Industrial and Scientific Research, before the committee of the Senate, which considered the same bill. Prof. McCallum emphasized the necessity of research work being pressed in Canada more energetically if we are to keep up with other countries in the race for industrial supremacy. But present salaries, he told the committee, offered no inducements for men with special qualifications to devote their energies to this line of work on behalf of the government. The demand for research workers in industrial institutions, more particularly in the United States, was such, he said, as to make it impossible for the government to compete while the present range of salaries continues in force.

The New Classification

One of the chief purposes of the new classification of the Civil Service, provided for in the bill before parliament at the present time, is to do away with inequalities of payment for similar services rendered. The main purpose to be achieved by this classification is to provide that members of the Civil Service will be paid for the services they render. The present system of grades and divisions will be done away with, and the duties of every individual member of the inside and outside service from the highest posts down to the cloak room attendant in the Senate strictly defined. This task has been an enormous one, and many ludicrous errors have been made by American experts employed to assist the Civil Service Commission. Not the least amusing of these was the definition of the duties of the clerk of the privy council, who was credited with attendance at meetings of the cabinet council "to take minutes of the proceedings." As no minutes of the proceedings of the cabinet council are taken and no one but ministers of the crown are admitted, this description caused not a little amusement. However, the basic idea of this

new reform is a good one, and while parliament does little more than declare itself in favor of the principle, the details will be worked out by the Civil Service Commission.

And speaking of that body reminds one that there is practically no post in the government service which can now be secured without the approval of the Commission. When the Civil Service Act was first passed, a considerable loophole was left by a clause providing for appointments by order in council of people with special qualifications.

This, however, has been practically closed up under the provisions of the amended bill, which brought the outside service under the act. No longer has the government of the day such plums at its disposal as trade commissionerships, post-masterships in large towns and cities and collectorships of customs. The Canada Gazette contained a good illustration of this just the other day. The collectorship of customs at Vancouver, B.C., is vacant and rumor had connected the name of Hon. Martin Burrell with the post. But the rumors stopped when the Civil Service Commission advertised for applicants for the position, and asked them to state their qualifications. The advertisement stated that applicants from the district in which the vacancy had occurred would be given the preference, but that was the only concession to local sentiment. This meant that in the event of the retirement of Mr. Burrell from the cabinet his colleagues could not give him one of the larger posts in the service without the consent and approval of the Civil Service Commission.

It has been freely admitted for years that the civil service is heavily overmanned. Under the old system of political patronage, when members of parliament could hand out jobs to people who had rendered them services and were faithful party hacks, a lot of useless timber found its way to Ottawa, and the bulk of it is still in the departments. Under the new system these barnacles should gradually be removed, and it is not improbable that the future developments will see the business of the country done by smaller, but more efficient staffs, enjoying higher rates of pay. At present when parliament is sitting the departments close at 5 p.m., but when the house is not sitting they close at 4 p.m. As the government workers do not really get down to business until between nine and ten o'clock, and take about an hour and a half for luncheon this means short working hours.

A special committee of the house, under the chairmanship of Dr. Michael Steele, South Perth, last session struggled with the problem of cutting down the Civil

Service staffs and increasing their efficiency but did not complete its labors. The evidence taken indicated that in some of the departments absenteeism is rampant, and the number of holidays taken, in addition to the regular allowance of three weeks, is large.

The committee recommended that a preliminary superannuation scheme, designed to cover these cases, should be brought down pending the introduction of a general superannuation plan. This is one of the crying needs of the service. Proper provision for the old age of men who have devoted their lives to the service of the country would be a strong inducement for men of ability to remain at their posts when offered more attractive salaries from the outside. At one time there was a superannuation system under which civil servants who were on the permanent staff at that time qualify for superannuation, but the list is steadily diminishing. The system was abolished in the early days of the Laurier government, on the advice, it is said, of Sir William Mulock, and the step then taken has since proved to be a matter of regret both for the service and the government.



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SASKATCHEWAN

CANADA'S GREAT AGRICULTURAL PROVINCE

Saskatchewan is not only the premier wheat-growing province of Canada, the wheat crop of the province in favorable years being more than half the entire wheat crop of the Dominion, but it is rapidly forging ahead as a great livestock centre and now has more horses than any other and hold third place in the number of livestock, all classes considered.

Grain growing is still, and for many years will be, the leading branch of the agricultural industry in the province, and while abnormal and exceptionally unseasonable climatic conditions have cut down the yields of all grain crops the past season, the total yield of wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye for 1919 is estimated at the high figure of 230,000,000 bushels. The wheat yield is estimated at slightly above that of 1918, which amounted to 92,492,600 bushels.

A few figures from the Budget Speech delivered by Honorable C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer, on January 25th, 1919, illustrated most strikingly the remarkable progress made by the farmers of Saskatchewan the past few years, under very adverse conditions during the war owing to the great labour shortage. The following are some of the details of production values given for 1918:

Acreage of wheat crop 9,249,260 acres; total production 92,492,260 bushels; total value of wheat \$193,309,534.

Acreage of oat crop 4,988,499 acres; total production 107,252,728 bushels; total value \$80,439,546.

Acreage of barley 699,296 acres; total production 11,888,032; total value \$10,699,296.

Acreage of flax 840,957; total production 4,204,785; total value \$14,716,747.

Acreage of rye 125,500 acres; total production 1,420,250 bushels; total value \$2,130,375.

Splendid progress had been made in dairying, the butter, milk, cream and ice cream production in 1918 being valued at \$11,052,213.

The wool clip was worth \$406,000; poultry and products \$6,553,679.

In 1918 Saskatchewan passed the million mark in the number of horses; in cattle had close to a million head, the total reaching 926,342; over half-a million swine; and 134,177 sheep.

Saskatchewan's growth and development have only begun. The days of free homesteads have gone, but there are millions of acres of idle land awaiting settlers and the province offers ample opportunity and a cordial welcome to all newcomers who are able and willing to assist in developing her vast agricultural resources.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.**

SASKATCHEWAN

A Province which has Blazed the Way in Co-operative Enterprises for the Benefit of the Province in General and Agriculture in Particular

Since the organization of the Grain Growers' Association, the great mother of co-operative associations in Western Canada, Saskatchewan has taken a foremost place in the building up of large, progressive and successful co-operative enterprises. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Ltd., and The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., are two of the outstanding commercial organizations owned and controlled by the farmers of the province, and paying dividends to the shareholders as well as rendering a great service to the whole agricultural community of Saskatchewan. These large concerns were made possible by the government of the province pledging the credit of the province in assisting the financing of these projects, proper provision being made in every case to protect the government for the security given. A steadfast and consistent policy was adhered to of extending assistance only for the period that these concerns were unable to stand upon their own feet, and the loans extended are all being paid back with interest.

In every case where the province has lent its support in the form of pledging its credit, it has been for purely agricultural purposes, this including the G.T.P. and C.N.R. branch line guarantees, these lines being built purely for the accommodation of farmers who were unable to market their crops owing to lack of Railway facilities.

The same policy was adopted this year with the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association, when a hail storm of unprecedented severity swept over a wide area with a crop loss which made it impossible for the association to pay all its losses in full until the excess seeded acreage assessment had been collected, and the government came to the rescue with the announcement that the government is prepared to guarantee the credit of the province up to a limit of one million dollars so that a settlement may be made at once.

Borrowing money from the people of Saskatchewan to lend it to the farmers of the province who desire to borrow on first mortgage, is another measure by which the government has been able to assist many farmers, especially in the newer parts of the province. Over 1,500 farmers have been loaned money on long terms at a low rate of interest by the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board since it began operations in 1917.

The Saskatchewan Government believes in helping the farmer of Saskatchewan wherever government help is needed, as the success of the man on the land is fundamental, and this partnership between the government and the people makes Saskatchewan a good place to look to if a new home is required.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

The Alberta Governm

A SIMPLE statement crediting any one of the three Governments of the Prairie Pro place. Seventy per cent of the people of the province are directly connected trading and handling the products of agriculture and passing back common necessa It would be quite an unaccountable thing if the governments of these provinces were not

A Farmer Government

In none of the provinces does the work of administration and legislation reflect more sensitively the interests of the people on the land than it does in the Province of Alberta. This is particularly true at the present time, and if there has been a growth of any feeling of separation between governments and people in any of the provinces it could scarcely apply to Alberta. Alberta has a farmers' government. Honourable Charles Stewart, leader of the government, is a representative and successful farmer from Central Alberta, whose tastes and sympathies are wholly with the people who are making their homes and working out their destinies on the prairie. He homesteaded a couple of miles from the town of Killam in the year 1905, and knows what the demands of homesteading are on the hands and heads and hearts of the pioneer settler. He surmounted the difficulties of the pioneer and has been rewarded with the liberal success that comes from the exercise of industry and good judgment in Alberta agriculture. And he has been likewise rewarded with an appreciation among his fellow-farmers that has placed him at the head of the councils of government in the province. No one can say that the new duties do not sit well on him. He talks with a straight tongue, and does not put any value on language as a means of concealing thought. He is commonly referred to as the "Farmer Premier." His natural gift, along with the direct kind of home-bred sense that belongs to the farmer, have enabled him to take up his important public duties readily, and likewise to deal justly with all interests represented in the community. His portfolio in the government is that of railways and telephones which is an important service in relation to the opening up of the still undeveloped parts of the country, and likewise of promoting business and intercourse especially for rural people.

Another farmer member of the cabinet in Alberta is the Hon. A. J. McLean, who, likewise, is responsible for one of the heavy practical services of the government, that of the public works, which takes account of the very necessary matter of roads and bridges. The Honourable Archie has a rather consistent habit of getting value for public money in the carrying on of his work. By good farming in a recent year on the Lethbridge Jail property, not the present year, Archie was able to administer the jail for a cost of about five thousand dollars to the province, which, without the farm, would have been about forty thousand dollars. He is strong on the proper combination of a cash crop such as Alberta wheat with oats and barley and with steers and swine that go to market on foot. The great harvest of spuds, roots and garden vegetables all help to support the Lethbridge institution; and it is the same with the jail at Fort Saskatchewan and the hospitals at Ponoka and Red Deer. He is strong on the value of industry in corrective institutions. He is likewise favorable to the permanent and solid type of building for public institutions. While Archie likes value for his money he doesn't like anything "too cheap put up."

The Department of Agriculture

The member of the cabinet whose administration affects most directly the work and welfare of the farmer is that of the Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable Duncan Marshall. The Honourable Duncan has got past needing an introduction to the agricultural public in either Western or Eastern Canada or down in the Central States. He has done a good deal to keep Alberta in the public ken and has a reputation of being one of the most energetic Ministers of Agriculture in the Dominion. He is working vigorously for the agriculture of the province and has a keen appreciation of the importance of the livestock industry, especially in the making of a safe, permanent, conserving type of land industry for Alberta. He must be credited with an important share in making the province noted for its superior class of horses, cattle and other kinds of livestock. He is a practical and successful stock breeder himself, and as a result all his activities have the close touch in relation to the interests which he is charged with

taking care of. He possesses a rather unusual combination of a long eye and quick action. Most of the legislative measures connected with his department are of a constructive sort and in addition to this he meets a practical situation for his government with the promptness that usually only belongs to the unhampered manager of a private concern. He is credited with having the gift of surrounding himself with an administrative staff that stand out for the direction of special interests in a good way and the whole of his administrative work is dominated by the need of keeping the administration and public in easy and ready communication with each other.

Alberta Legislature

A survey of Alberta legislation would lead one to the conclusion that the legislature was a species of farmers' convention. It contains a great variety of subjects dealing with such matters as weeds, dairying, rural telephones service, drainage, the furnishing of seed grain, wolf bounties, public health, hospitals, hail insurance, agricultural schools, co-operative associations, co-operative elevators, school grants to rural schools, consolidated schools, the Brand Act, livestock inspection, irrigation, women's institutions, livestock encouragement, co-operative loans, etc., covering a vast field relating to the whole gamut of interests of the farmer, of the farmers' wife and the farmer's children. The government seems interested in the science of cultivation and in the art of doing things well on the farm as well as in the business of farming, the financing of farm enterprises, the getting of boys and girls to school, and generally of recognizing that farming is a mode of life as well as occupation and that every effort should be made to improve and sweeten it.

The Science of Agriculture

While the Department of Agriculture may be traditionally looked upon as being concerned chiefly with administration it is the case that a great deal of the work of the Department of Agriculture has a strong educational foundation. It is one thing to train a boy or a man by which he gets control over the operations of an art or business, but it is another thing to educate him by which these operations are performed still better and the worker gets much more out of life because his activity is the expression of attractive and nicely organized ideas.

The Alberta Government has committed itself to an active program in agricultural education. The Department of Education itself is supporting good work in the school and has had prepared a text book suited to the features of Western agriculture and that is valuable to parents, pupils and teachers alike. This work is meeting with large success. The Department of Agriculture, on the other hand, administers a system of schools to assist farm boys and girls and likewise town boys and girls who want to know agriculture or housekeeping. There are three of these schools in operation and three or four more are being built. They take the boys and girls when they have reached 16 years of age and give them a winter course for four or five months in the year on such matters as cultivation of crops, livestock, farm mechanics, farm accounting, farm management, farm economics, dairying, poultry keeping and horticulture. The schools also give courses in the sciences underlying these subjects in so far as they relate to the subject and also give courses in English, mathematics and public speaking. The Minister of Agriculture likewise directs the work of the College of Agriculture which is affiliated with the other faculties of the University and boys can go from the college to the University. The girls get correspondingly practical and useful courses in the agricultural schools and the attendance of girls is increasing rapidly.

There has been a noticeable change in the work in the Department of Agriculture with respect to adult interests. It appears to be expected that the worker is entitled to assistance and information as long as he attends to his job, that is, for the whole of his life and the department has a program of popular education which is being

ent and The Farmer

vinces with being favorable to agriculture would sound platitudinous and common-with agriculture and the fact that the rest of the population is concerned chiefly in ries makes the rest of our people rather closely dependent on agriculture likewise. cognizant of the necessity of supporting and promoting the basal industry of the land.

more systematized year by year. The channels through which assistance is given to the people on the farms is by short-course schools in both the country and the town, demonstration farms, demonstration trains, institutes, fairs, district agent's work, boys' and girls' club work and school fairs, press notices, etc. The department has an active branch of publication which contributes useful, readable bulletins on such subjects as cultivation of crops, livestock, silo and also a number for the use of women. Altogether there is a rich and substantial body of ideas made available for the satisfaction of the needs of people in the country and also in the town.

The Business of Farming

One of the chief difficulties connected with farming in the past is that no matter how well a man performed his duties as a food producer his returns were not very large and the better he produced the worse he was treated. There has been vast progress made in improving the business of farming in late years. The great cash crop of a good many of the prairie farmers is still wheat and one of the big problems that has had to be worked out in the West has been the better marketing of wheat and other grain. The Alberta Government has done its share in the organization of farm interests to make this possible. By the Co-operative Elevator Act loans up to eighty per cent. of the cost of construction of a system of farmers' elevators were authorized by the government of the Province of Alberta. At the present time there are 147 of these elevators operating in the Province of Alberta and linked up with the system of inspection and selling under federal regulations. The business of dairying has received steady encouragement from the Government of the Province with the result that the Alberta creamery butter particularly stands high in outside markets. There are about sixty co-operative creameries in the province besides a number of cheese factories. The cream is bought on grade, the manufacture is supervised by the inspectors of the Dairy Commissioner's Branch and the Dairy Commissioner receives butter from the creameries to be marketed, the Commissioner furnishing in the meantime an advance of 80% to the associations. Mr. C. P. Marker is head of the dairy work. Recently an egg and poultry marketing service has been established, with Mr. J. H. Hare in charge. Candling stations and warehouses have been established in both Calgary and Edmonton and the business is expanding rapidly. The department gives the fullest encouragement possible to the selling of breeding stock through sales conducted by the breeding associations. It also gives fullest encouragement to the production of good stock by the support of fairs and the carrying on of educational work relating to livestock.

In times of difficulty the government has always been prompt to afford assistance to the farmers. During the past two years particularly the seasons have not been favorable, especially in the southern part of the province, and in both these years advances have been made for seed grain where required and free transportation of stock from the drought areas and of feed towards these areas has been provided by co-operation of the Provincial Government with the Dominion Government and the Western Canada Freight Association.

Financing the Farmer

One of the great needs of many of the settlers of a new province like Alberta is capital with which to buy livestock. The Livestock Encouragement Act of Alberta provides for the forming of co-operative associations of borrowers. Five farmers or more may combine to secure money to buy cows with. The money is available through the banks but the government guarantees repayment which is the means of making it possible for farmers to secure this credit. About one million and a half dollars have already been loaned under the Livestock Encouragement Act. The loan runs for five years at interest of 6%. About fifteen hundred families have been put in a position of competence and

safety by means of the stock they have secured under the Cow Bill. In addition to the Livestock Encouragement Act there is a Co-operative Loan Act by which the government and the municipalities go fifty-fifty in guaranteeing loans made under the direction of the municipal loan associations. The purpose for which this money is loaned practically cover all the needs of carrying on the work of farming. There is on the statute books a provision for a long term mortgage loan on the amortization plan. This, however, is not yet operative.

Schools and Hospitals

In addition to the government services which seem to be specially designed to affect the welfare of the people on the land, there are other services of a rather more general sort which apply to all the people in the country and that are perhaps just as important. The Department of Education, for example, has been giving a good deal of attention to the general system of schools in the country. One of the things that the country people have to contend with is the scarcity of teachers. Teachers often prefer the life in the towns to life in the country, even though the salary is higher in the country. The department has fixed a minimum salary in the country which is intended to ensure the obtaining of teachers, and perhaps give some degree of permanency to the office in the country. An important act of legislation for making the work of teachers more permanent is the provision for the erection of teachers' houses in the country. This will not only do away with the trouble of hunting board and rooms, but it will encourage married teachers to work in the country, and they are inclined to stay longer than single teachers once they get located. The grants for rural schools have been increased year by year, and special grants are paid to weak and new districts.

Consolidated schools have been actively encouraged and the department employs an official who has special charge of consolidated school interests. There are already fifty consolidations in the province, and some of these at such points as Coaldale, Warner, Milk River, Alix and other places, have reached a good degree of efficiency. It is the aim of the department to try and furnish a more advanced type of general education than can now be secured in the country, and in addition to this, some training in agriculture and household science.

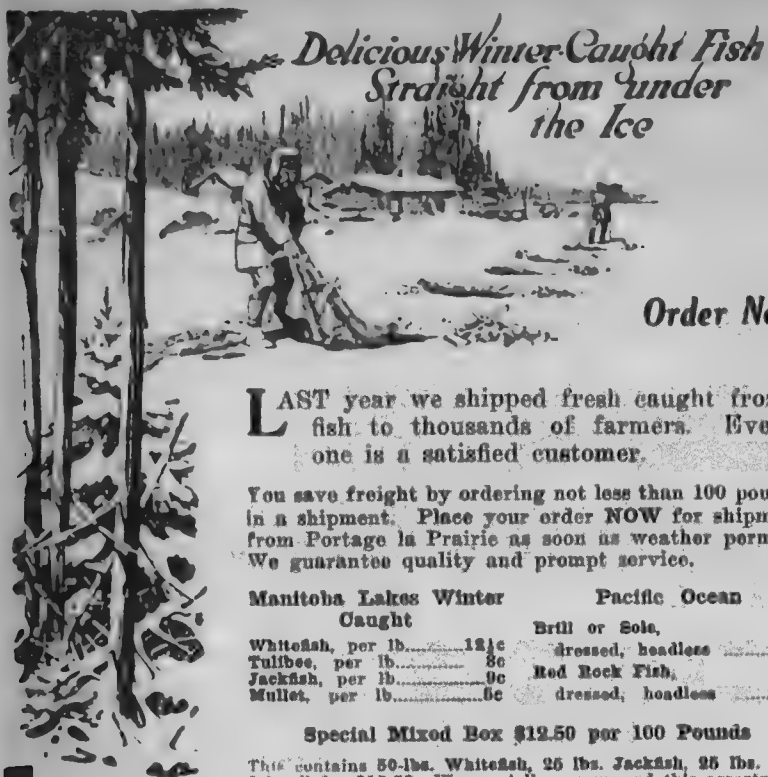
The matter of health in the country is being attended to carefully. The Minister of Health is Honourable A. G. McKay, who has left his mark on the legislation of the province and who appears to be deeply interested in the philanthropic care of those in need of help in isolated areas. The Municipal Hospitals Act is an act which involves the resources of the whole of a rural community for the providing of hospital services independent of the capacity of individuals to pay for them. Organizations have been started as far north as Grande Prairie, and there are others in the extreme south of the province. An important measure of kindred nature to the Hospital Bill is the installation of school nurses, by which trained women will use the organization of the schools for purposes of ascertaining health needs of children and of following up cases and giving advice to parents with respect to the treatment necessary for such cases.

Women's Work

The Women's Institute is an organization in Alberta that is doing a great deal for the country. The Men's Institute is usually a bare lecture event under the auspices of the Agricultural Society, but the Women's Institute is an overall organization of women for the assisting of the whole series of social, domestic, educational and health interests of the country particularly. The work includes patriotic enterprises, charitable work, the promoting of education and medical inspection and the organization of boys and girls into useful industrial clubs.

On the whole the activities of the government seem to touch closely the interests and needs of rural communities.

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Straight from under
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You save freight by ordering not less than 100 pounds in a shipment. Place your order NOW for shipment from Portage la Prairie as soon as weather permits. We guarantee quality and prompt service.

Manitoba Lakes Winter Caught	Pacific Ocean
Whitefish, per lb. 12c	Brill or Sole, dressed, headless 11c
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Jackfish, per lb. 9c	
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Special Mixed Box \$12.50 per 100 Pounds

This contains 50-lbs. Whitefish, 25 lbs. Jackfish, 25 lbs. Sea-fish, all for \$12.50. We specially recommend this assortment.

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Please order only to stations where an agent is maintained. Prices quoted are for 100 lbs. of any variety. Orders to proxy stations must include sufficient money to proxy, otherwise we will ship your order, charges collect, to the nearest station where there is an agent. Send cash with order.

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Aside from the humane consideration, there is sound reason for the use of Collar Pads, in the fact that efficient service is only to be expected from a comfortable horse. It is but adding insult to injury to whip a horse that has a bruised, galled or chafed neck. You can ensure his neck comfort by the use of soft springy

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"Thirty-eight years making pads."

The Black Rod

*It Carries to the Institution of the
Order of the Garter in 1349—By
A. R. Dawson*

TO anyone who attends the opening or closing of a parliamentary procession for the first time, the most interesting thing in connection therewith is the arrival of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the Commons chamber to summons the speaker and the commoners to the Senate chamber there to hear his excellency the governor-general read the speech from the throne. Even to the oldest member of the house this old-time ceremony, which links present day democracy in British Dominions with the past, is a matter of respectful amusement and I have seen the late Sir Wilfred Laurier or Sir Robert Borden smile broadly on occasions when this functionary made his elaborate obeisances to the speaker of the Commons and delivered his message, while to the new members the performance was one of unalloyed delight. The arrival of the gentleman usher is heralded by three distinct knocks at the door which constitutes his demand for admission.

The Black Rod.

At the opening of a parliament the commoners are usually sitting in their places patiently awaiting the summons, but on other occasions, such as the closing of the house or a visit during the course of a session of the representative of royalty to give assent to legislation which has received the approval of both houses, Black Rod may interrupt the course of a heated debate. The commoners who may at the time be in the possession of the floor, be he prime minister or back bencher, must immediately desist while the Sergeant-at-Arms shoulders the mace and escorts Black Rod to the central aisle of the chamber where he issues his summons and having done so starts for the Senate chamber followed by the mace, the speaker and the members of the house who feel disposed to see the ceremony in the upper chamber.

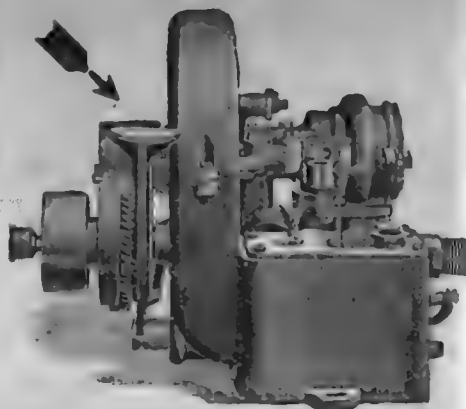
An Official of Importance

It must not be assumed that the duties of Black Rod are confined to the occasional performance of the ceremony above described. He is an official of considerable importance with recognized social standing and the reason for this will be understood when one reads the outlines of his duties as one finds them in Bourinot, that standard of parliamentary authority.

Says Bourinot: "The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who is appointed by the crown, is always sent to desire the attendance of the commoners at the opening or prorogation of parliament. He is responsible for the arrangements for the invitations, accommodation and seating of the guests of the Senate at the ceremonies on the opening and closing of parliamentary sessions, and he also executes all orders for the arrest or commitment of parties guilty of breaches of privilege or contempt."

But even the duties above set forth, while important from the social standpoint, are not sufficient to keep a reasonably busy man active. That at any rate is the experience of Col. Ernest Chambers, the present incumbent of

The Grain Growers' Guide.



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On the first day of every month draw a cheque for \$10 for the credit of your son's Savings Account. Do this regularly for (say) ten years.

Your boy will then have \$1,387.42. He can own a farm when other boys are still working for wages.

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Geese, fat, per lb.	22c
Geese, good condition, per lb.	18c
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Turkeys, No. 1 condition, 9 lbs. or over, per lb.	28c
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Best Market Prices

Ducks, good condition	23c
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quality dressed poultry. We prefer them
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be glad to send crates without delay.
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

the post, who, in addition to his regular duties, is the editor of the Parliamentary Guide and, during the war period, held the important post of press censor for the Dominion of Canada. As a matter of fact Col. Chambers, instead of being the holder of a sinecure, has been one of the very busiest of Canadians for some years past.

An Historical Office

Even a short article such as this would be incomplete without a word or two as to the significance of this ceremonial function which takes one back to the middle ages. I have found an explanation of this in a speech delivered in the Senate last session by Senator Dandurand, when a resolution was passed thanking the United Kingdom branch of the British Parliamentary Association for the gift of a new black rod (the official wand carried by the gentleman usher) to replace the black rod lost in the great fire which destroyed the parliament buildings. According to Senator Dandurand the significance of the black rod carries us back close upon six centuries to the institution of the famous Order of the Garter by Edward of Windsor about 1349. This order represented the recognized authority of the day and bossed people generally. The fifth and last office on the roll was that of Usher of the Black Rod. The first dignitary of the kind was one William Whitehorse who was appointed for life and who received a fee of twelve pence per day. The then-time regulations provided that when the black rod was carried it was "to serve instead of a mace and gives the



The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. His function is to summon the Commons to attend in the Senate Chamber when the Governor-General opens or prorogues Parliament, or gives the Royal Assent to Legislation which has passed both houses.

same authority to the usher or his deputy to apprehend delinquents and such as have opposed against the statutes of this most noble order."

When parliamentary institutions and representative government replaced the rule of "this most noble order" which history tells us included its due proportion of robber barons, Black Rod was one of the links with the past retained. And while there are many who will always rail against the office as being a useless appendage of a democratic parliament it is a safe prediction that it will remain to instruct and amuse us for many generations to come.

Explicit

"Are you of the opinion, James," asked a slim-looking man of his companion, "that Dr. Smith's medicine does any good?"

"Not unless you follow the direc-
tions."

"What are the directions?"

"Keep the bottle tightly corked."



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The Y.M.C.A. has a Record to be Proud of

Many of Canada's leading business men are old "Y" boys. They came when boys under the protection and instruction of the Y.M.C.A., and they will tell you frankly that much of their success is due to the influence of Y.M.C.A. surroundings.

What the Y.M.C.A. has done for other boys it will do for your boy; our instructors are the best obtainable.

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During the war the army uniform was accorded every privilege of full membership, including use of baths, gymnasium, reading and recreation rooms, games and all social affairs. In addition, letter-paper was supplied free---thousands of Canadian homes have received their introduction to the Y.M.C.A. through the

letter-paper used by the soldiers when writing home.

While the Y.M.C.A. is generally looked upon as a city institution it is in reality a national, or country institution because it helps every boy who is away from home---the Y.M.C.A. knows no class---all are welcome. Farmers' sons, attending college or visiting the city, find most comfort-

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Y.M.C.A. Needs Money Now

The people of Western Canada are noted for their hospitality, and they know how to appreciate hospitality; this is proven by the many letters of appreciation we receive from persons who have made our institution their headquarters during a visit to the city---but now we want more than letters of appreciation, we want money to keep our institution going and we believe that the country people who know the "Y" will want to pay their share. You can now do this by purchasing a "contributing membership," which will entitle a

member of your family to full Y.M.C.A. privileges in any city in Western Canada where there is a "Y" building. When any male member of the family leaves home for a visit, or protracted stay in the city, he will bring his membership card with him to show that he is from a family who appreciate the great benefits men and boys receive from the Y.M.C.A. Buy a card for each male member of your family, every country home should have at least one membership.

Address all Correspondence and make Cheques Payable to Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Dept. 10, Winnipeg.

Help the "Y"---Send \$10 for a Family Membership Card

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G.G.G.

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Dear Sir:

There are..... boys
in my family. I attach here-
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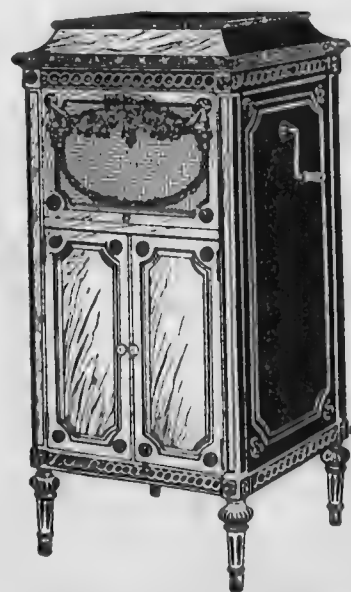
Santa Claus smiled. Thousands of little chaps and grown-ups too were registering similar requests in their list of Christmas Gift desires. In your own family, if you really knew it, nothing would bring them more real joy, continual pleasure and entertainment, than a

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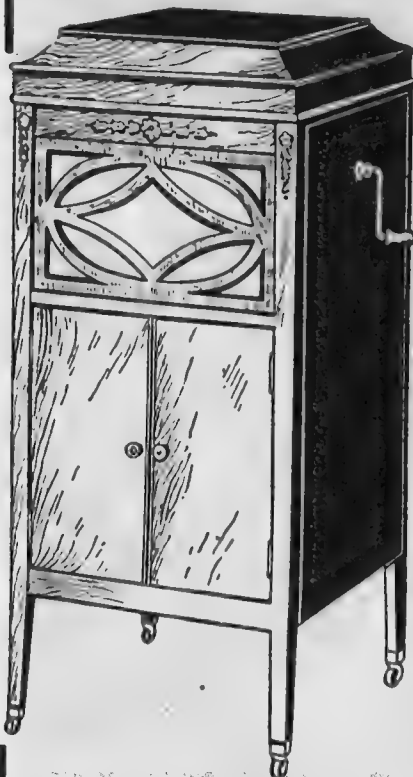
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The Dignity of Parliament

*Ancient Forms Were Originally Designed to Protect the
People's Rights—By S. H. Duncan*

WHILE the parliament of Canada or any other legislative body in a country where constitutional government in its fullest sense prevails, may sometimes during the stress of party fighting degenerate into a bear garden the dominant note in connection with its proceedings is one of dignity. Many people are unable to understand why members of parliament should enjoy certain privileges. They are inclined to think that their representatives place too much store on these matters and that the time has come in a democratic country like Canada when they should be curtailed.

But careful enquiry into the matter makes it clear that parliamentary privilege is one of the chief bulwarks of democracy and that the rules established by precedents coming down during the several centuries since parliaments first became the defenders of the people against the autocratic claims of kings are really designed to preserve the rights of mankind and not those of the member of a legislative assembly as an individual occupying an important place in the constitutional structure.

In any constitutionally-governed country the privileges, immunities and powers of its parliament as a body, and the rights and immunities of its members are naturally matters of the first importance. "It is obvious," says a learned parliamentary authority, "that no legislative assembly would be able to discharge its duties with efficiency or to assure its independence and dignity unless it had adequate powers in itself and its members and officials in the exercise of their functions."

"The privileges of parliament include such rights as are necessary for free action within its jurisdiction, and the necessary authority to enforce these rights if challenged. These privileges and powers have been assumed as fundamental and have been insisted upon by custom and usage as well as confirmed and extended by legal enactment. Their extent and nature have frequently been subjects of controversy, but in the main they are decided by the legislature itself and its decisions, speaking generally, cannot be called in question by any courts, or other authority, but this does not prevent the courts from enquiring as to whether the legislature has in fact acted within its authority."

Each House Exercises Its Own Privileges

In the case of the Dominion parliament, the privileges, immunities and powers exercised by the Senate and the Commons and the members of these two bodies are such as are from time to time defined by act of the parliament of Canada. Each House exercises and vindicates its own privileges, independently of the other, but no new privilege can be created without the consent of both. A breach of privilege committed in one parliament may be considered and dealt with in another parliament,

so that either House may punish in one session offences that have been committed in another.

It is necessary to the proper observance of the constitutional form of government that members of legislative bodies should enjoy such privileges as will enable them to freely attend, guard them against restraint or intimidation and protect them in their freedom of speech in debates. The privilege has always been held to protect members from arrest and imprisonment under civil process, whether at the instance of an individual or the public. Immunity from arrest is not, however, claimable for treason, felony, breach of the peace, or indictable offences. Proof of this is to be found in an occurrence at Ottawa, during the session of 1885, when a member of the Dominion House was arrested and fined by the police magistrate for an assault committed in the lobby of the House, on a person who had written an article for the press offensive to the member concerned. A famous judge in dealing with a somewhat similar case, which occurred in Great Britain, said: "I know of no authority for the proposition that an ordinary crime committed in the House of Commons, could be withdrawn from the ordinary course of criminal justice. But in all cases in which members are arrested on criminal charges while the House is sitting, the House shall be informed of the cause."

A member of parliament may be committed for contempt of a court of justice and the House will not interfere, but parliament always reserves the right of inquiry into such cases. Members are exempt from serving as jurors.

Each House Exercises Its Own Privileges

Undoubtedly, one of the most important privileges enjoyed by a member of parliament is freedom of speech in debate. This principle has long been recognized as essential to a proper discussion of affairs. It secures immunity from prosecution for statements made in the House, but if a member circulates or publishes statements outside the House he must assume full responsibility for them. The making by a member of an unfounded charge which has been inquired into, does not constitute a breach of privilege. At the commencement of each session of parliament the speaker of the Commons, in presenting himself before the representatives of His Majesty in the Senate, claims on behalf of the commoners "all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates."

Members of parliament have the right to see that they are not improperly reported and misrepresented, and they can summons anyone against whom they have a reasonable complaint to the bar of the House, and there demand an apology. Or the House may pass a vote of censure on the accused. Defiance of the House by an outsider can be

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The Canadian Tractor is not a high-speed tractor, encumbered with highly scientific devices. Western farmers don't need that kind of a machine. The Canadian Tractor is a heavy-duty, every-day, reliable machine. All bearings covered and running in oil. It is just right and has less parts than your binder.

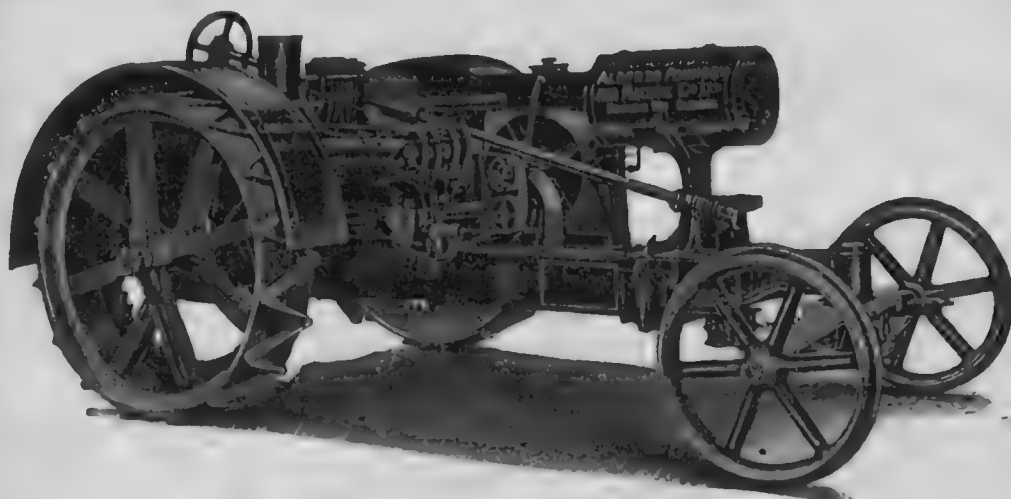
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punished by imprisonment in the tower. It is very seldom, indeed, that anyone is summoned to the bar of the Dominion parliament, and imprisonment is even less frequent. The only case of the kind arose, not out of libellous statements in reference to a member of the House, but to the stubbornness of a witness before the Public Accounts Committee, who positively declined to answer questions relating to profits made by certain middlemen, thereby holding parliament in contempt. The accused was a man named Miller, a resident of Montreal, who had dealings with the Laurier administration which were made the subject of enquiry after the Conservatives came into power in 1911. Miller was given several opportunities to give the Public Accounts Committee the information sought for but declined. Then he was summonsed to the bar of the Commons chamber where he was represented by counsel. Again he declined to divulge his secret, whereupon it was moved that he be committed to the tower. This being done it was realized that no provision had been made for a cell for such offenders in the tower room, and Miller was sent to the Carleton county gaol for safe-keeping. There he remained for less than a fortnight when parliament prorogued. This gave Miller his liberty, for parliament's power to imprison exists only when the House is in session. At the succeeding session it was proposed to again proceed against Miller, but he went out of the country for a while and the matter was allowed to drop.

A Famous "Bar" Case

Of the few "bar" cases arising out of newspaper articles which have occurred in Canada, the most famous, undoubtedly, was that of Ernest Cinq Mars, which occurred in June, 1906. Mr. Cinq Mars was at the time the Ottawa correspondent of La Presse, Montreal, a post to which he has recently returned after spending several years with the fighting forces in France. The offence for which he was summonsed to appear before the bar of the House was a slashing article against Hon. George E. Foster (now Sir George). Mr. Foster, who was then chief lieutenant to B. L. Borden, in opposition, demanded satisfaction, and Cinq Mars was notified to put in an appearance on a fixed day. He did so, and much to the amusement of the House and the galleries, was attired in a frock coat, silk top hat, white gloves and carrying a cane. When Mr. Foster proceeded to question him as to the article he objected to, Cinq Mars asked for permission to consult counsel, and the matter was adjourned for a week. On his second appearance at the bar there were some lively happenings in the House.

The debate lasted all afternoon and well into the evening sitting. Finally, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had questioned the wisdom of Mr. Foster in the course he had taken, brought the proceedings to a termination in a manner well calculated to preserve the dignity of parliament. He moved that in this case the journalist in question had gone too far and was deserving of the censure of the House. In doing so the departed Liberal leader set forth the relative rights of parliament and the press, in words which will, without doubt, always be regarded as authoritative when similar occurrences have to be dealt with in the future.

"While I recognize," said Sir Wilfrid, "in the fullest possible way the right of the press to criticize, while I realize that the press should have the most ample liberty in criticizing, advocating, censuring and expressing its opinions in every possible way, at the same time I think we must maintain the doctrine that the press, like everybody else, is amenable to the jurisdiction of this parliament. There is nothing more certain than that, according to the law of parliament, as it has come to us from a series of ages, anything which is publicly said or publicly written derogatory to the honor of the House as a body, or some of its members, is an invasion of the privileges of the House."

And come to think of it Sir Wilfrid was right. For otherwise how could our parliamentary institutions and constitutional form of government be maintained?

Is There any Connection Left Remaining Now Between Partyism in Canada and Principles?

Continued from page 25

was fatal if not to their usefulness, at least to their Liberal ideas."

No one who has knowledge of the closing years of the life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is unaware that there came to be in Sir Wilfrid's methods much that was not democratic.

Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia's "foremost defender of the rights of the people, the foremost champion of the privilege of free parliaments," was also a member of that same Union government of 1864. His biographer, Judge Longley, writes (page 228): "Howe found himself a member of a government of which Sir John Macdonald was the supreme head and of a cast of mind totally different from his own. Sir John Macdonald was a shrewd political manager, an opportunist whose unflinching judgment led him unerringly to pursue the course most likely to succeed each hour, each day, each year. Howe had the genius of a bold reformer, a courageous and creative type of mind; he thought in continents, dreamed dreams and conceived great ideas. Sir John Macdonald busied himself with what concerned the immediate interests of the hour, and permitted no insubordination. Sir Georges Cartier, a man not to be named in the same breath with Howe as a statesman, was, nevertheless, a thousand times of more moment and concern with his band of Bleu followers in the House of Commons than a dozen Howes, and the consequence is that we find for four years the grand old man playing second fiddle to his inferiors."

The "Liberal-Conservative" Party

Here we must revert for a moment to an earlier Union government ten years before the coalition in 1864. And before we do so, we may make note of the familiar often-quoted lines in the song sung by Private Willis, as he paces up and down on duty in Palace Yard, in front of the Houses of Parliament, in the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, *Iolanthe*:

I often think it's comical
That Nature always does contrive,
That every little boy and gal
That's born into this world alive,
Is either a little Liberal,
Or else a little Conservative.

When Macdonald first became the leader of his party, in 1854, as the result of the formation of that earlier Union government as the only thing possible in a state of affairs when no one of the political parties could "carry on" alone, he planned to make that Unionist party a permanency and to gather into it as many as possible from both the two great classes into which, according to Private Willis' song, all humanity is divided (women as well as men, be it noted—though Private Willis' song dates from long before the time when the proposal of votes for women first came into the region of practical politics). And so Macdonald insisted upon his party being called not the Conservative party, but the Liberal-Conservative party.

He almost always adhered to that name in public utterances until his very last election manifesto shortly before his death in 1891. But in common use throughout Canada, his party was known as the Conservative party. The Liberal party leaders, of course, never gave any recognition to Macdonald's annexing of the name of their party to make a double-barreled name for his own party. In his letters and even once in a while in his speeches Sir John Macdonald, during the closing decade of his life, termed his party the Conservative party, in accordance with the common usage. His official biographer, Sir Joseph Pope, is a more unflinching punctilious stickler for the double-barreled name which Sir John invented 13 years before Confederation.

A Devoted Biographer

Writing of the Union government of 1854, in his volume in the *Chronicles of Canada* series, Sir Joseph says:

"Such was the beginning of the great Liberal-Conservative party, which almost constantly from 1854 to 1896 con-

Governments Since Confederation.

1. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier (Conservative Government); from July 1, 1867 to November 6, 1873.
2. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier (Liberal Government); from November 7, 1873, to October 16, 1878.
3. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier (Conservative Government); from October 17, 1878, to January 6, 1891.
4. Hon. Sir J. J. O. Abbott, Premier (Conservative Government); from June 16, 1891 to December 5, 1892.
5. Hon. Sir John Thompson, Premier (Conservative Government); from December 5, 1892, to December 12, 1894.
6. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier (Conservative Government); from December 21, 1894 to April 27, 1896.
7. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., Premier (Conservative Government); from May 1, 1896 to July 8, 1896.
8. Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier (Liberal Government); from July 11, 1896 to October 6, 1911.
9. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier (Conservative Government); from October 10, 1911, to October 12, 1917.
10. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier (Unionist Government); from October 12, 1917. Still in office.

Governors-General of Canada.

NAME	Date of Appointment	Date of Assumption of Office
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, K.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar (Sir John Young), G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 3, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 25, 1883
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 12, 1893
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 25, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
The Rt. Hon. the Duke of Devonshire, K.C.	Aug. 8, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916

trolled the destinies of Canada."

Thus Sir Joseph passes over as all but negligible the years from 1873, when the Macdonald government was cast out of power by the people of Canada on account of the Pacific Scandal revelations (which disclosed something of how Conservative election campaign funds were very liberally furnished by the group of capitalists then planning the transcontinental railway project, which afterwards became the C.P.R.), until 1878, when by the resort to the so-called National Policy of protection-

ism Macdonald and his party regained power. Sir Joseph Pope's attitude of mind is strikingly disclosed in the heading he gives the section of his book which begins with that return to power in 1878, namely *The Restoration*—as if Sir John Macdonald had been a King in exile during the years between 1873 and 1878, when he was rightfully restored to his throne.

(It may here be mentioned that the official biography of Sir John Macdonald, in two volumes, written by Sir Joseph Pope, who now holds the posi-

tion at Ottawa of under secretary of state for external affairs, was published in 1894. Mr. Pope was Sir John's private secretary at the time of his death. The official biography of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been written by Prof. Oscar D. Skelton, of Queen's University; it has yet to appear in book form. The authoritative book, dealing with Laurier's life up to 1902, when it was published, is by John S. Willison, then editor of the *Toronto Globe*, who had been closely associated for years with the leading men of the Liberal party; it is entitled *Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party—a Political History*, is in two volumes, and has a place in every Canadian library. Mr. Willison, afterwards left *The Globe* and the Liberal party, and for several years edited the now defunct *Toronto News*, a Conservative journal. Six years ago he was dubbed a Knight. Of late, Sir John Willison has been identified with the protectionist propaganda of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as president of the Canadian Reconstruction Association.)

Origins of the Liberal Party

Let us turn now to the origins of the Liberal party in Canada. We read on page 1 of the first chapter of Willison's book:

"We may find the sources of the Liberal party of Canada in the eager enthusiasm and the heroic purpose of William Lyon Mackenzie; the fiery genius and fervent radicalism of Papineau; the saner counsels and more responsible statesmanship of Baldwin and Lafontaine; the reforming zeal and splendid optimism of George Brown; the intellectual dominance of Edward Blake; the constitutional prescience of Oliver Mowat; and the sympathetic and sagacious nationalism of Wilfrid Laurier. Holton and Dorion, if we except the issue of Confederation, were likewise consolidating and unifying forces in the creation of the Liberal party; and Alexander Mackenzie had a zeal for reform equal to that of Brown, and a prudence in days of stress and storm which the great journalist did not possess in equal measure. Many other men also have honorable fame in the Reform party, but these are the names that history will preserve."

And on page 2:—

"No one now disputes that William Lyon Mackenzie and the Reformers of 1837 fought to put down intolerable evils. It may be that Mackenzie was impetuous and turbulent, but the Rebellion of 1837 was at best a pitiful expression of the discontent which the greed and the oppression of the Family Compact had developed."

The Last Canadian Nabob

Governor Metcalfe was last of the governors of Upper and Lower Canada, as Ontario and Quebec were then named, who played into the hands of the Family Compact. In the election of 1844 he used all his power and influence against the advocates of Responsible Government. Voting was open in those days, not by ballot. In some parts, "bludgeons, bowie-knives, pistols, and other murderous weapons were used for the purpose of intimidating Liberal electors and preventing them from gaining access to the polls." (Lewis' *Life of George Brown*, in the *Makers of Canada* series, page 25). A barren, brief-lived election victory was gained in 1844 over the fighters for Responsible Government. Metcalfe, who was afterwards made a Lord, was succeeded by Lord Elgin, with whose governorship the new era of self-government began, the election of 1847 resulting in a victory of the Liberal groups. Of Metcalfe we read in Pope's *Life of Macdonald* (Vol. I, page 39):—

"His memory has been assailed by every demagogue in Canada during the last 50 years—no small commendation in itself. Notwithstanding the assurances we daily receive from those whose personal freedom from aristocratic taint at any rate is beyond question, that this is 'a democratic country.' I



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Ordinary	12.00—10.00	9.50—8.00	7.50—6.50	5.50—4.50	5.50—3.0
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am persuaded that there yet remain in Canada some persons old-fashioned enough to appreciate the qualities of devoted courage and inflexible resolution manifested in the service of the Crown. To such, few names on the roll of Canada governors can be more worthy of admiration and respect than that of Charles Theophilus, first and last Lord Metcalfe."

Sir John's First Election

Let us return to the beginning of the political career of Sir John A. Macdonald. He was 29 years of age when, in 1844, he was first a candidate for parliament, and was elected. His letter of acceptance of the nomination, dated October 5, 1844, is given in Sir Joseph Pope's biography, in which Sir Joseph makes this comment upon it (Vol. I, page 32):—

"It will be observed that neither in Mr. Macdonald's reply to the signers of the requisition, nor in his formal address to the electorate at large, is there any direct reference to Responsible Government. Rather does he deprecate 'fruitless discussions on abstract and theoretical questions of government.' But on the larger issue, as forced by the Radicals, he gives forth no uncertain sound: 'I, therefore, need scarcely state my firm belief, that the prosperity of Canada depends upon its permanent connection with the Mother Country, and I shall resist to the utmost any attempt (from whatever quarter it may come) which may tend to weaken that union.'"

"Thus, on the very threshold of his career, did Sir John Macdonald lay down the principle which was to guide him through life. More than 20 years afterwards he shall see him in the prime of manhood reaffirming it in the presence of his Sovereign, and at the close of his long and eventful life when for the last time he stands before the electors of Kingston, he can find nothing nearer his heart to tell them than that 'with his utmost efforts, with his latest breath, he will oppose the veiled treason which attempts by sordid means and mercenary proffers to lure the Canadian people from their allegiance!'"

Sir John's Last Election

That last general election campaign of Sir John's which is referred to in the close of the foregoing extract, was in 1891. The dissolution of parliament was proclaimed on February 3, and simultaneously it was announced that the Dominion government had taken steps for the initiation of negotiations with a view to securing reciprocity between Canada and the United States in natural products only, and not manufactures, reciprocity which would be "without that absolute surrender of our commercial system, which is necessarily involved in the opposition policy, with its declared intention of reducing Canada to a state of vassalage in subjection to the United States, of discriminating against the trade of the Empire, and forcing us into direct taxation."

"The truth seems to be," writes Willison (Vol. II, page 157), "that the government had constructed an electioneering sham, and had resorted even to misrepresentation in order to baffle and checkmate the leaders of the opposition, and snatch a favorable verdict from the country." It was stated by both Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper in their opening speeches of the campaign, addressed to immense audiences in Toronto and other cities in Ontario, that the invitation to reciprocity negotiations had come from Washington. "It may be as well to state now," writes Willison (page 158), "that Sir Charles Tupper afterwards confessed over his own signature that any statement that the invitation to negotiate had come from Washington was untrue." As a matter of fact, Mr. Blaine, the secretary of state at Washington, lost no time in issuing a formal denial of any such statements. To continue quoting from Willison (Vol. II, page 159):—

"It was vain, in face of Mr. Blaine's letter, to maintain the pretence of negotiations for reciprocity in natural products, and the government was forced to make its appeal to the protected interests, to the sentiment of attachment to British institutions, and to such prejudice against the United States as lurked in the hearts of Cana-

dians. 'The Old Flag, the Old Man, and the Old Policy' was the battle cry of the party. . . . It was a campaign of shrieking, of denunciation, and of violence; and no doubt very many of the electorate were thoroughly persuaded that the fate of British connection depended upon the result of the contest."

Not the First "Loyalty" Campaign

At this point we may interrupt our reading of the judgment passed by Willison upon that campaign of 1891 to note that it applies with equal justice to the campaign waged in 1911, in which he took a prominently active part against the reciprocity policy of the Liberal party led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and waged with no less success than crowned the campaign of 1891. Let us now continue our reading in Willison's book (page 160):—

"Sir John Macdonald's address to the country is a thoroughly characteristic specimen of his electioneering methods. It gives countenance to the baser charges and the meaner suspicions against his opponents. It is a crafty appeal to prejudice, rather than a solid argument addressed to the sober judgment of the people upon real issues of public policy. The concluding sentences sufficiently attest its character. 'As for myself,' wrote Sir John Macdonald, 'my course is clear. A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die. With my utmost effort, with my latest breath will I oppose the veiled treason which attempts by sordid means and mercenary proffers to lure our people from their allegiance. During my long public service of nearly half a century I have been true to my country and its best interests, and I appeal with equal confidence to the men who have trusted me in the past and to the young hope of the country with whom rest its destinies for the future, to give me their united and strenuous aid in this my last effort for the unity of our Empire and the preservation of our commercial and political freedom.'"

"Strained and exaggerated as this language now seems," writes Willison (page 161), "there was the skill of the master in its appeal, and it touched the very springs of the affection and veneration for Sir John Macdonald which lay deep in the hearts of the Canadian people."

Laurier's Reply to Sir John

Willison goes on to give Laurier's address in reply to the Conservative leader, "remarkable for its prudence and courage, its clear and straightforward definition of the Liberal policy, and its calmness and restraint in the face of exceptional provocation." Some sentences may here be quoted from that address:—

"The reform suggested by the Liberal party is absolute reciprocal freedom of trade between Canada and the United States. The advantages of this policy we place upon this one consideration, that the producing power of the community is vastly in excess of its consuming power; that, as a consequence new markets have to be found abroad, and that our geographical position makes the great neighboring nation of 63,000,000 people of kindred origin our best market. . . . The charge that unrestricted reciprocity is 'veiled treason' is a direct and unworthy appeal to passion and prejudice. It is an unworthy appeal even when presented with the great authority of Sir John Macdonald's name. As to the consequent charge that unrestricted reciprocity would lead to annexation, if it means anything it means that unrestricted reciprocity would make the people so prosperous that, not satisfied with a commercial alliance, they would forthwith vote for political absorption in the American Republic. If this be not the true meaning implied in the charge, I leave it to every man's judgment that it is unintelligible on any other ground."

Sir Oliver Mowat on Loyalty

Sir Oliver Mowat, who held the premiership of Ontario for a generation, until he entered the Dominion government on 1896, when the Liberals attained power at Ottawa he entered the Laurier government as minister of justice, issued in 1891 an indignant counterblast to the last election manifesto of Sir John Macdonald. In that reply Mowat said:—

"I am glad I was born a British subject. A British subject I have lived for three-score years and something more—

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I hope to live my life a British subject and as a British subject die. I trust and I hope that my children and my grandchildren, who have also been born British subjects, will live their lives as British subjects and as British subjects die. As loving my country in this way, I rejoice that there is so much loyalty amongst the people. I rejoice at it even though sometimes it is perverted by those who have some base object to serve by the perversion of it."

Family Compact Instance

Possibly the reader is of opinion that enough has been said of flag-waving appeals to "loyalty" as a party device which the political history of our country shows to have been more successful than any other in the winning of elections. It is, however, worthy of note, perhaps, that the loyalty which was so loudly professed by the original party of loyalty in Canada, the Family Compact, was an equivocal and easily convertible virtue. As Lindsey writes, in his *Life of William Lyon Mackenzie* (page 10), "the despatch of a colonial minister to the governor of Upper Canada, making some concessions to the long-enduring people of the province and dismissing two law officers of the Family Compact for their tyrannical conduct—treatment which was mildness itself to the unremitting and, at times, brutal persecution to which Mackenzie was subjected—was sufficient to sap the 'loyalty' of the Compact, and to call forth threats of 'alienation' from the glorious Empire of their sires," and of "casting about for a new state of political existence."

The Annexation Manifesto of 1849

The only Annexation Manifesto ever formulated by Canadian citizens was drawn up in Montreal in the year 1849, and signed by several hundred Conservatives, whose partisan resentment was violently (and, as the outcome showed, unjustifiably) aroused against one of the highest-minded and most far-seeing of all the men who have held the office of governor in Canada, Lord Elgin, because of his assenting to the Rebellion Losses Bill. The Annexation Manifesto was signed by (to give them their later titles) Sir John Caldwell Abbott, Sir Francis Johnson, Sir David Macpherson, Sir John Rose and other leading Conservatives, some of them afterwards cabinet-colleagues of Sir John Macdonald, including Sir John Abbott, who, on his death, was his immediate successor in the premiership. Sir Allen MacNab was conspicuous in the Conservative hostility to Lord Elgin. Sir John Macdonald did not sign the Annexation Manifesto. In speaking of it many years afterwards to his private secretary, he said, "Our fellows lost their heads."

There is now ground for belief that the party game of making a majority of the electors lose their heads in an election campaign by waving the flag and shouting "loyalty" shibboleths at them is played out. Not only the returned soldiers, who day after day at the front faced the grim realities of life and death, but all other Canadians who belong in mind and heart to the new era refuse to regard seriously such stage-play "sound and fury," and to make themselves pawns in the party game.

The Record of Fiscal Policy

Throughout the whole course of Canadian political history we find that flag-waving and "loyalty" shouting has always been resorted to in defence of special privilege, from the time of the Family Compact down to the election campaigns for high tariff protection and against reciprocity with the United States. No candid Canadian, with his eyes open to the light of the new era, will say that the record is a creditable one. Nor will any candid Canadian say that the record of either political party with regard to fiscal policy is a creditable one.

The Liberal party during the 18 years from 1878, when they lost power until 1896, when they regained it, maintained a vigorous and continuous onslaught on the so-called "National Policy" of protection, which Sir John Macdonald proclaimed as the Conservative policy in 1878. But the tariff record of the Liberal party in power became, in actual operation, a policy of strengthening and elaborating the protective system introduced by the Conservatives in 1879. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been premier 14 years, he and his col-

leagues, recognizing in the Grain Growers' movement the beginnings of the coming organized strength of the farmers of Canada, decided upon the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty with President Taft, an agreement which was made public in Canada on January 26, 1911, when W. S. Fielding, then minister of finance, introduced the concurrent tariff legislation in the House at Ottawa for its ratification.

That reciprocity agreement with the administration at Washington was carefully drawn so as to leave practically intact the protection enjoyed by Canadian manufacturers. Natural products, of the farms, the forests, and the fisheries, were in general put on the free list, and there were small reductions in the duties—reductions ranging from two-and-a-half to five per cent.—from the duties on farm machinery and implements. Type-casting and type-setting machines was put on the free list. With a few other unimportant reductions, these were the only tariff changes that would affect the manufacturers in the proposed reciprocity arrangement. But a loud and vehement cry was raised that the protective tariff was in peril, and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association mobilized all its strength in a campaign to make Canada safe for protectionism.

Again the "Loyalty" Clamor

A deafening clamor was raised about "patriotism" and "the danger to British connection"; and after eight months of obstruction in parliament by the opponents of reciprocity, Sir Wilfrid Laurier dissolved parliament and appealed to the country in a general election. As Edward Porritt well says in *Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1912*, published in 1913 (page 4), "the defeat of the reciprocity agreement in the general election of September, 1911, was the best possible proof of the immensity and difficulty of the task of education and liberation which still lies before the common people of Canada who do not belong to the small and privileged class which profits from protection." Incidentally, he makes note of the fact that instead of the 56 members which the four provinces west of the Great Lakes, were entitled on the basis of the 1911 census, they voted for only 34 members in that election—27 for the prairie provinces, and seven for British Columbia.

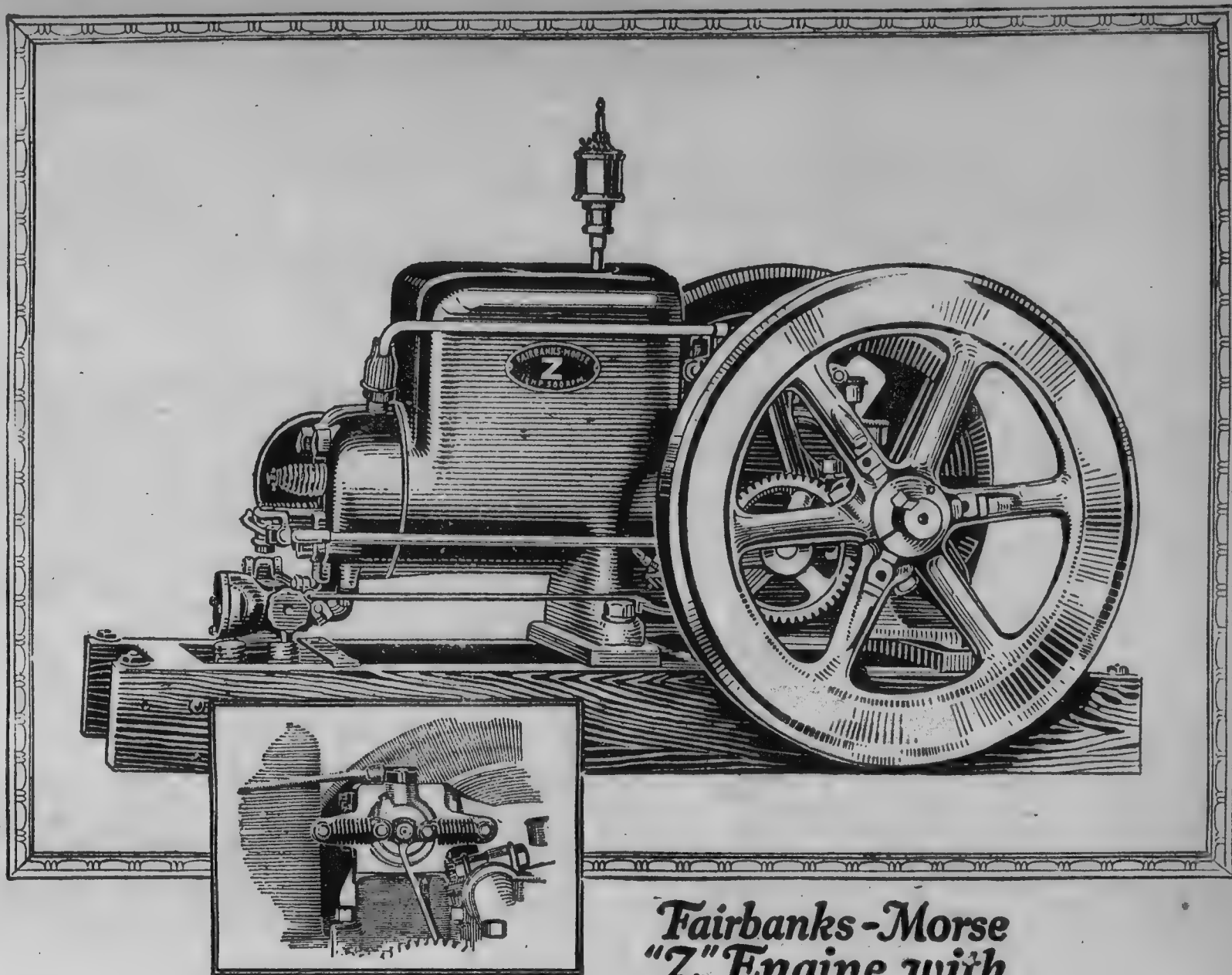
Reciprocity with the United States is an old issue in Canada. At different times it has been the policy of both parties. Under the Elgin-Marcy Reciprocity Treaty, which was in operation from 1854 to 1866, Canada enjoyed great prosperity. After the term of that treaty expired there never was a time when there was not in Canada a movement for a new reciprocity treaty. In 1874 a reciprocity treaty was between the Liberal government at Ottawa and the Washington government, but it failed to secure concurrence by the United States Senate.

If that treaty had been ratified, there would have been reciprocity in farm and other natural products, and in a very important list of manufactures, including agricultural implements, axes, iron, in the form of bar, hoop, pig, puddled, rod, sheet or scrap, iron nails, spikes, bolts, tacks, brads and springs, iron castings, locomotives and railroad cars and trucks, engines and machinery for mills, factories and steamboats, fire engines, wrought and cast steel, steel plates and rails, carriages, carts, wagons and sleighs, leather and its manufactures, boots, shoes, harness and saddlery, cotton grain bags, denim, jeans, drillings, plaids and tickings, woolen tweeds, cabinet ware and furniture, machines made of wood, printing paper for newspapers, paper-making machines, type, presses, folders, paper cutters, ruling machines, stereotyping and electrotyping apparatus.

First Signs of Protectionism

Lewis writes in his *Life of George Brown* (page 231) in regard to that proposed reciprocity which failed, in 1874:—

"Of the objections urged in Canada against the treaty, the most significant was that directed against the free list of manufactures. This was, perhaps, the first evidence of the wave of protectionist sentiment that overwhelmed the Mackenzie government. In his speech in the Senate in 1875, justifying the treaty, Mr. Brown said, 'Time was in



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Canada when the imposition of a duty on any article was regarded as a misfortune, and the slightest addition to an existing duty was resented by the people. But the increasing debt brought new burdens; the deceptive cry of "incidental protection" got a footing in the land; and from that the step has been easy to the bold demand now set up by a few favored industries, that all the rest of the community ought to be, and should rejoice to be, taxed 17½ per cent. to keep them in existence."

Brown joined issue squarely with the protectionists. He said:—

"I contend that there is not one article contained in the schedules that ought not to be wholly free of duty, either in Canada or the United States, in the interests of the public. I contend that the Finance Minister of Canada, who—treaty or no treaty with the United States—was able to renounce the repeal of all customs duties on the entire list of articles in Schedules A, B and C—even though the lost revenue was but shifted to articles of luxury, would carry with him the hearty gratitude of the country. Nearly every article in the whole list of manufactures is either of daily consumption and necessity among all classes of our population, or an implement of trade, or enters largely into the economical prosecution of the main industries of the Dominion."

Result of the 1911 Contest

To return to the general election of 1911, which was fought on the issue of reciprocity, Edward Porritt writes in the book already quoted from (page 462):—

"The six weeks between the dissolution of parliament and the election were characterized by one of the most bitter and envenomed political campaigns of modern times in any English-speaking country. The Conservatives used to the utmost the cry of patriotism and of danger to the integrity of the British Empire, if Canada were to adopt a measure of reciprocity with the United States."

"Liberals in the constituencies, who cherished the old free trade beliefs, lacked enthusiasm for a government that had so grossly betrayed its followers and repudiated its pledges. There was little belief among the Liberals that the Conservatives would succeed in overturning the Laurier government. The whole energy and vigor of the fight was consequently on the Conservative side; while the Liberals showed considerable apathy and indifference."

"Every device was used by the Conservatives to inflame feeling against the United States; and had an American army been drawn up just over the international boundary line, with cannon trained ready to shoot down Canadians wholesale the moment the reciprocity bill became law, the Conservatives would not have shown greater alarm, nor greater hostility to their American neighbors."

By way of footnote to the foregoing reference to the anti-reciprocity campaign of 1911, it may here be mentioned that in the House at Ottawa, on June 18 last, just before the taking of the vote on the budget, Mr. Fielding, who, as minister of finance in the Liberal government, had negotiated that proposed reciprocity agreement, made a speech of sarcastic compliment to Sir Thomas White, the then minister of finance, for his conversion to the view that free wheat and free flour between Canada and the United States, as several years experience had proved, was neither disastrous to Canadian welfare or to Canada's continuance as a nation in the British Empire. Mr. Fielding (Hansard, page 3,976) congratulated him on having had to recover from the anguish of soul which he had expressed in 1911 when viewing the dire consequences which would result from free wheat and free flour, and pointed out with ironic seriousness, that Sir Thomas and the other alarmed patriots who were in such distress in 1911 lest the railway tracks between Eastern and Western Canada should become rusty with disuse, and the British flag disappear from Canada, now had convincing proof that their apprehensions had been unfounded.

Attitude of Liberals in Power

Turning back to Mr. Porritt's book, we read farther in in the same chapter

from which an extract has already been made (page 465):—

"It was the weakness and apathy within the Liberal ranks that defeated Sir Wilfrid Laurier, even more than the array of interests against him. The probability is that a large majority of the people in Canada—both rural and urban—were in favor of reciprocity. The people as a whole can never profit by the special favors shown by government to the few. It would be a calumny on the nation and on human nature to assert that the majority of voters were amenable to pressure of a financial kind brought to bear upon them by the manufacturers and the financial and railway magnates who thought their interests threatened by the reciprocity agreement."

"But faith in the Liberal party had been dimmed, and enthusiasm weakened by the long subservience of the official Liberals to the special interests. There was no leader among them who could stir the moral sense of the people. As the addresses of the Grain Growers' delegates to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, both when he was in the prairie provinces and when the delegations visited Ottawa, plainly showed the farmers all over the country who had most to gain by reciprocity were in too critical a mood to throw the whole weight of their influence and their votes in favor of a party which had already betrayed them."

In the foregoing extract impartial expression is given to the just verdict which a fair and informed mind passes the tariff record of the Liberal party in power.

Sir John and Protection

As to the beginnings of protection in Canada, we may note it as an interesting evidence of Sir Joseph Pope's attitude of mind that he professes the belief that Sir John Macdonald was a protectionist all his life. He dutifully expresses his indignation (Vol. II, page 287) against "the criticism of Sir John Macdonald frequently heard, that he possessed no fixed convictions on public questions, but was ever ready to trim his sails to public opinion, in short, that he was an opportunist." He grieves especially that it should be said that Sir John in 1878 "adopted protection solely for the reason that he believed it to be the most effective weapon that could be used against the Mackenzie administration." Sir Joseph's indignation and grief do credit to his loyalty to "the Old Chieftain," but the weight of evidence is against him.

On pages 212, 213 and 214 of Willson's book we read:—

"The year 1876 witnessed the definite adoption of protection as the fiscal policy of the Conservative party. The idea came with an alluring name, and under circumstances signally favorable to its rapid growth and ready acceptance by the masses of the people. The country lay under the heavy hand of commercial depression. Wages were low, factories idle, mercantile houses trembling on the verge of collapse, the farmers' profits reduced by stagnant markets at home and low prices abroad. In the United States, as in Great Britain, conditions were at least as bad as in Canada. A stream of surplus goods poured across the border and choked the natural markets of Canadian manufacturers. In four years the total volume of trade fell from \$217,000,000 to \$172,000,000. The annual deficit in the national finances ranged from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. This was an inviting situation for politicians out of office, and a positive elysium for commercial theorists and political agents for industrial panaceas. Bad times greatly increase popular faith in the efficacy of acts of parliament, and incline even Conservative communities to revolutionary political experiments."

Not a Protectionist

"There seems to be quite conclusive evidence that Sir John Macdonald was not a protectionist. W. F. Maclean, M.P., in a spirited and illuminative sketch of the Conservative leader, has said that he was 'timid unto death of protection,' that he 'had to be bullied into it, led into it, committed to it by others,' and that 'when he thought it grown, he used it as a bridge to reach the power he liked to wield.' (Canadian Magazine, January, 1895). Mr. Maclean had close relations with some



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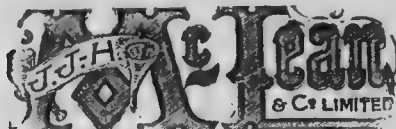
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of the chief writers of the protectionists campaign, and may be assumed to speak with knowledge. The late Nicholas Flood Davin, in one of the last letters he wrote from the Press Gallery, of the House of Commons, quoted words of protest used by Sir John Macdonald against an article in The Mail, which seemed to commit the Conservative party to the policy of protection.

"Similar evidence has been furnished by Goldwin Smith, who during these years was on terms of personal and political intimacy with the Conservative leader. Goldwin Smith has said that shortly before the election of 1878, he called Sir John Macdonald's attention to the fact that some of his supporters was holding protectionist language, and ventured to point out that, while the United States with its vast and varied area of production, and its immense home market, might not suffer so much from the system, protection would never do for Canada. 'No,' was Sir John Macdonald's reply, 'and you need not fear that I am going to get into that hole.'

Opportunism, Not Principle

"When he ultimately adopted protection, Goldwin Smith rallied him on his conversion, and his answer was that 'protection had done so much for him that he had to do something for protection.' (Letter to Toronto Globe, September 23, 1895).

"There has been an attempt to show that Sir John Macdonald was a protectionist as far back as 1859, when the Galt tariff, against which British manufacturers and the Imperial government protested, was adopted. But that was a tariff of 15 per cent., according to Galt's own estimate of 13½ per cent., and we know that in 1874, when the duties were raised from 15 to 17½ per cent. by the Mackenzie government, the increase was attacked by the Conservative opposition in parliament as the thin edge of the wedge of protection. In fact, it is well understood that the course of events drove on the Conservative leader to its advocacy, and that political, rather than economic considerations were the determining factor in his conversion.

"D'Alton McCarthy, in a speech at St. Mary's, on October 22, 1893, said, 'No doubt in the world that we were out of power, and by going in for the N.P., and taking the wind out of Mr. Mackenzie's sails we got into power. We became identified with the protection policy, and if Mr. Mackenzie had adopted the protective policy we should have been free traders. I am willing to make this confession; if Mr. Mackenzie had been a protectionist there would have been nothing left for us but to be free traders.'

What Sir Richard Cartwright Said

During the whole time the Liberal party was in power, from 1873 to 1878, the minister of finance was Sir Richard Cartwright, who, as the member of the government in charge of the fiscal policy during those years, and afterwards as the Liberal opposition's critic of the Conservative government's fiscal policy and financial dealings from 1878 until 1896, was a stern, unbending fighter against the principle of protection. Nowhere is the doctrine against protection to be found set forth more trenchantly, more brilliantly, more comprehensively, or with a greater command of the whole subject and a more scathing power of sarcasm and of indignation than in Sir Richard Cartwright's speeches during the 18 years when he spoke from the front row of the opposition side of the House, next to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. But when, after the Waterloo suffered in 1896 by the Conservative régime at Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid Laurier formed his government, not Sir Richard Cartwright but Mr. Fielding became minister of finance.

Nearly ten years later the present writer, who first made Sir Richard's acquaintance in Ottawa, in 1888, had several long conversations with him at Harrison Hot Springs, in British Columbia. Sir Richard was at that time crippled by rheumatism in his feet. He spoke with disappointment and not without bitterness of the failure of the Liberal party in power to live up to its principles as he had set them forth in the years when the party was out of power; he said that "Laurier was an opportunist," but added that Laurier

Continued on Page 76

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BRANDON district, continuing its political action campaign has the following series of meetings arranged for, to be addressed by Miss M. E. Finch, E. E. Bayne and John Crawford:—

Tuesday, December 9, 2 p.m., Brandon Hills; 8 p.m., Rounthwaite.

Wednesday, December 10, 2 p.m., Nesbit; 8 p.m., Wawanesa.

Thursday, December 11, 2 p.m., Carroll.

Friday, December 12, 2 p.m., Souris.

A second series to be addressed by Mrs. Gee, T. L. Guild and E. A. Hoey, is as follows:—

December 8, 2 p.m., Two Creeks; 8 p.m., Harnsworth.

December 9, 2 p.m., Deleau.

Macdonald Convention

Macdonald district convention will be held at Carman, on Tuesday, December 18. Every local is urged to send its full representation. Political action and other pressing problems will be up. Everybody come.

Springfield Going Politically

The political movement in Springfield is progressing satisfactorily. The organization practically parallels that made in Assiniboia, and the workers are hoping for a finale corresponding to Assiniboia's. Each local association is taking responsibility for a certain area. Bruce Edie, who was appointed permanent fieldman for the work, is on the job, and is making full arrangements for any local points which are unorganized. The French settlements are being supplied with literature and the Polish and Ruthenian citizens are being looked after. The locals at Dugald, Hazelridge, Cornwall, Millbrook, Lorette and Birds Hill are now pressing the canvass. Their workers report uniform success. Man after man says, "We haven't had a man turn us down." By the time this appears in print the other locals will be at work. The effect of the canvass is being found to be directly stimulating and encouraging to the local work. The membership will be very substantially increased as a result.

Annual Convention

The annual convention of the District Association will be held in the Board Room of the United Grain Growers Limited, Bank of Hamilton, corner McDermott and Main Streets, Winnipeg, on Thursday, December 11. There will be an afternoon session devoted to reports, election of officers, etc., and an evening session devoted largely to the political phase of the movement. Springfield is fully on the alert and will be on the map when the successful districts figure up ultimate results.

Dugald Gets Ready for 1920

Dugald held its annual meeting on Saturday, November 22. There was a good attendance. They found that the 1919 president (W. J. Wilson) and secretary (S. Hanson) made a good team, and returned them to office. The meeting passed a resolution strongly advocating the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures. A good line up of members for 1920 was enrolled. Ten delegates were elected and expressed their purpose to attend the district convention. Increasing interest was the note of the hour. A very satisfactory report re co-operation was presented. Business to the amount of \$12,000 had been done during the year. Dugald is alive and going strong.

Marquette District Convention

The annual meeting of the Marquette District Grain Growers' Association was held in the Town Hall, Shoal Lake, on November 19.

The hall was filled with delegates, over 100 being present. President W. Grayston occupied the chair.

The president called upon B. Griffiths, the district director, who addressed the meeting at some length. Mr. Griffiths pressed home the fact that

the district had to wake up and urged the delegates to take more interest in the movement.

Mrs. Elliott, the lady director, emphasized the fact that we had to get more of the ladies interested before we expect success.

The following officers were elected for 1920:—

President, Wm. Grayston, Newdale; vice-president, A. L. Duncanson, Rossburn; secretary, Fred Williamson, Strathclair; directors of local board: C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake; Mr. Haralson, Erickson; C. Burdette, Foxwarren; district director, I. B. Griffiths, Binscarth; woman director, Mrs. J. E. Elliott, Cardale.

A good deal of time was spent in discussing how to organize for political action, the outcome of which was the following resolution:—

"That this convention held at Shoal Lake do hereby appoint a committee (with power to add to their numbers) to formulate a plan for organizing and financing a political campaign in Marquette."

It was decided to have the committee composed of one representative from each of the provincial constituencies, with the addition of the district president and the two directors of the district.

The following were appointed:—

Birtle, W. J. Short, Shoal Lake; Russell, J. McGrindle; Minnedosa, Wm. Logan, Bethany; Roblin, Chas. Brydon, Roblin; Hamiota, J. S. Troughton, Cardale.

The following resolutions were passed:

"Believing that great loss is being sustained by all our farmers, through basing the grade of our wheat on the weight of the uncleaned sample, instead of on the cleaned sample;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we ask the Central executive to take the matter up with the Grain Commission and have the grade based on the cleaned sample, which we consider the only fair system."

"That this convention urge that all agents at elevators weigh all grain into cars, so that if there is any leakage in transit, the transportation companies can be held responsible."

"That the constitution be so amended that the name of the Grain Growers' Association, be changed to the United Farmers of Manitoba."

"That Marquette district, having committed itself to political action, do organize a local association in every part of the constituency, where such do not exist. Special attention being paid to the non-English-speaking settlements."

Five New Locals in a Week

I was met at Ochre River on November 16, by J. C. Hamilton, who had undertaken to furnish conveyance through the territory lying east of Lake Dauphin and whose happy philosophy of life added much to the enjoyment of the long drive into Toutes Aides, on Lake Manitoba, a distance of some 80 miles. We proceeded first to East Bay where in the Blue Bell School we had a good meeting, and while they did not organize that evening, they arranged for a meeting on a later date for the purpose of organizing a branch association. We were billeted at the hospitable home of Andrew Crawford, one of the pioneers in the district east of Lake Dauphin, and also an old member of the patrons of industry. Mr. Crawford offered to do all he could to distribute literature and forward the independent political movement by interesting the many settlers who daily call at his home. In the schoolhouse at Million, after four on Tuesday afternoon, we succeeded in forming an association with R. W. Irving, president;

T. B. Williams, vice-president; J. Funnell, secretary; T. G. Carter, W. Badly and W. Bage, as directors.

Million is a beautiful place near the eastern shore of the lake, and while the name is very suggestive not many of the inhabitants of the neighborhood are millionaires yet. The beach at this point will, no doubt in time, become famous as a summer resort, nature having furnished all the requisites with lavish hand. On Wednesday a meeting was held in the home of Chas. Robertson, at Magnet, and an organization resulted with the following officers: President, Wm. Jobson; vice-president, Mrs. Jno. Murray; secretary, A. W. Southwick; directors: Thos. Ruston, Robt. Houston, Jno. Murray, Jno. McKinnon, Mrs. Chas. Robertson, Mrs. Wm. Jobson.

Chas. Robertson, who keeps the store at this point, greatly assisted in the organization by lending the use of his premises, he is a thorough believer in co-operation and has a very practical plan worked out looking forward to the time when business for service will replace business for profits. One encouraging feature here was the offer of a returned soldier who is homesteading here, to canvass his Ruthenian neighbors for membership in the association. Walter Alexander very kindly took us home to supper and afterwards we proceeded to Abbott's Hall School, where we had a very live meeting, most of those present being young people. Some of the questions asked occasioned some good debate and showed that the new association which we organized at this place has plenty of talent and will, undoubtedly, be heard from in the near future. The lunch furnished by the ladies at this meeting was a pleasant feature of the evening. The following officers were chosen to pilot this new association: W. Alexander, president; Wm. Kinley, vice-president; Thos. Cameron, secretary; directors: J. Coleman, A. Couttes, J. Hareus, J. McDonald, C. P. O'Brien and Mrs. Alexander. Sleeping in the schoolhouse all night we were invited to breakfast with the Kinley family who have experienced eight consecutive crop failures, starting in North Dakota and the dry years in south-western Manitoba and experiencing rust this year in the lake country.

We proceeded north to Toutes Aides. This outpost of the north on the edge of Lake Manitoba is apparently the beginning of a northern banana-belt. The snow having entirely disappeared, a jitney was requisitioned to take the organizer to the schoolhouse, while Mr. Hamilton fed the weary horses, arriving later to help complete what probably is a unique as well as an ideal local organization, having a remarkable blend of races in its executive, a young Ruthenian for president, a young Frenchman for vice-president, and a young Englishman for secretary. The following are the officers of Toutes Aides branch: President, Pete Didychuk; vice-president, Louis Gardry; secretary, N. H. B. Nuttall, with A. Pinaud, D. McArthur, A. Horn, B. Didychuk, Mr. Brecher, Rev. A. Desnardis, as directors. The officers immediately got to work to use their new organization to obtain some much-needed local improvements. We were compelled to leave early on account of our long drive to the Municipal Hall, at Freedale, where we were welcomed by D. H. Payne, clerk of the municipality, who helped us with the organization of what will no doubt prove to be a very live association. Mr. Payne who has been settled there for 13 years, organized the first Rural Credits Society under that act, and was instrumental in having the Co-operative Cow Scheme introduced into the country between the two lakes. Freedale association was officered as follows: President, J. Wilson; vice-president, Mrs. E. Freed; secretary, E. Hawthorn; directors: Mrs.

J. Wilson, Mrs. W. J. Lacey and O. Lacey. The Payne home sheltered us for the night and on Friday morning we started on our long drive back to Ochre River well satisfied with our trip, for whose success much credit must be given to Mr. Collison and Mr. Boughen, who did the advertising, and to J. C. Hamilton who furnished his team and whose wide acquaintance with the people in this new district contributed in no small measure to our success. Staying over night with the Hamiltons I was able to attend the meeting of Ochre River branch on Saturday afternoon, where arrangements were made to thoroughly organize the locality for political action, a committee being appointed to arrange a series of meetings for Ochre, Roxton, Turtle River and Hamilton schools, also to investigate the prospects of organization around St. Rose and St. Amelie.—C. H. B.

The Trend of the Elections

What elections? Why, the election of officers in district and local Grain Growers' Associations. Four districts and a considerable number of locals have already held their annual meetings and elected officers for 1920. What is the trend? It is well indicated in the words of a letter that came to hand this morning from one of these locals. The writer says: "Our association has been dead for some years and in taking office along with a new set of officers we decided to get busy and 'make things hum' if it was possible, and I think it is. We expect to put on a drive and make a personal canvass of every farmer in the district and try to get them all to join our association, so instead of 58 members you may expect 158 and probably more."

The trend is definitely and specifically in the direction of side tracking all the sleeping partners and putting into the harness men who will work. The idea of making the association a living and moving force socially, educationally and politically is gripping the rank and file of the membership, and they are realizing that this cannot be done without putting into the work men with the vision and the principle and the energy necessary. This is the pathway to success and there is every indication that our movement will follow it.

Men and Women Together

The ideal of the association is that men and women shall work in full and sympathetic co-operation, and that the women in the Women's Section shall have special opportunity and suitable machinery for work which is of special significance and interest to women. For this work they should have intelligent understanding and loyal backing on the part of the general local association. They cannot have that unless there is frequent reporting from the Women's Section as to what it is undertaking. Ideally, the Women's Section as a special committee of experts in a certain line of work, reports regularly and fully to the association, and secures endorsement and support for its projects. Every undertaking of the Women's Section may be expected to be such as the association would back generously and cordially. The question is: Are our women keeping their own locals so fully informed of their work that they are getting that backing, or are there cases where the local as such is allowed to remain ignorant of what objectives the women are endeavoring to reach?

At the annual meeting especially, it would seem absolutely essential that the women should formally and fully report their work and give the "mere men" a chance to know about it and to tell them how cordially they support it. Think of this before the second Saturday of December.

United Farmers of Alberta

The Coming Convention

Director Harris Issues Rousing Call

I TAKE this method of informing our locals that in my judgment the approaching U.F.A. convention promises to be the most important one we have ever held.

The reconstruction period is here and the big interests are constructing as they never did before. They are afraid that our political action will, in the near future, deprive them of the special privileges that enable them to take the cream from the farmer's toil while we subsist on the whey. They are making a mighty effort to persuade the farmers that they should open the political door wide enough to take in their trained politicians as our leaders; they have been scheming for months to accomplish their purpose.

After nearly every convention that was held last summer declared for a farmers' class political move, they were not satisfied; they are still trying to cause confusion and discord. I think they have their agents at work right in our own organization, and I believe they will be in our approaching convention. Therefore, I make this personal appeal to every member in the Medicine Hat constituency to get every paid-up member you can and send a delegate for each ten members; if you do we will have over 300 delegates in the convention; if we come to the convention 300 strong and stand behind the closed door it will be like a heavy stone rolled against it and the shrewd politician will have to push pretty hard to get it open.

Yes, the critical time in the history of the U.F.A. is at hand, so I appeal to you to come—remember past records show that we have never turned out very strong from Medicine Hat. Let us all turn out this time and show the big interests that have been growing fat at our expense, that we are in the fight for a square deal and that we mean business. I hope to see the boys from Medicine Hat in the front benches at the Calgary convention, holding high that grand old banner, "Equal Rights to All, and Special Privileges to None."

The enemy has been offering all kinds of compromises. I say we must stand pat and make them hoist the white flag, and we must do it at the Calgary convention. They know better than we do that independent political action is the only thing that will ever get the farmers of Canada a square deal; that is why they are striving so hard to nip the move in the bud. Brother farmer, it is up to you and me to be on guard, and not let them catch us napping. Yours for a square fight.—Chas H. Harris, director, Medicine Hat constituency.

The Organized Farmer in Business

John H. Stuart Explains Stand at Secretaries' Conference.

The mere fact that the secretaries sat in convention until after mid-night should suffice as an illustration of the interest taken in matters relating to both the business and political affairs of the association.

I am not going to make any comments on the political situation, as I feel assured in my own mind that I would in all probability make a jumble of it; therefore I leave it to safer and saner minds to fill the columns with criticisms of this branch.

However, as to some of the business matters which were discussed I would like to express my humble opinion, and readers can take it for what it is worth. In the few minutes when I addressed my conferees I tried to point out that the farmers who belong to the U.G.G., and who style themselves "The Organized Farmer in Business," are to a certain extent more or less under a delusion, for the simple reason that they are not really in business from a true business standpoint, but consist of an egotistical class organization whereby their aims did not reach beyond the buying of machinery or the selling of a car of wheat whereby they benefited themselves directly and the outside world derived no actual benefit. Buying one or more lines of

goods used by farmers does not or rather should not mean the organized farmer in business, as it is only a branch of a business.

I tried to point out that if the farmers would co-operate in the true sense of the word they could (and I hope will yet) eliminate the phrase "Farming the Farmer."

Implements are an essential to produce wheat, and bread is recognized the world over as "The Staff of Life." Nevertheless this is no reason why the smaller branches of the farming industry should be run by those who make millions annually by "Farming the Farmer."

The dairy, poultry and cattle branches of farming are the ones that suffer most at the hands of too many middle men, and I laid emphasis on the fact that the farmers lost millions of dollars annually by allowing the prices of these commodities to rest in the hands of a few packing houses and so-called produce dealers, who do nothing else to make a living than farm the farmer.

Now my claim is that if we were to co-operate wholeheartedly in every branch of the farming industry there is no reason on earth why the organized farmers from coast to coast should not operate and own a chain of stores in each and every principal city, and hand the commodities of life to the consumer direct from the producer, and thereby get the full market value for their commodities and serve the public at the same time by giving them the necessities of life at actual cost with an overhead business charge, but eliminating all commissions and the different middle men who farm the farmer. But, believe me, until then and not until then will the U.G.G. represent the organized farmer in business as he should be.

J. Glambeck, who comes from Denmark, took exception somewhat to my utterances, and said he thought that before we should run we should learn to walk. This is possibly true, but what would Mr. Glambeck feel like if he had a child that only developed the faculty of walking alone; and was not blessed with God's other gifts such as speech, hearing, seeing and believing. Now, Denmark, from what I know has the finest system of co-operation of any country in Europe, and her farm produce brings the very best prices on all English markets, especially the London market. I understand the Danish government acts as a clearing house and if the future of the organized farmer in Canada proves a success politically, which I hope and honestly believe it will, why, there is no reason on earth why we should not stand sky-high in the eyes of the public as "The Guys who took the High Cost out of Living."

The old saying, "Big things have little things upon their backs to bite 'em, and little things have smaller things, and so ad infinitum," should create no fears to an organization as great as "The Organized Farmer in Business." "Nil desperandum," boys. Yours from coast to coast.—John H. Stuart.

Class Organization

"Whereas, we believe that economic class organization is not only justifiable, but actually necessary under existing conditions, and

"Whereas, we believe that class or group representation under a proportional representation system of voting is the only practical system to take the place of the present unsatisfactory political party system;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this conference of U. F. A. secretaries of Southern Alberta go on record as approving the above system as has been explained by our president, H. W. Wood."—Passed by the conference of U.F.A. secretaries, Calgary, Nov. 5, 1919.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Lethbridge Convention

The Lethbridge district U.F.A. Association is holding its annual convention on December 11. The Lethbridge association is endeavoring to make this convention a preliminary to the annual convention for the province and it is expected that resolutions intended for the annual convention originating from locals in the Lethbridge district will be thrashed out at this district convention. The convention will not be confined to political discussion.

W. A. Hamilton, district secretary, in a circular letter to the locals states:—

"For three months we have seemed dormant. There have been many reasons: The drought has hit us hard, leaving us short of money and low in enthusiasm. The big irrigation campaigns have taken all the spare time of many of our leaders. Now, however, we must act. We agreed to call a district convention in December, and must get ready for it. Our political canvass has only been begun. Each local owes it to its neighbourhood to see that this canvass is completed.

"Funds are needed to meet our obligations. Your directors have done much work, given much time and paid their own expenses.

"The splendid results obtained in the election in Ontario shows what the farmers can do when they organize independently; for 50 years they have taken their political directions from leaders in other classes, now they have quit.

"But their success and their refusal to link up with either of the old political parties has brought a storm of opposition against the farmer's political movement. The professional politicians see grave dangers in it. They are out to give it short shift, 'to nip it in the bud,' nay 'to check forever its insidious principles."

"In spite of crop discouragement, in spite of misrepresentation, let us be loyal to the principles of our organization and complete the work we set out to do last May.

What To Do Now

"1. Call a meeting of your local. 2. Arrange and complete political canvass at once. 3. Secure naturalization of aliens who will make good Canadians. 4. Make plans for December district convention—how it might help you. 5. Collect and forward dues for district association."

A meeting was held at the Cooking Lake post office re organizing a branch of the U.F.A. when it was unanimously agreed to form same and they are awaiting the official organizer from the U.F.A. The local organizer for the district is J. B. Lawford. The secretary pro tem. is Mr. Chambers.

Distribute Red Bobs

I have taken it on myself to drop you a few lines to let you know that we are still living. We did not meet very regularly during the busy season, but we intend now to make up for lost time. Last year, this union took advantage of the offer in The Guide and secured 180 pounds of Red Bobs wheat, by each member taking a three years' subscription to The Guide. This 180 pounds was grown on two different parcels of land, and although we were hit pretty bad with the drought last season, the result is that at our last regular meeting 28 members went home with 40 pounds each of Red Bobs wheat. We will watch with interest how this turns out next season.

On the advice of our president, we have divided up the district in two parts (East against the West) with the intention of having a Membership Drive before our annual meeting. The side that shows the smallest amount of members for 1920, hand a supper to the union, so, naturally, both sides are determined to win. It is the in-

tention of this local to send full delegation to both U.F.A. and political conventions, so with that in view, we have arranged to have a box social on December 8, when we will endeavor to raise the necessary expenses.—Robert McCallum, assistant secretary, Golden Valley local.

Potatoes and Seed Wheat

Several members of this local union have a surplus of potatoes of excellent size and quality, and are anxious to dispose of them. We shall be glad to hear from any locals that require potatoes.

There is also a splendid crop of the finest wheat I have ever seen in this district, and there will be a large portion of it No. 1 northern and clean; we could supply many cars suitable for seed. This would be available for immediate shipment.—E. J. Garland, secretary, Rumsey local, Rumsey.

Censure Weir

The following resolution was passed by the Naco local:—

"Whereas, Jas. Weir has gone out of his way, for selfish reasons only, to censure the U.F.A. candidate in the Cochrane constituency, also Mr. Wood, our president. We, the members of Naco local, vote a resolution of censure against Mr. Weir and deeply deplore that such a man should belong to our organization.—(Sgd.): W. J. McArthur, president; R. L. Cross, secretary."

Congratulate Cochrane

On November 13, the members of the McCafferty local, Edgerton, at their mid-monthly meeting, passed a vote of congratulation to Alex. Moore and his supporters, on achieving (in spite of special opposition) a notable victory for the farmers' movement at Cochrane, a victory which, if followed up, will sunder the fetters forged by special privilege, and secure to the farmer, laborer and masters generally, that equity of treatment hitherto desired.—J. V. Trotter, secretary.

Privilege Doomed

We should be greatly heartened and gain greatly in prestige by the results of the Ontario elections, the Dominion by-elections and the contest in Cochrane. It shows clearly that the people are fed up with the old line parties and also, I believe, that in common with the rest of the civilized world the people of Canada are determined that special privileges to a favored few must cease, and that the governments of the future must act in the interests of the great body of the common people. As General Botha has said: "Democracy is on the march, and nothing can stay its progress but dissension within its own ranks." That is what the Calgary Herald among others is trying to create, and failing that, to detach from the movement the sympathies of the great body of dependent industries.—W. H. Shield, secretary, Macleod local.

U.F.A. Pennants

The Central office has secured a supply of U.F.A. pennants, of attractive design and color. The pennants are of blue felt of good quality and bear the U.F.A. monogram and words "United Farmers of Alberta. Equity," worked into a circle around the monogram in just the same style as the U.F.A. button; and also the letters U.F.A. displayed prominently. The lettering is in gold so that the pennant corresponds in color to the U.F.A. button. The pennants may be had from Central office at 35 cents each, postpaid, or three for \$1.00. Get your members to hang them in their homes, and display them on their cars.

Objects of the U.F.A.

At the request of some of our locals, Central office has secured a supply of copies of The Objects of the U.F.A., printed on good quality white cardboard suitable for framing. Some of our locals have already ordered sufficient quantities to supply one to each member of their local. Order now from Central. Single copies ten cents. Six or more five cents each.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

District Conventions

District No. 1

On Tuesday November 25, the last of the district conventions was held in the city of Regina, for district No. 4. Three sessions were held in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium, which at the evening session was crowded to the doors, and during the closing exercises was described by Director R. M. Johnson, as the best of the conventions which have been held in district No. 4.

R. M. Johnson was re-elected by acclamation and the following sub-organizers were appointed: E. B. Hunter, Fillmore; E. M. Swanson, Riceton; M. L. Whittaker, Wilcox; Fred Lennox, Hearne; Jos. Ramage, Crestwynd; F. B. Lewis, of Gray was named as second choice for district director.

Henry Milne of Railden was appointed secretary and the following were selected as a resolution committee: J. H. Ramage, Crestwynd; J. B. Cushing, Riceton; Wm. McRorie, Avonlea; J. C. Hilton, Colfax and F. B. Lewis, Gray.

Annual Reports

Following brief reports by the sub-organizers and secretaries of Regina men's and women's local secretaries, Reg. Wood, of the organization department, presented the district report; which was in part as follows: No. of locals, 68; new locals, 9; Women's Sections, 14; paid up membership, to November 25, 2,084; paid up membership for 1918, 2,470; contributions to legal fund, \$120; contribution to political fund, \$890.50; expenditure for strictly district work, \$53.25.

During the afternoon following the report of Mrs. Ida McNeil, of Expanse, women's director, considerable discussion arose regarding the appointment of a paid organizer; which found little support and was finally turned down.

An address was also delivered by F. Hedley Auld, deputy minister of agriculture for the Saskatchewan government, who told of the work being performed by his department in the dried out areas.

Address by J. A. Maharg, M.P.

At the evening session addresses were delivered by J. A. Maharg, M.P. and Hon. S. J. Lutta, minister of highways in the Saskatchewan government. Other addresses during the day were delivered by A. G. Hawkes, of Percival; W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; H. C. Fleming, Tate; Douglas Japp, Spears and John Evans, Nutana.

District No. 8

District No. 8 held its annual convention at Imperial on Thursday November 6, with Director W. J. Orchard presiding. The whole of the morning session was devoted to registration and with the opening of the afternoon session J. S. Donaldson was appointed secretary of the convention. The resolution committee was appointed as follows:—Mrs. Osborne, Mr. Vangsness and Mr. Coffin.

District director W. J. Orchard's report showed a large number of meetings attended, several new locals organized during the year and some old ones reorganized. Mr. Orchard also presented reports from the Central office, showing the number of locals in the district, with complete statement of membership and contributions to Constituency Convention Fund. A report was also included showing how the political fund had been used and the balance remaining.

Owing to the unfavorable weather and the condition of the roads there was not a very large attendance of delegates and on this account Mr. Orchard suggested the wisdom of deferring the nominations for director until the general convention. This was overruled however by a motion, which was moved and seconded by Messrs. Deaveny and Cook, that the nominations should be proceeded with. As W. J. Orchard was the only nominee he was declared re-elected by acclamation; with T. M. Eddy, of Bethune, as second choice.

Mrs. Osborne, director of the Women's Section, then gave an interesting address on the various activities of the women Grain Growers in her

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

district. H. C. Fleming, of Tate, director at large, also addressed the convention on the New Political Movement and the general activities of the association.

At the evening session a number of people from the surrounding country were present, when addresses on The Farmers' Platform and The New Political Movement were delivered by W. J. Orchard and H. C. Fleming.

Shall the Farmers Divide

By J. B. Musselman

Complaints are still coming to this office that canvassers for the Nonpartisan League are misrepresenting themselves at working for or in conjunction with the Grain Growers' Association, or the political organization of supporters of the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, created by the association.

Two men from Craik reported a few days ago that agents of the league were so misrepresenting themselves in that community and that they had received money under such false pretences.

At the district meeting in Lanigan, for District No. 9, recently, several of the delegates affirmed positively that the league agents had similarly misrepresented themselves to them.

It is truly amazing that farmers who, as a rule, know what they spend good money for, are still such easy marks for a certain class of personal canvasser.

When the political organization for the support of the Canadian Council of Agriculture platform was started by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, it was not started by sending canvassers through the country, where they were unknown, to talk the individual farmer into committing himself. But meetings of the locals, all over the province were called to appoint delegates to a constituency meeting; all to put forward a political platform—long before discussed by thousands of farmers in many meetings and approved of only after careful study and discussion by the groups.

Should Demand a Test

If the farmers would insist upon every political program presented to them passing a similar test they would

greatly strengthen their hands as a class, and incidentally save themselves some money. Any political program which cannot secure the endorsement of the Grain Growers in their annual provincial meeting does not represent the mature judgment of any large element of the Saskatchewan farmers, no matter how many individual farmers' expert canvassers may succeed in influencing.

Of course, every farmer has a right to give \$15 to any canvasser he sees fit; but surely there should be none so foolish as to pay good money without knowing what they are spending it for. When the farmers of Saskatchewan have a new political program to put forward it will find expression through their own organization, which has fought their battles so long and so successfully.

In the meantime the efforts put forth in several parts of Saskatchewan to create entirely new farmers' organizations, if successful, are sure to create division and schism and to greatly weaken the power of the farmers in their big fight. T. A. Crerar, at Regina City Hall, voiced the peril of this, in no unmistakable terms and warned the farmers not to divide their forces by taking up side issues. "Keep your eyes on the main issue if you really want to win the federal fight," said Mr. Crerar; and continued, "There are many fairweather Grain Growers who have not been active in the fight, but who want to be leaders, when the movement has become popular. But you will not get your wisest councils from them. That will come from the men who have borne the brunt of battle all along."

Cutting P.O. Red Tape

Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, who achieved considerable fame about 20 years ago in an attempt to clean-up the city in which his church was located, on one occasion gave expression to the statement that: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but they make much better time when a good man is after them."

We are again reminded of this statement by the fact that although for three years A. H. Russell, of Maple Creek, has been attempting to recover from the General Post Office a money order, for the sum of \$7.60 (No. 1,591), which

he had sent to Pearson's Magazine Publishing Co., New York. It was not until the matter was placed in the hands of the association's Legal Bureau, and also exposed in the public press, that any attention was paid to his demand for the return of the money.

The money order was sent on November 15, 1916, and was accepted without question, and although the money was detained by the Post Office department, no explanations were made regarding this action until March 12 of the following year, when Mr. Russell received a reply from the acting post office inspector at Moose Jaw, advising him that the entrance of the magazine for which he was subscribing was not permitted into Canada; and that adjustment of the same would be suspended until the close of the war.

Didn't Know War Was Over

Three months after the armistice was signed Mr. Russell wrote again, and on April 2 of the present year received a reply from F. M. McNaughton, post office inspector, in part, as follows: "I beg to inform you that the question of the disposal of the amount of the above described money order is still under consideration by the department at Ottawa, and when a decision has been reached you will be notified."

After waiting another six months, without any recognition of his claim, or even an acknowledgement of the same, Mr. Russell placed the matter in the hands of the Legal Bureau of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, and a copy of the whole correspondence was published in the Grain Growers' page, of several provincial papers and The Grain Growers' Guide. The result has been that under date of November 18, Mr. Russell writes as follows:—

"I have received your reply of October 7, re my communication to you of October 2, referring to a money order I purchased at Maple Creek, and which the government was withholding. In your reply you stated you were writing a letter of protest to the Post Office Inspector, and that upon receiving his reply you would communicate with me again.

Returned Without Interest

"I have received no further communication from you in the matter, therefore I write to say that I am pleased to notify you that the full amount, \$7.60 less interest for three years, was refunded to me on October 27. I was informed at this post office that it was not necessary to write for the return of that order as I did, that the government would return the money and that right now the government was enquiring at this office if I was still alive. Of course the reference was being made to the "write up" of my case in the Regina Leader, of October 11, of which I was not aware at the time; but being fortunate enough to secure a copy of the Leader of that date, I would say that if the government had referred to the issue above mentioned it would have found that I was very much alive about here.

"I wish to thank the Central for the kind favor shown me, and if there is any charge please advise me."

Heavy Loss by Fire at Veregin

A disaster in the form of fire, struck Veregin, the village of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood (Doukbor. society), last Wednesday. The fire originated in the room above the kitchen and quickly spread over the partitions with which the building was divided, to the community store and from this to the second row of buildings. A wind was blowing at the same time, but had there been adequate fire fighting apparatus available and more organization, the second block would likely have been saved. Help was quickly at hand and the contents of many buildings were removed to a safe distance with the exception of the huge stores in the large cellars.

The loss can only be estimated approximately at present, but the buildings alone will cost some \$17,000 and the stock, furniture, fixtures, etc., will bring the total well over \$25,000. Loss is partially covered by insurance.

Canada's New Political Building Material

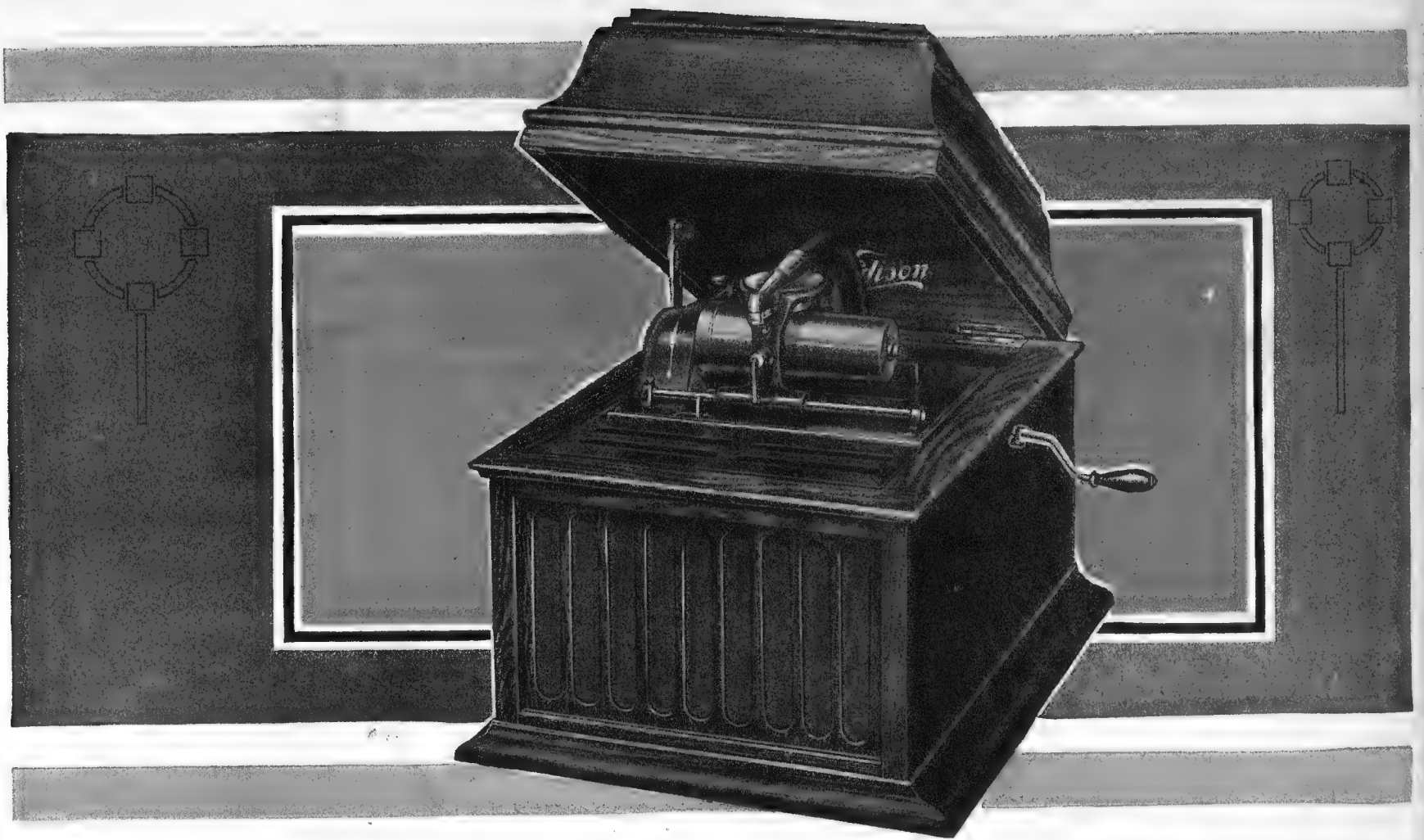
By M. L. B.

During a recent G.G.A. meeting held in Regina addresses were delivered by two well-known public men and during the course of his remarks one of the speakers referred to the new political movement as a building, which he said "would have to be constructed of material taken from the two old buildings"—political parties—apparently overlooking, or ignoring, the ample supply of new material which is available at this opportune time.

The fact is recognized that the women of Canada are the largest body ever added to an electorate at one time and yet there is little indication that this fact is appreciated by our own public men; except some of the cabinet ministers at Ottawa. There is abundance of evidence that the new voters are considered important at Ottawa; but there seems to be very little evidence that they are even remembered in other quarters.

In the recent nomination of the provincial member for Kindersley the women voters were entirely ignored, if not actually barred from the meeting. Can one imagine any other large body of electors being treated in this way? Former governments have regarded voters of so much importance that they have been brought from Europe; and a few thousand—no matter what their quality—were considered a great acquisition. But the hundreds of thousands of new voters already in Canada are almost disregarded. These new voters are as yet an unknown quantity. But it is certain they will not lend themselves to manipulation so readily as the imported kind. Can this fact have anything to do with this apparent indifference?

It is true that many women themselves do not realize the vast significance of their new position. But, surely, men who from earliest times have regarded their franchise as their most sacred right cannot overlook the tremendous change which is inevitable with the extension of this right to women. May it not be possible that "the stone which the builders reject may become the corner-stone" of the new political structure?



Sent on Free Trial!

Read the Coupon Below! An astonishing offer—the New Edison Diamond Amberola, Mr. Edison's great new phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, and 12 brand new Blue Amberol Indestructible 4-Minute Records sent to you on *absolutely free trial*. **Send no money**—just fill out the coupon below and send it to us at once. We will send you the complete outfit immediately. No C.O.D. Entertain your family and friends with the latest song hits of the big cities. Laugh at the side-splitting minstrel shows. Hear anything from Grand Opera to Comic Vaudeville. Judge for yourself just how much this great phonograph would mean to your home. Decide if you can get along without it. After the trial in your own home, make up your mind. If you decide not to keep the outfit, send it back to us *at our expense*.

Only \$1⁰⁰ After Trial

If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument after the free trial, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance of \$71.80 for the complete outfit in easy payments of only \$6.00 for 11 months and \$5.80 for the 12th month, total \$72.80. Remember the 12 brand new Blue Amberol Indestructible 4-minute records are included with this outfit.

Think of it—a \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this outfit of Mr. Edison's new phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, the life-like music—the same Blue Amberol Records—all the musical results of the highest priced outfits. The *finest*, the *best* that money can buy at very much less than the price at which imitations of the Genuine New Edison Diamond Amberola are offered.

After years of labor on his favorite invention, Mr. Edison has made the music of the phonograph true to life. There is no reason now—especially since we make this rock-bottom offer—why you should be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's genuine instrument. You are under no obligation on this free trial offer. *Hear the New Edison Diamond Amberola in your own home before you decide.*

Send No Money Just the Coupon!

Convince yourself first. Get the New Edison Diamond Amberola in your home on free trial. See what a wonderful instrument it is—how it brings the music of the world's greatest singers and players, the sweet old time melodies, the jokes of the funniest vaudeville actors, all right into your own parlor as if they were there *in person*. See for yourself how much you *need* the New Edison Diamond Amberola in your life. See how much happier it will make your home. Just fill out the coupon and send it in. Of course, we do not want to ship an outfit to a person who can not afford to at least pay on easy payments (and when you get a free trial it must be understood that you can *afford* to keep it). Yet, no one is *under any obligations* to keep an outfit if it is not entirely satisfactory. If it is not just what you want for your home, return it *at our expense*; you, not we, must judge what the Edison phonograph means to you and we accept your decision cheerfully and without question.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors, Dept. 499
338 Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.
U. S. Office: Edison Block, Chicago, Ill.

No obligation to buy in sending this coupon; this is just an application for a Free Trial

F. K. BABSON, Dept. 499 338 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Dear Mr. Babson:—As per your offer, I should like to hear Mr. Edison's wonderful new style phonograph in my home on free trial. If I decide to keep the outfit, I will have the privilege of the rock-bottom price of \$72.80 direct from you on special terms. I merely agree to take the outfit promptly from the depot, pay the small express charges, and if I do not find it thoroughly satisfactory, I reserve the right to return the outfit at once at your expense. Otherwise, I will send the first payment of \$1.00 within forty-eight hours after the free trial or as soon as possible, in no case exceeding one week, and will make monthly payments thereafter of \$6.00 for 11 months and \$5.80 for the 12th month. Total \$72.80. The outfit is to remain your property until the last payment has been made. (This offer is not open to anyone under 21 years of age. If you are under 21 ask your father, mother or guardian to fill in and sign this coupon for you.)

My Name..... Address or R.F.D. No.....

City..... State..... Ship by..... Express

Shipping point..... Ship by..... Occupation.....

Age..... Married or Single..... If steadily employed at salary please state.....

How long a resident in your neighborhood and your vicinity?..... If there is any possibility of changing your address during the next year, what will be your next address?.....



Power Washing

Ideal Gifts for Christmas

U.G.G. Meadows Safety Power Washer

Put Your Duds in
Meadows Suds

An ideal machine of a capacity amply large to take care of the ordinary size family washing. It will clean your clothes with less wear than any other method, and positively without tearing. The inside of the tub is corrugated like a washboard. The wooden "dolly" grips the clothes, forces them through the soapy water and at the same time rubs them on the washboard sides and bottom of the tub, producing a clean and wholesome "wash" that cannot be equalled by hand washing.

Simple and Easy to Operate—Close the lid and the washer is in gear. Raise the lid and it is out of gear. This method of starting and stopping the washer is most simple and safe. You cannot possibly break anything when raising or lowering the lid. The wringer swings on a pivot. You can set and lock it in three different positions. It is controlled by a lever. Pull the lever toward you and the wringer runs forward. Push it from you and the wringer runs backward. The wringer will not start, however, until your foot presses down on a pedal, and it stops instantly on removing your foot from pedal.

Perfect Safety—The machinery is for the most part underneath the tub. The working parts are entirely enclosed, so that it is impossible to accidentally get caught in them. The foot pedal makes it impossible for wringer to run in your absence, obviating all possible danger of accident when your back is turned.

The Tub—Constructed of thoroughly-seasoned Cypress wood, especially adapted for the purpose, as it grows in swamps and is not affected by water. Inside of tub is corrugated. The lid is securely fastened and well hinged. Diameter of tub at bottom

is 22 inches; at top, 20 inches; height, 12 inches. These are inside measurements. Drain spout is at back of tub out of operator's way and tub can be completely drained without tipping.

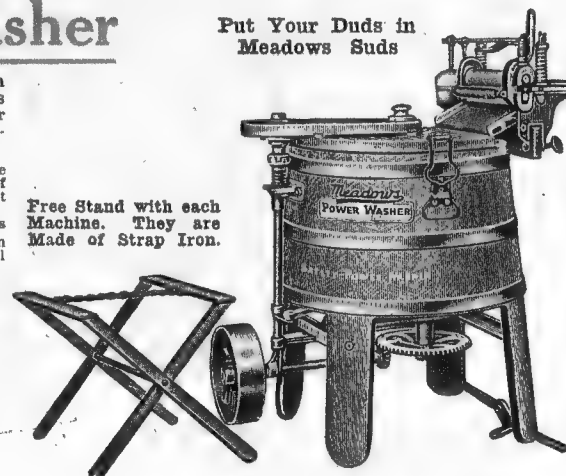
The Wringer is made especially for this washer. The rollers are extra quality white rubber, solid to the core. They run in self-oiling bearings and are held in place by tempered steel pressure springs.

Free Basket Stand furnished with each machine. They are made of strap iron and are adjustable to different heights.

Finish—These machines are beautifully finished in natural wood. Wood parts are carefully sanded, stained and then given two coats of good varnish. Tub hoops are bronzed. Metal parts that are not galvanized are painted aluminum.

Free Stand with each
Machine. They are
Made of Strap Iron.

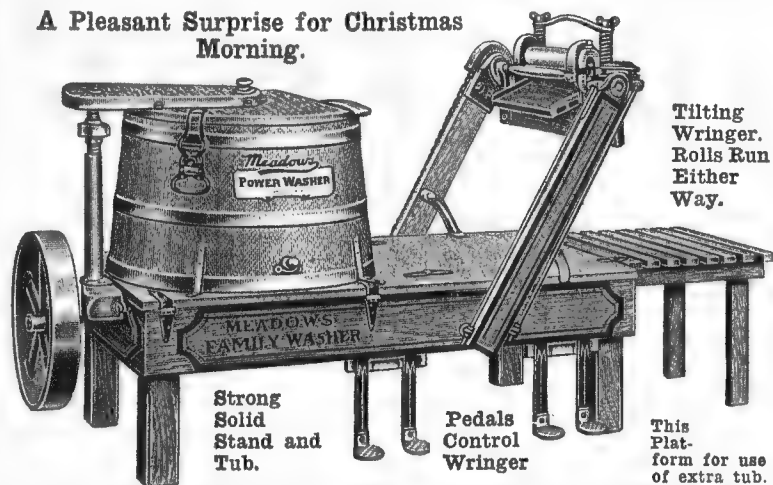
Surprise
them on
Christmas
Morning.



Catalog No.	Description	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina Saskat'n	Calgary Edmonton
W-25.	U.G.G. Meadows Safety Power Washer, with Wringer, Power Pulley and Basket Stand. Weight 190 lbs.	45.75	46.70	47.40

Someone You Know Would Appreciate this Washer as a Christmas Gift.

A Pleasant Surprise for Christmas Morning.



Tilting
Wringer.
Rolls Run
Either
Way.

Strong
Solid
Stand and
Tub.

Pedals
Control
Wringer

This
Platform for use
of extra tub.

Catalog No.	Description	F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina Saskat'n	Calgary Edmonton
W-28.	Meadows Power Washer, with one Tub, Bench and Wringer, just as illustrated. Weight 250 lbs.	47.90	49.10	49.95

Family Washing Machine

The Machine with Pedal Control—Leaves
the Hands Free to Handle the Clothes

While this is only a one-tub machine, it will handle a tremendously large wash in short order. It has the platform, however, for an extra tub should you want to use it. A big feature of this machine is the foot pedals which control the operation of wringer, thus leaving the hands free at all times to handle the clothes.

The Platform is solid and strong, made of straight grained wood, properly seasoned to prevent warping. The stand for extra tub is also of wood. This is an advantage of the iron stand, because it avoids the danger from soiling the clothes from rust that will surely accumulate on an iron surface.

The Tub is of thoroughly seasoned Cypress wood—especially adapted to this purpose as it grows in swamps and is not affected by water. Inside of tub is corrugated, which greatly aids in quick washing. The lid is securely fastened and hinged. Diameter of tub at bottom is 22 inches; at top, 20 inches; height, 12 inches.

The Wringer is specially made for this machine. The rollers are extra quality white rubber, solid to the core. They run in self-oiling chilled bearings and are held in place by tempered steel pressure springs.

Easy to Operate—No complicated parts to get out of order or cause trouble. Close the lid and the washer is in gear. Raise the lid and it is out of gear. Wringer swings back and forth between washing and ringing tubs easily and without friction. Wringer is started forward or backward, or stopped with a slight pressure of the foot on pedal. Either washer or wringer can be run independent of each other or both at the same time. Tipping platform easily empties tubs of water without effort.

A High-class Machine that will Give Satisfaction

U.G.G. Meadows Big Double Tub Washer

This is the machine you want if you have a large family, or if you wish to give the clothes a second washing in clean suds. The second tub can also be used for rinsing. Everything considered, this machine will do about twice as much work in about half the time as the single tub washer.

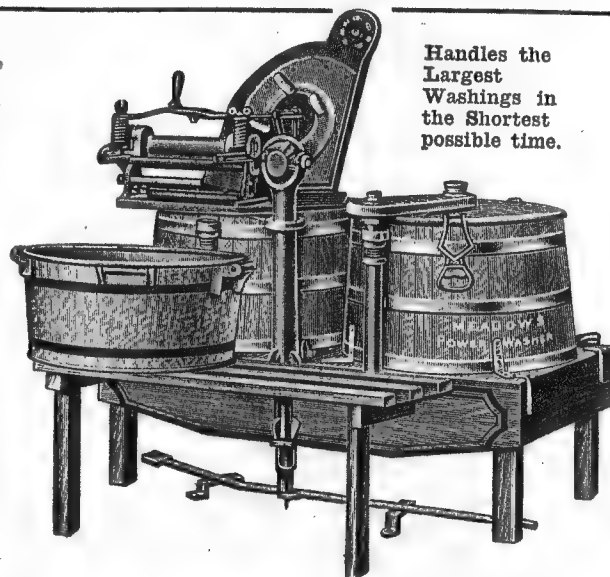
Construction—In principle, this washer is very like the Family Washer, shown above. It has the same heavy wooden stand with tilting platforms that enable the tubs to be quickly drained.

The Tubs are of Cypress, and the same as the ones used in the Family Washer. They are strongly made and heavily hooped. The tub driving parts are so arranged that when the "dolly" in one tub is turning at its greatest speed, the "dolly" in the other tub is practically standing still. This arrangement distributes the power evenly and accounts for the fact that this washer requires very little, if any, more power than the single tub machine.

The Wringer swings on a pivot and has an automatic shift lock. With one hand on a single lever the operation sets the wringer to run forward or backward, and shifts it to any of its four positions, same as the shifting lever on the Safety Washer at top of page. The wringer will not operate, however, until the foot presses down on the pedal shown on the floor under the washer.

Basket Stand—A detachable wooden folding basket stand is furnished with each of these machines. It attaches to the front side of the platform as shown in illustration, and is large enough to hold two ordinary wash tubs.

What
Could be
a more
welcome
Gift to
Wife or
Mother
than one of
these
Serviceable
Washers?
Think it
Over!



Handles the
Largest
Washings in
the Shortest
possible time.

Catalog No.	Description	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
W-31.	Meadows Double Tub Washer, with Wringer and Stand. Weight 330 lbs.	67.85	69.50	70.70

You do not have to be a member of this Company to do business with it. You are welcome to its service.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg Regina
Saskatoon
Calgary Edmonton



NATURALLY, the Farmers' Business Organization gets criticised.

Sometimes it is by people who do not like to see the farmer succeed in business. That is unfriendly criticism. Sometimes it is by people who believe in the Farmers' Movement, but who do not understand why some things are done. That is friendly criticism.

One question that troubles some friends of the organization is this: Why is it necessary for the Farmers' Company to make an effort to sell machinery and supplies to farmers? Is the Company not intended to act as a purchasing agent for the farmer, instead of pressing him to buy?

The man who asks that has the right idea of the purpose of the Farmers in Business but he does not understand how far it is necessary for the Company to go in order to be a successful purchasing agent on behalf of the farmer.

If the Company stood back and waited to buy until it had a number of requests for machines, or orders for a certain quantity of binder twine, it would not get very far in giving service to the farmers of the West. The Manufacturers might refuse to sell to them at all, and certainly would not sell at favorable prices. A different method is necessary. Look, for example, at what has been done with engines.

The Company found, in the Hercules, an engine of highest quality, and one that could be recommended absolutely as best for all-round farm use. Now to get these engines to the farmers of the West at the lowest possible prices, it was necessary to place an order for a large number. The manufacturers could not afford to sell a small number of their engines at anything like the price they can make on a large order.

So United Grain Growers Limited contract to take a large number of engines each year. Then to sell them, selling energy must be used. Farmers everywhere must be told what the Company has to offer. That is what enables the Company to develop its purchasing power for close buying.

It is much the same in other lines of machinery and supplies. An order is given long in advance for so many million pounds of binder twine, so desired results can be obtained in keeping down the cost of distributing twine. It is then the business of the Company's selling staff to see that the twine is sold.

Put in the technical language of the business man, Volume of Business means Purchasing Power, and also means lower cost of doing business.

Because he knows such business principles and is able to apply them, the Organized Farmer in Business is able to give service of steadily increasing value.

Would you like to have a book containing reprints of a number of articles which have appeared on this page, as well as a lot of additional information about the business carried on by the farmers of the West through United Grain Growers Limited? Just write to any office of the Company for a copy of "The Organized Farmer in Business" which will be sent free.

This is the Thirty-Fourth of a Series of Articles published by United Grain Growers Limited

EATON'S MID-WINTER SALE

WRITE
TO-DAY

IT PAYS
TO ORDER BY MAIL



IT PAYS TO ORDER BY MAIL

Thrifty buyers from thousands of farms and homes in the Canadian West realize that it pays to order by mail, and especially when **The EATON Sale Book** makes its semi-annual appearance.

With prices mounting daily in almost every necessity of life the secret of buying right is buying big, and the **EATON** organization takes pride in its power to buy in unlimited quantities and from every source from which merchandise is procurable.

When you thumb the pages of this wonder-book of values you will not only be surprised, but delighted, at what is to be found between its covers.

JUST FOR AN INSTANCE

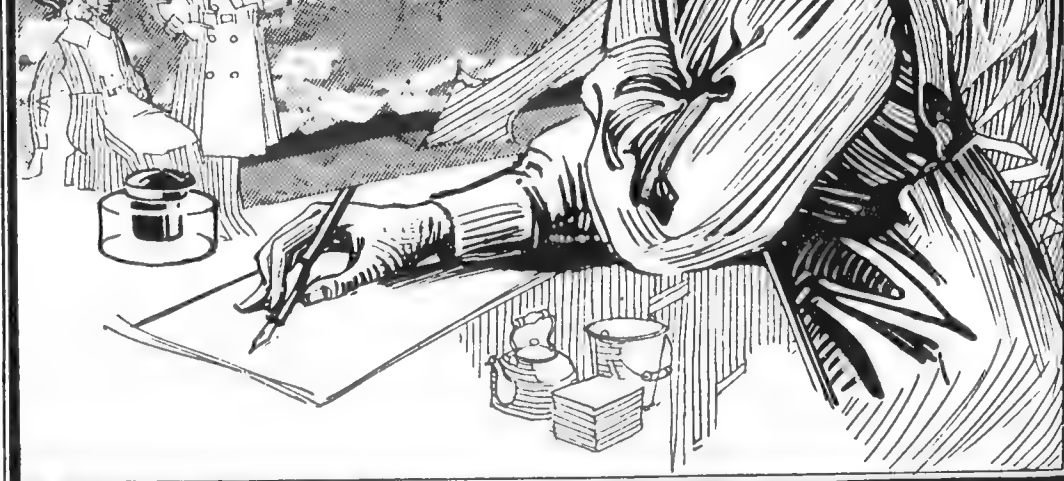
On Page Six is illustrated and described an All-wool Jersey Cloth Skirt at \$6.95. Indeed a bargain as most any woman will agree. Just one, however, of the thousand odd and it makes no difference on which page the book is opened before you, a bargain is there of interest to some member of the family.

THE MAILING DATE IS ABOUT DEC. 15TH

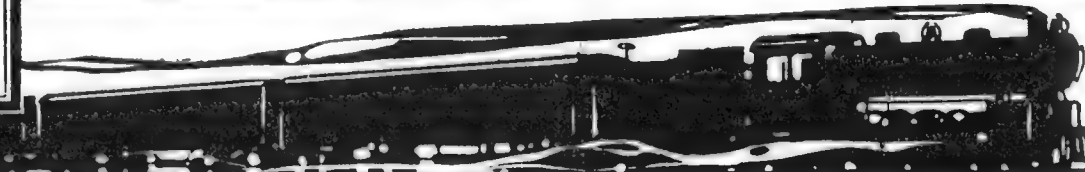
If your copy does not arrive in due time after the above date be sure and send for one. A postcard is all that is needed, giving clearly your name and address.

EATON'S
MID-WINTER
SALE 1920

STARTS FEB. 20



THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



United Grain Growers' Annual

THE second annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited, was held in the Board of Trade Building, Winnipeg, on Thursday and Friday, November 27 and 28. Three hundred and twenty-six delegates, representing 34,500 shareholders, were present, and with the directors and a number of visiting shareholders, made the largest annual meeting in the history of the company. Keen disappointment was felt at the absence from the meeting, through illness, of the president of the company, Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P. C. Rice-Jones, general manager, who presided in the absence of Mr. Crerar, informed the meeting that the president was suffering from a painful attack of blood-poisoning, which necessitated constant treatment, but it was hoped that Mr. Crerar would recover in a few days. A resolution expressing regret at Mr. Crerar's illness and wishing him a speedy recovery was unanimously passed.

President's Address

The president's annual address was read to the shareholders by the secretary, E. J. Fream, and showed a satisfactory report on the year's operations of the company's business. The paid-up capital of the company is now \$2,415,000, while the amount of the reserve fund is \$1,500,000, and in addition the amount at the credit of the profit and loss account is \$256,000, showing the company to be in an exceptionally strong position financially.

On the year's operations ending August 31, the profit of the company was \$148,549.27, being less than the profit of last year. The decrease in the profits of the company, as explained in the president's address, was due to the fact of a very great reduction in the grain crop, the post war readjustments in business, and also the serious handicap caused by the tie-up of business owing to the general strike in Winnipeg last May and June. Considered from every standpoint the president's message to the shareholders expressed satisfaction at the standing of the company's business. A six per cent. dividend, totalling \$141,500, was paid to the shareholders during the present month.

General Manager's Report

The detailed report of the company's operations was presented to the shareholders by C. Rice-Jones, general manager. The total volume of grain handled during the year was 22,000,000 bushels as compared with 29,000,000 bushels for the previous year. The figures showed that the company had handled more than its usual percentage of the actual grain placed on the market. There was not, however, and could not be a proportionate decrease in the cost of operating expenses in the handling of grain, which had the effect of reducing the company's profits as compared with previous years. In the co-operative supply department, the general manager announced that the total volume of sales was well over \$6,000,000, showing an increase over the previous year. In the livestock department the company at the Stock Yards in Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, handled 5,257 cars of cattle, hogs and sheep as compared with 4,402 cars during the previous year.

The Grain Growers' Export Company, with head office in New York, which during the war was loaned to the grain purchasing organization of the allied governments, is now operating independently and showing very satisfactory results. The Public Press and The Grain Growers' Guide, which are owned by the United Grain Growers Limited, have made exceptional expansion during the past 12 months, and the figures presented to the company showed that they have just concluded the best financial year in their history.

The general manager referred to the activities of the great co-operative societies in the Old Country, which, during the early days of the war were a great factor in keeping down margins of profit, and showed that the United Grain Growers in the handling of its Co-operative Supply Department had

Strong Financial Position of Company and Increased Service to Farming Community Shown in Reports

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For the year ending August 31, 1919

By Earnings		\$2,851,577.37
Consisting of Grain Accounts, Storage and Handling Charges, Commissions, Machinery and Co-operative Supplies, Interest on War Bonds, Dividends from Investments, etc., etc.		
To Expenses	\$1,926,338.22	
Consisting of Wages and Expenses operating Country and Terminal Elevators, Handling and Selling Expenses of Livestock, Machinery and Co-operative Supplies, etc., and General Office and Administrative Expenses, etc., etc.		
To Fixed Charges	784,823.60	
Consisting of Depreciation, Insurance, Taxes, Rents of Manitoba and Terminal Elevators, Interest and Exchange, etc., etc.		
	\$2,711,161.91	\$2,851,577.37
To Balance carried down	140,415.46	
		\$2,851,577.37
By Balance brought down		\$140,415.46
To which falls to be added:		
Premium on Stock sold	\$27,638.53	
Less—Expenses applicable thereto	19,504.72	
		8,133.81
Balance being Profit, subject to Government Taxes, carried to Balance Sheet		\$148,549.27

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

As at August 31, 1919

ASSETS		
Current Assets		\$4,712,964.84
Funds in Bank and on Hand	\$312,027.31	
Dominion of Canada War Bonds	515,304.92	
Par value \$518,700.00		
Advances on Bills of Lading and other Debts due to the Company after providing for Estimated Doubtful Accounts	553,245.46	
Stocks of Grain, Machinery and Co-operative Supplies, etc., in terms of approved Inventories	1,589,502.00	
Grain	\$ 239,318.12	
Machinery and Co-operative Supplies	1,340,867.58	
Livestock	316.30	
Miscellaneous Supplies, Accruals and Deferred Expenses, in terms of Certified Statements	\$1,589,502.00	
Stocks, Shares and Grain Exchange Memberships	102,469.15	
Stocks and Shares	1,640,416.00	
Memberships	\$1,608,326.00	
	32,090.00	
	\$1,640,416.00	
	\$4,712,964.84	
Capital Assets		\$3,207,303.34
Elevator Buildings and Machinery, Warehouses and Miscellaneous Equipment	\$2,749,699.61	
Book cost to date	\$3,169,126.28	
Depreciation Reserves	419,426.67	
	\$2,749,699.61	
Real Estate	887,195.37	
Office Furniture and Equipment, after writing off depreciation	70,408.36	
	\$3,207,303.34	
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		\$2,549,261.29
Union Bank of Canada	\$1,239,407.33	
Notes	\$748,990.00	
Outstanding Cheques	490,417.33	
	\$1,239,407.33	
Outstanding Orders and Cash Tickets	91,323.97	
Accounts and Bills Payable	752,853.02	
Shareholders' Dividend	141,500.00	
	\$2,225,084.32	
Advances from Subsidiary Companies	324,176.97	
	\$2,549,261.29	
NOTE.—In addition to the above Liabilities the Company is contingently liable in respect of the following:		
Guarantees for Bank and other Loans of Subsidiaries	\$600,000.00	
Bills discounted	124,947.60	
	\$724,947.60	
Capital Liabilities		\$1,199,391.53
Debentures	\$ 87,500.00	
Mortgages	1,111,891.53	
	\$1,199,391.53	
Shareholders' Capital and Surplus		\$4,171,615.36
Capital Stock	\$2,415,185.58	
Amount Subscribed	\$2,992,200.00	
Amount Unpaid	577,014.42	
	\$2,415,185.58	
Reserve	1,500,000.00	
Amount at August 31, 1918, as established by Resolution		
Profit and Loss Account	256,429.78	
Amount as at August 31, 1918	\$266,632.01	
After making sundry adjustments		
Profit for year ending August 31, 1919	148,549.27	
Subject to Government Taxes		
	\$415,181.28	
From which has been provided:		
Dividend for year at 6% per annum	\$141,500.00	
Educational and other Grants	17,251.50	
	158,751.50	
	\$256,429.78	
	\$4,171,615.36	

\$7,920,928.19

had an equally salutary effect in maintaining more reasonable margins of profit in Western Canada and at very large savings to farmers throughout the West.

A general discussion of the reports and balance sheet occupied the greater part of the afternoon session. A great many questions were asked and satisfactorily answered by the general manager and the secretary. It was remarked by one of the delegates that the general manager by his answers to questions showed a remarkable grasp of the details of the company's business in its many branches. The timber limit and sawmill enterprise of the company came in for a good deal of discussion, Mr. Rice-Jones relating some of the difficulties encountered, including the "flu" epidemic, and the strike of the loggers in sympathy with the general strike in Winnipeg. Mr. Rice-Jones said many mills that had been in operation under experienced management had had more serious losses than the U.G.G. plant, and he was confident that conditions would soon improve and that the mill would make money before long.

At the close of the discussion, the whole of the reports were unanimously adopted.

By-Laws Amended

Proposed amendments to the by-laws were afterwards discussed and an amendment was carried providing that not more than three of the 12 directors of the company could be paid officials. Under the by-law as it stood not more than five directors could be paid officials, and last year there were actually four directors holding salaried positions.

The by-law limiting the borrowing power of the company for current loans to \$10,000,000 was amended so that in case of need up to \$12,000,000 may be borrowed. It was explained that in the event of a big crop a large amount might be needed to finance the purchase of grain.

The election of directors took place at the second day's meeting and resulted in the re-election of the four directors retiring this year in rotation. They were elected in the following order: R. A. Parker, Calgary, Alta.; J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs, Alta.; H. O. Wingate, Cayley, Alta.; and R. Shannon, Grandora, Sask.

The directors were given authority to proceed as soon as in their judgment they consider it advisable with the distribution of a co-operative patronage dividend on the business of the co-operative supply department of any of its branches.

Wheat Prices

The following resolution was adopted with regard to the Canada Wheat Board and the fixing of prices:—

"Whereas the government of Canada, through the order-in-council which gave appointment to the Canadian Wheat Board, defined the objective of that board in unmistakable language, and provided for the sale of the wheat crop of 1919 at the highest price that it was possible to secure in the world's markets;

"And, whereas, we express faith in the ability of the Canadian Wheat Board to secure the best possible price for our wheat;

"And, whereas, the domestic price of wheat to millers should reflect its export value;

"And, whereas, the interests of the consuming public of Canada will be in no wise injured in that an advance of several cents a bushel means only a negligible advance in the price of bread, which would still remain much the cheapest foodstuff for our people;

"Be it resolved that the Canadian Wheat Board be urged to advance the domestic price of wheat whenever the exportable value of wheat justifies such an advance."

A resolution was passed endorsing the resolution of the Western Livestock Shippers' Association asking the federal minister of agriculture to investigate the practice prevailing at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, of charging one-half of one per cent. on all livestock other than sheep and lambs.

A "365" Day Liniment

YOU ARE SAYING TO YOURSELF —
"If I only knew of something to stop
that Backache—help my Rheumatism—cure my
Neuralgia, I would send and get it at once."
Get it. Gombault's Caustic Balsam will give you immediate *Relief*.
 A Marvelous Human Flesh Healer and a never failing remedy for every
 known pain that can be relieved or cured by external applications.
 Thousands testify to the wonderful healing and curing powers of this
 honest old Remedy—a Liniment that will soothe, heal and cure your
 every day pains, wounds and bruises.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam The Great French Remedy Will Do It

It Helps Nature to Heal and Cure. Penetrates, acts quickly, yet is perfectly
 harmless. Kills all Germs and prevents Blood Poison. Nothing so good known as an
 application for Sores, Wounds, Felons, External Cancer, Burns, Carbuncles and Swellings.
 Mrs. Robert B. Newton, Columbus, Miss., says:—"I think Caustic Balsam a
 splendid remedy. We use it for cuts, burns, sores, swellings, sore throat and lame-
 ness and find it very beneficial."

F. Max Schelbe, Vet., Dulce, N. Mex.,—"I recommend Caustic Balsam for any
 kind of rusty nail or barb wire cut and also cured bad cases of blood poisoning. I am
 a veterinary and surgeon and I recommend to any man this Caustic Balsam as
 a cure of what I said."

*A Safe, Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains,
 Rheumatism and Stiff Joints.* Caustic Balsam has no Equal. It should be in every home.

W. A. McCauley, Malone, Tex., writes:—"I have used Caustic Balsam for twenty
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Write stating quantity you have to offer
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which charge in the opinion of the as-
 sociation is contrary to the Livestock
 and Livestock Products Act.

A resolution was adopted to permit
 employees of the U.G.G. to purchase
 stock in the company and to hold the
 same while remaining in the company's
 employ. Hitherto only farmers and
 members of their families have been
 eligible to purchase stock except by
 special resolution of the directors.

A very successful and harmonious
 meeting terminated late on Friday
 night.

Partyism and Principles

Continued from Page 67

held himself in duty bound to work
 with the tools and materials he could
 command, and was not to blame because
 the electors of Canada failed to send
 to the House at Ottawa a majority
 which would support a policy more in
 accord with the speeches of Sir Richard
 and other exponents of Liberal fiscal
 policy in the years preceding 1896.

Bearing in mind those conversations
 with Sir Richard Cartwright, at Har-
 rison Hot Springs, the writer finds it
 interesting to note that early last month,
 in a leading editorial on the sweeping
 victory of the United Farmers of On-
 tario, in the general election in that
 province, and the no less sweeping vic-
 tories of the organized farmers in
 Dominion by-elections in Ontario and
 in other provinces, and in by-elections
 in a couple of the provinces, the Win-
 nipeg Free Press said:—

"Opinions may, and do, very con-
 siderably as to what ought to be the
 national policy of Canadians at this
 time. There may be as many political
 groups as there are distinct political
 principles. The conditions which have
 produced the two-party system, with
 its clear-cut differences of principle,
 have gone."

The reason of what has happened to
 the old party system is not alone that
 we are living in the new era which
 dates from the world war, but that
 those "clear-cut differences of prin-
 ciple" began to vanish into thin air
 more than 20 years ago, after the
 change of government produced by the
 Dominion general election of 1896.

The Parties and the Railways

That there is nothing to choose be-
 tween the two old parties in regard
 to railway policy has been made too
 manifest to every Canadian who has
 followed public affairs during the past
 couple of years to require to be dealt
 with here. Both parties have squan-
 dered public money, public lands and
 other natural resources, and public
 credit upon railway schemes, and have
 heavily burdened the country by their
 prodigal recklessness in dealing with
 railway promoters, who as has been
 more than once stated in parliament,
 have from the beginning of railway
 promotion in Canada found it to their
 advantage to be plentiful providers for
 the parties' election campaign funds.

Let us go back beyond the time of
 the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian
 Northern and the Canadian Pacific, to
 the granting of the charter of the
 Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the
 story of which is told well in Myers'
 History of Canadian Wealth, a book
 based on research in the public records
 at Ottawa.

Early in the present article mention
 was made of the Union government of
 1854. One of the leading supporters of
 that Union government was Mr. (after-
 wards Sir Francis) Hincks, who had
 previously been premier in a Liberal
 administration. Later on he became
 finance minister in the first Dominion
 government by Sir John Macdonald in
 1869. There is given in an appendix to
 Pope's Life of Macdonald (Vol. II,
 pages 314-316) an interesting extract
 from a private letter written by Mac-
 donald in justification of his making
 Hincks his colleague as finance minis-
 ter. The name of the person to whom
 the letter was written is not given. In
 it Sir John wrote:—

"A good deal has been said in the
 newspapers about my expression, now
 become historical, about being 'steeped
 to the lips in corruption.' Those
 words of mine were not applied in any
 way to Hincks personally, but to his
 whole administration. . . Now, it is
 a fact that every one of Hincks' col-
 leagues, excepting John Morris, subse-
 quently became my challenge, and were

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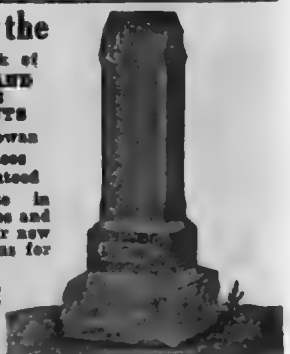
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sustained by the Conservative party, and I see no reason why he himself should be considered as under a taboo."

The Grand Trunk Charter

The expression "steeped to the lips in corruption" had reference mainly to the connection between politicians and the beginnings of the Grand Trunk Railway undertaking, soon after 1852.

The original charter of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was secured in November 10, 1852, by A. T. Galt, Peter McGill, George E. Cartier and others, with powers to build a railway between Kingston and Montreal. The majority of the incorporators were powerful Canadian politicians of that era. There was at that period, scarcely a member of the parliament of Canada, at least of the legislative or executive bodies, who was not in some way or other zealously pushing railway or other projects in which he or his associates were personally interested. An extensive variety of charters were secured by politicians, some for actual construction and others to obstruct rival development schemes. The most powerful politician of the day was Sir Allan McNab, who made a blunt declaration that "railways were his politics."

As for Sir Francis Hincks, he was minister of finance from 1869 until 1873, the year of the Pacific scandal. Six years later, in 1879, the collapse of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, of which he was president, led to his being tried for issuing false statements. He was found guilty, on a technicality. Sir Joseph Pope states (Vol. I, page 139), that he "heard Sir John Macdonald describe Mr. Hincks as a man in most respects of ordinary abilities, but distinguished by an aptitude for finance which amounted to genius."

The Parties and the Senate

Let us consider the records of the two old parties in regard to the Senate. Each party, when in opposition, has declared strongly for reform of the Senate; each party, when it has attained power, has forgotten those declarations.

Each party, when in power, has found the power of appointing successors to senatorships falling vacant by death, a powerful means of party discipline, both inside and outside the House of Commons. There have always been many men in each party who have felt strongly that a seat for life in the Senate chamber, with all "the pomp and circumstance" thereunto appertaining, with a salary which is now \$2,500 a year, paid out of the public treasury, and with the privilege of free railway travel all over the Dominion, would be a not unfitting return for the party services they have rendered. The record of the Senate is dealt with comprehensively in H. E. M. Chisholm's article in this issue of The Guide.

There is not sufficient space here for consideration in greater detail of the political history of Canada, with a view to obtaining further material on which to base the answer to be given to the question whether the political parties which claim to be the inheritors of the principles and traditions of Conservatism and of Liberalism, respectively, are in justice entitled to adherence and support based on conviction. The main outlines of our country's political history have been followed out, and the answer which they furnish to that question is a decided negative.

The more the details are studied, the more emphatic does that negative become. Not that this means a denial of any good result, however small, in any manner, shape or form, from the party system. A lawyer engaged to make out the best case possible in defence of the party system would find things to be said in its favor, without going too far in a practical justification of Dean Swift's definition of lawyers as "a class of men trained from their youth to argue that black is white, or white is black, according as they are paid."

Party Loyalty and Service

Nor can it be denied that from the beginnings of party politics in our country there have been treasures of whole-hearted loyalty and disinterested service given by generation after generation of Canadians to the party names and the great party leaders. Such

Continued on Page 80



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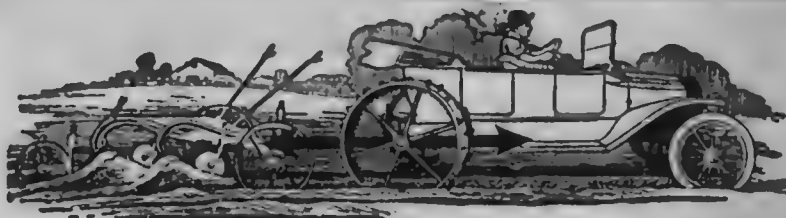
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G.G.G. Dec. 2

Saskatchewan Co-operative Annual

OVER 300 delegates and visitors attended the ninth general meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., which was held in the city hall auditorium at Regina on November 26. J. A. Maharg, M.P., president of the company, occupied the chair and seated behind him on the platform were, Hon. Geo. Langley, vice-president, F. W. Riddell, general manager, J. A. Robinson, managing-director, and directors Muselman, Fleming, Sales, Hawkes, Evans and Mills.

Reviewing the Year's Work

The morning session was taken up with the presentation of the president's address and the general manager's financial statement. Hon. Geo. Langley, vice-president, also addressed the convention and reviewed the present commercial situation affecting the elevator company. Nominations for three new directors were received just prior to the adjournment for luncheon.

Mr. Langley, in his speech, pointed out the consistent efforts which had been made by the company to further the interests of the grain growers of the province. He showed, through the citation of several instances, how the co-operative elevator company had acted as a regulating influence upon other grain-trading interests.

In relation to the increased costs of building, Mr. Langley drew attention to the difficulty of erecting new elevators. He said that the cost of building the type of elevator which was represented in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.'s system had increased from \$8,400 to over \$15,000 during the past four years. This factor necessarily had checked development, which the company was very desirous of promoting throughout the province.

Hon. Chas. Dunning, provincial treasurer, attended the convention for a short time during the morning, having arisen from a sick bed to be present with his old associates of the company, and spoke a few felicitous words of greeting.

In the afternoon session, the results of the election of directors were announced, as follows:—W. C. Mills, J. B. Muselman, and J. Robinson.

For National Grain Marketing

Among several resolutions which were submitted for the consideration of the convention, three were particularly important. First, the convention, after considerable discussion, declared itself unanimously in favor of the national marketing of grain through a body similar to the present Canadian Wheat Board. The resolution bearing on this subject was as follows:—

"Resolved that we favor the national marketing of our grain through a body similar to the Canadian Wheat Board, on which the farmers shall have adequate representation."

"Across the Boundary" Traffic

Following this resolution, another was passed in relation to the recent removal of the embargo in the United States. It read as follows:—

"Resolved that in view of the United States having removed the embargo on the importation of wheat from Canada it would not be fair for the Canadian Wheat Board to allow individual marketing of wheat across the boundary in car-load lots, but that the usual 'across the boundary traffic' be permitted to continue."

Declaration for a Flour Mill

After two amendments had been submitted and defeated, the following general resolution, bearing upon the flour mill industry, was passed:—

"Resolved that a flour mill, established by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. at a suitable location in central Saskatchewan, would be in the best interest of the province."

The convention, which was generally regarded to have been one of the most successful in the history of the company, concluded its sessions between 6 and 7 o'clock p.m., with the singing of the national anthem.

Directors Report

The report of the Board of Directors was presented as follows:—

Successful Year's Business of Elevator Company Reported at Ninth General Meeting—Profits Amounting to \$193,599 shown—Retiring Directors Re-elected—National Marketing of Grain and Establishment of a Flour Mill in Central Saskatchewan by the Company Declared For

Your directors present to you the eighth general report of the business of the company ending on the 31st of July, 1919, and submit the same for your consideration.

The season covered by the report has presented no unusual features so far as the grain business is concerned. The Board of Grain Supervisors, of which F. W. Riddell, our general manager was a member, had charge of Canadian grain during the previous year and continued their duties during the whole of the season, the only alteration being a slight raising of the price. No option trading in wheat on the exchange was permitted and the fixed price was paid to all growers of grain without discrimination. The company, as usual, paid the same price (allowing for different freight charges) in all its elevators.

Scarcely any complaint was made by anyone at the fixed price being continued. War conditions at the beginning of August, 1918, were of such a character that the whole thought of our nation was concentrated on that alone, the conditions being so critical and the possible issue of such tremendous importance.

A Short Crop

The grain crop in the province was again very disappointing; while in the eastern part a fair, and in many cases a good crop was harvested, in the western and particularly in the southwestern parts the crop, owing to the drought was poor generally, and in many districts a total failure. The result over the whole province was even

worse than the previous year. Five of the company's elevators were not opened for business and a large number of others were only opened for a short period entailing financial loss in many cases. The wisdom of the co-operative principle upon which the company is established was completely demonstrated. The company supplied a considerable amount of wheat for seed and also of oats for both seed and feed, at all times keeping as closely as possible to the price paid for the same by the company.

The Year's Profits

The balance sheet, after making allowance for all proper charges will show a net profit for the year of \$193,599.12. Carrying out a resolution of your board of directors a cash dividend of eight per cent. has been paid, amounting to \$89,700.40, leaving a balance of \$103,898.72. One-half of this together with what was left over last year, being in all \$179,663.87, is available for disposal, and the recommendation of your directors will be submitted to you.

During the year two new locals were organized at Roletta and McGee, which makes a total of 316 locals altogether. At July 31, 1919, the total shares issued was 63,813, held by 21,032 shareholders, making an average holding of slightly more than three shares per shareholder, which is an increase over last year when the average number of shares held by each shareholder was slightly under three.

No new elevators have been erected during the year, but one has been purchased at Roletta. The question of

building additional elevators has been carefully considered by your board; the fact that the cost of material and labor has constantly risen while the charges for service have not been increased, has deterred them from building during the present year.

Over 21,000,000 Bushels

The volume of business done by our elevators is slightly less than that of last year, the total being 20,812,400 bushels, and we received from platforms 1,018,418 bushels making a grand total of 21,830,815 bushels. There were 307 elevators in operation with an average of 67,607 bushels per elevator. Estlin held the record for the year for the highest total, with 238,750 bushels.

The commission department handled in all 21,034,251 bushels, which includes 1,018,418 bushels from platform cars. Of the grain passing through our country elevators, 95.8 per cent. was handled by our commission department, which is a little better showing than last year.

Terminal Enlarged

The amount of grain passing through the terminal was 11,500,000 bushels, being approximately 50 per cent. of the total grain handled by the company. The storage capacity of the plant was fully occupied after the closing of navigation, so ensuring a fair financial return. The quantity of grain received and shipped during the months of October and November was disappointing, however, caused chiefly by labor troubles which left the plant idle for several weeks, and in a smaller degree by the poor service of lake boats during these months. In view of the fact that a much larger quantity of grain was available for storage than the terminal could take care of your directors at their monthly meeting in February, decided to increase the storage capacity of the elevator by 2,000,000 bushels. Estimates were prepared by Mr. Howe, the company's terminal engineer, satisfactory financial arrangements were made, tenders were invited and with as little delay as possible the work was commenced. The new addition will, when completed, give the company storage in the large elevator of 4,000,000 bushels, while the workhouse and hospital elevator will give a terminal plant with a capacity of 5,250,000 bushels. The work is rapidly approaching completion and is expected to be ready at the commencement of the new year.

The management of The News, has, during the year, been in charge of Mr. Dawson, a competent journalist, whose work in placing at the disposal of our shareholders useful information about the grain trade and kindred matters has been widely appreciated, as shown by the numerous letters of commendation received from the different parts of the province.

Future is Bright

The excellent outlook of the company at the present time gives assurance for its future. Western Canada is the land of indestructible hope. The cycle of dry years will, as before, give place to seasons of sufficient rain, and the patient endurance of our people will be rewarded with good crops and conditions of comfort. Your company will share in these things and at the same time be ready to render good service.

Regarding the larger national outlook your directors feel that the supreme need at this time is to concentrate the nation's energies, physical, intellectual and moral, on the daily demands of the pursuits of peace; by doing this and setting in motion once more all the wheels of industry we shall renew our march of peaceful progress, arrested and diverted by the great war. The force that can be most relied on to give permanence and stability to peaceful progress is the agricultural population of the Dominion. A potent factor in this good national work will be your great commercial institution the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, with its 21,000 farmer shareholders.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

BALANCE SHEET

As at July 31, 1919

ASSETS	
Country Elevators (less depreciation)	\$2,421,850.19
Terminal Elevators (less depreciation)	2,085,620.53
Freehold Lands and Buildings (less depreciation)	221,328.48
Furniture and Fixtures (less depreciation)	8,869.59
Cash at Offices	3,294.67
Investments (Bond and Membership Seats)	203,995.22
Stocks on Hand of Grain, Equipment, Supplies, Etc.	284,720.47
Accounts and Bills Receivable	79,100.10
Unexpired Services and Other Deferred Charges	62,633.63
	\$5,370,412.88
LIABILITIES	
Government of Saskatchewan—Loan and Accrued Interest	\$2,176,960.54
Bank Loans and Accrued Interest	498,966.75
Accounts Payable	282,832.73
Employees' Accident Insurance and Death Benefits	16,795.10
Dividends Unclaimed	7,029.78
Application Money not Allotted	2,325.00
Share Capital and Reserves—	
Share Capital Authorized	\$3,500,000.00
Share Capital Subscribed	3,190,650.00
Share Capital Paid Up	1,122,312.50
Reserves	1,069,591.36
Profit and Loss Account—	
Amount brought forward July 31, 1918	\$124,811.28
Distributed—	
Dividends	\$88,364.80
Transfers to Reserves	36,446.48
	\$124,811.28
Profit for year ended July 31, 1919, after providing for War Tax	193,599.12
	\$5,370,412.88

I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, for the financial year ended July 31, 1919, and hereby certify that in my opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs. The grain and other stocks have been certified as correct by the officers of the Company responsible therefor, and countersigned by the General Manager. All my requirements as Auditor have been complied with.

G. L. HOPKINS
Provincial Auditor

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Partyism and Principles

Continued from Page 77

loyalty and service were their own reward; as were the loyalty and service which were given, without counting the cost, by the Highland clansmen to the Stuarts, who were so little deserving of such devotion. In all our human systems there is, if not an actual admixture of good and evil, at any rate the possibility of such an admixture.

Nor is loyal service to be found only in the rank and file. Indeed, there are in the records of Big Business and High Finance, cases of men who, in becoming masters of millions, have wholly devoted themselves with the ardor of religious zealots to work which in spirit and in essential actuality was no better than highway robbery or piracy on the high seas.

Mention has been made already in this article of the hero-worship which Sir John Macdonald enjoyed, and which was given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, too, when his name, in the fulness of years, grew to be one to conjure with. Such hero-worship was the efflorescence of the party loyalty which was with many almost a religion. Certainly it was with a religious fidelity they held to their party allegiance.

As to "Political Infidelity"

An echo of that old party loyalty was to be discerned in an editorial in the Montreal Gazette a couple of months ago, on the eve of the provincial elections in Ontario. Said the Montreal Gazette:—

"There is already much political infidelity in the country attested by the formation of Farmers' parties, Labor parties, and War Veterans' parties, and while official Liberalism may be as seriously sapped of strength by these organizations as is the Ministerial party, it is poor policy to rely for victory on the weakness of an opponent rather than on the strength of one's own cause."

Principles Are The Test

Room may here be made for reprinting some sentences from an editorial in The Guide of October 8 last:—

"Any former member of either of the self-proclaimed 'grand old parties' who has broken loose from their tramels is regarded by the Montreal Gazette much as the Mohammedans used to be regarded by the Crusaders. 'Dog of an infidel' is a common expression in tales of the Crusaders. 'Miscreant' is a word with the same etymological signification as 'infidel.' No doubt the Montreal Gazette, as it becomes more and more alarmed by political developments, will take to calling all Canadian electors who are not hidebound Grit or Tory partisans, 'miscreants.' There will be just as much sense in that as there is in calling them 'infidels.'"

As a matter of plain fact, it is because of the infidelity of the old parties to the principles they have professed, that so many thousands of Canadians, who place principle above partisanship, have cast away their old-time political allegiance. They will no longer dance to the piping of party politicians with no patriotic purpose, no sincere, constructive Canadianism, no true desire for Canadian national unity and welfare based on equal rights for all and special privilege to none.

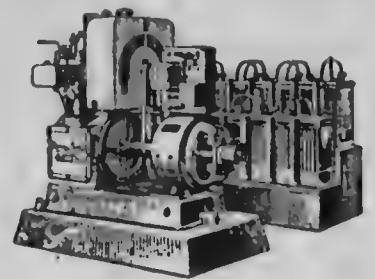
What a Party Should Be

Politicians with party pleas and appeals to prejudice and passion, for party profit, will have no place in the new era in Canada. The party which is rightfully to claim allegiance must claim it on the ground of fidelity to patriotic purpose.

It must be a party truly democratic in its spirit and in its actual organization and workings, the rank and file being inspired by devotion to principle and not to mere unreasoning and unquestioning hero-worship of a leader. It must be a party which will work for the increase of information and understanding among all the electors. It must be a party whose policy and purpose are directed to the furthering of the public welfare, working constantly for progress and reform and making no truce with privileged classes and public plunderers.

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Dear Sirs: Send me by return mail complete particulars of Genco Light Plant, without any obligation on my part.

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Lighting Farm Homes

The Mantle Lamp and the Electric Lighting Plant are Big Improvements—

By Prof. S. C. Lee

LIGHT, water and air may be classed among the chief essentials to humanity throughout all ages and in all climes. The march of civilization has been closely identified with the mastery and control of each. As civilization became more complex, and more time was required to accomplish the necessary work involved, the limitations of daylight began to be felt, and some attempts made to devise a substitute. Born of necessity, the moss dip and the pine knot made their appearance and served in a crude way to project the working hours into the night. Improvements in these lighting devices soon followed in the way of the tallow dip, the tallow candle, and its twin sister of more refined bearing, the wax candle. With these aids to shorten the hours of darkness in the long winter evenings many of our grandmothers were supremely happy.

But soon a vastly improved lighting source was invented, and the kerosene or coal-oil lamp found its way into every home. For years the kerosene lamp with its modified form the stable lantern reigned supreme, and even at the present time their usefulness has not by any means gone. Next came the introduction of various gases such as coal, gas, acetylene gas, and gasoline gas, as sources for light, all of which have been used with more or less success. Then followed the introduction of electric light, which in its perfected state today, takes the lead in all forms of lighting.

The Mantle Lamp's Efficiency

Kerosene lamps even in recent years have been greatly improved, chiefly by the use of a mantle which increases wonderfully the brilliancy of the light. Other modifications have been used such as the circular wick, but none compares with the mantle in efficiency and economy.

On a comparative test with other lamps made in the Laboratory of the Physics Department of Manitoba Agricultural College, a mantle table lamp was found to give 59 candle power (horizontal), and the hanging lamp slightly higher, while the ordinary coal-oil lamp of one-inch wick gave 8.7 candle power. Burning these lamps at maximum capacity just below smoking point the mantle gave 4,058 candle power hours on one imperial gallon of kerosene in comparison with 1,161 candle power hours for the ordinary coal-oil lamp. In addition to this the light given off is very pleasing in character and in no way harsh or irritating to the eyes. It has a slight objection in that the flame tends to creep up for a short time after being lighted, and requires to be adjusted after burning a few minutes. It has, of course, the objection common to all mantle lamps, the frail nature of the mantles, and their liability to being broken. However, with reasonable care in handling, and a little common sense applied when trimming the wick, a mantle kerosene lamp gives excellent service and well repays the extra initial cost.

Advantages of Electric Light

In cities and large towns where electric light systems are operated, it is very rare to find anyone using any other source of light. Even the humblest citizen enjoys the advantage of using the electric light at a moderate cost. The advantages of electric lighting over other methods are very evident; convenience of turning on or off at a moment's notice, cleanliness, safety from fire, economy of time and labor, and the fact that the air is not spoiled in any way for breathing purposes, are among the more important. As a matter of fact the ultra perfection of late in the incandescent electric lamp has almost reached the fault of over brilliancy. This is especially true of the nitrogen electric lamp which emits a light of dazzling brightness.

While the cities are well provided in the way of good lighting, not only in the houses but on the streets, there is still great need of improvement in home lighting in the country districts. In too many farm homes the ordinary

coal-oil lamp is still the only source of light available. It is here the kerosene mantle lamp should at least be given a fair trial if no more extensive improvement is considered. But at the present time when the farming communities are making such rapid strides, and waking up to a strong consciousness of their needs socially as well as politically, nothing short of the best should be the aim in home lighting as well as in other conveniences.

The evolution of the Tungsten Electric Lamp, and the perfecting of the storage battery, together with the discovery that these brilliant lights can be maintained with low voltage (electric pressure), has ushered in a new era in farm lighting. Just as brilliant electric head lights are produced on the automobile from low voltage storage batteries, so in a similar manner electric farm lighting plants have been developed which are independent lighting units, and can be installed and operated in the more remote districts as well as in the older-settled localities. To such an extent have these been developed that it can now be stated quite positively that they are far past the experimental stage, and are well on the way to high efficiency.

Make-up of Electric Light Plant

The electric lighting plant for the farm is made up of four parts, viz.:

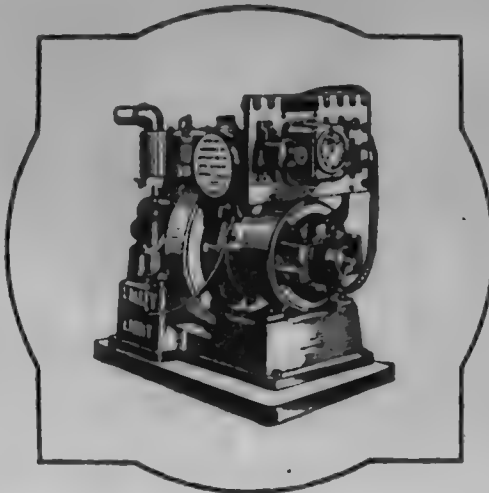
(1) The primary motive force, usually a gas engine; (2) the electric generator, sometimes called the dynamo; (3) the storage battery; (4) the wiring and lights. The gas engine may be belted to the electric generator or directly connected on the same shaft. The tendency is toward development of the direct connected type as this gives more compactness of the unit and less loss of power. In either case the gas engine must be suitably related to the generator in horse power and speed of revolution. The gas engine must be of slightly higher horse power than the horse power of the generator in order to work the latter to its full capacity. It is also very desirable that the engine be of a smooth, uniformly running type and not of the hit and miss variety, otherwise a fluctuation is produced in the lights, if in use when the engine is running. On the whole it is much better to have the engine that has been made specially for this purpose as in the direct coupled arrangement, than to try to use an engine that has been purchased for doing other work for which it is better adapted. Each generator has a definite speed at which its armature must be revolved in order to produce the most economical output of electricity, and this speed must be properly related to the speed of the engine.

The generator when once installed requires very little attention other than keeping it supplied with oil and possibly renewing the collecting brushes or carbons once a year or oftener, if they become worn down too close to their holders. With ordinary care the generator should outlive the other parts of the plant.

The storage battery for a 32-volt system which is the usual type, is made up of 16 cells, having a rate of slightly over two volts each, when fully charged. If higher voltage is desired e.g., 110 volts, 55 cells will have to be installed. As storage batteries are expensive the greater number adds very materially to the cost of the plant. Besides this the standard lamps are manufactured chiefly for 32 volt and 110 volt pressure, and would be difficult to procure in other types.

The purpose of the storage battery is to supply light at intervals when the engine is not running. The length of time that this is possible depends on the number of lights used, and the capacity of the battery. The commercial sizes most popular are the 100 ampere hour and the 150 ampere hour. It is generally most satisfactory to install the larger sized battery, as this cuts down the frequency of charging. Care should be taken to always keep the

Continued on Page 130



Proved by Ten Years' Service "

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THE BALL-BEARING ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

ELECTRICITY on your farm would mean more comfort for you and your family, less time on your chores and more protection from accidental fires—aside from more profit from labor-saving. You accept the fact that an electric light and power plant is now more necessary to profitable and COMFORTABLE farming than your tractor, stationary engine or automobile. It remains for you to decide by being SHOWN which lighting plant will give you the most continuous lighting and power service—the most simple in operation—and the most economical. Ask for complete details of the Lalley Light plant, or let us arrange a demonstration. Enquire tonight.

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LALLEY-LIGHT

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER FOR EVERY FARM

A Clear-Cut Statement on the Aims and Accomplishments of the Liberal-Conservative Party

HON. ROBT. ROGERS COMPARES CANADIAN METHODS WITH THOSE OF UNITED STATES

I have always claimed—and will ever continue to claim—that if we are to save Canada from ruin, and re-establish industrial peace, we must reorganize the Liberal-Conservative party everywhere, in a way that will safeguard and bring up to date that traditional policy of Macdonald and Cartier; a policy that has ever been endowed with that halo which surrounds every sound and progressive undertaking that had for its purpose the betterment and the efficient development of our common country. This being the only policy under which we can establish a broad national spirit of confidence, through which we can co-ordinate and co-operate all branches, all sections and all classes for the common good of all and for the common welfare of Canada.

We possess today the greatest inheritance known to any part of the civilized world; a territory that contains unlimited natural resources, priceless treasures of gold, of silver, of nickel, of copper, of coal and of iron, and the richest forests known to mankind, together with agricultural possibilities that are unsurpassed anywhere—and it all belongs to us as Canadians. We are responsible for its sound, progressive development and management.

Let it be remembered always that it was serious party competition in the past that brought the best results and made Canada what it is today. Everybody knows that during that competition that by far and away the most efficient, constructive and progressive work on Canada's behalf has always been accomplished by the Liberal-Conservative party. What we need in Canada today more than ever is, not less politics, but more attention to politics. After all party politics is the manner merely in which people segregate in carrying out their ideas of the best plan of Government.

It was the Liberal-Conservative party that extended the boundaries of Manitoba and placed this province, unhampered, in a position of equality among the family of provinces that make up the Confederation of our Dominion.

It was the Liberal-Conservative party that built the Hudson Bay Railway, that is of such incalculable value in the opening up of that great lonely territory which now turns out to be the guardian of mineral that is priceless to the human race.

It was the Liberal-Conservative party that effected reduction in railway freight rates that benefited our farmers of Western Canada to the extent of \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000.

It was the Liberal-Conservative party that made every legitimate reduction in the tariff on agricultural implements that has ever been made—first, from 35 per cent. to 20 per cent.—while the reduction effected by the Liberal party, who were pledged, while in opposition, to free agricultural implements, during their 15 years of power, was only two-and-a-half per cent.—and that only under terms and conditions, which provided that an amount practically equal to the two-and-a-half per cent. so-called reduction be returned from the treasury of Canada to the manufacturer, as explained by the Honorable Mr. Patterson, then minister of customs, and the Honorable W. S. Fielding, then minister of finance, in the House of Commons.

Mr. Patterson spoke as follows:—
"I do not disguise the fact that we propose to give these people, the manufacturers, nearly the amount of reduction in duty that has been made, for it must be remembered that 17½ per cent. is no more than a revenue tariff."

On the same occasion Mr. Fielding said:—

"By a careful calculation we are advised that the drawbacks we allow are somewhat less than the disadvantage under which the manufacturer is placed by the reduction of the tariff. Even suppose for a moment that he got everything free and had a duty of 17½ per cent. on the implements, would that be an extravagant duty as things go in this country? I believe this proposal of the hon. member for Souris, if adopted, would do an injustice to an established industry. My belief is that if this motion were passed we would strike a severe blow at one of the great industries of the country. I believe the International Harvester Company would find it to its interests to close up its business in Hamilton, at least so much of it as is devoted to mowers and binders, and have them made at the American branch and bring them from the United States. The factory in Hamilton is an American concern. With a moderate duty we have induced American capital to come into Canada and to establish that great industry, and after we have brought it in and established it in Canada I believe that if we were to pass this resolution the company operating that industry would find it profitable to close the Hamilton factory and bring in the goods which they make in the United States."

It was the Liberal-Conservative party in 1914 who again reduced the duty on agricultural implements from 17½ per cent. to 12½ per cent., where it stands today.

The Liberal-Conservative party have ever recognized that agriculture, in its widest and best sense, is our safe and sure foundation for a broad and high pyramid of population, and no handicap must be allowed to obstruct the progress of our farmers. The Liberal-Conservative party believe in seeing to it that our immense possibilities for industrial development must not longer remain stagnant; the wheels of industry must be kept going with ever-increasing rapidity.

It was the Liberal-Conservative party that made possible the continuation of the business of The Grain Growers' Grain Company in April, 1907, when they were restored to the full privileges of their seat on the Grain Exchange under the following action, as announced by the Liberal-Conservative government, through the press on April 4, 1907:—

"The action of the Council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in refusing trading privileges to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, is regarded by the government as an arbitrary exercise of the powers conferred upon them (the Exchange) through their charter from the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, and unless remedied by the Exchange the Government will call the Legislature together during the present month for the purpose of remedying the conditions by legislative amendments."

It was the Liberal-Conservative party that in 1917, contrary to a resolution adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at Regina, was instrumental in obtaining for the farmers of Canada from 70 to 80 cents a bushel more for their wheat than the Council of Agriculture offered to accept. It will be the Liberal-Conservative party that will again be instrumental in preventing the continuing of the marketing of Canadian grain by the government, through a pooling system, under the direction of a Wheat Board.

The farmers of Canada will have a clear-cut issue to face and to decide with any elevator company, terminal elevator company, grain company, government, member of parliament, or candidate for election, who advocates the continuation of a policy that this year alone has cost the farmers about \$100,000,000 that properly belonged to them. However profitable the pooling arrangement may be for certain special interests, the fact remains that it is unjust to the grain grower.

The removal of the embargo against Canadian wheat going into the United States is of great interest to the Canadian people, and will not only help to enable the grain growers to discover what they have lost on this year's crop as a result of the secret trading in their wheat by the government and the wheat board, but it also carries the hope that it may immediately bring about the adoption of an open wheat market in Canada similar to that which is working so successfully in the interests of the producer, in the United States.

In a word, the Liberal-Conservative party follow the path of progress, and along ways where liberty and order must ever guard and preserve our Canadian heritage for our own Canadian people, through the application of sound, normal, business-like, aggressive and affirmative action.

Unquestionably the farmers of Canada today have a very direct issue with their representatives in parliament, by reason of the fact that insofar as guarding the farmers' rights are concerned, parliament appears not only to have been without any pregnant force, but even to have been unable to think in terms of the farmers' interests. In any case, if parliament had any thought, it did not even venture to express it, but with simple unanimity and with servile complacency, it apparently regarded its one and only function to be that of following executive direction, for to dare to do otherwise would disturb the country to a point that might necessitate a general election. Unanimity, indeed! It is a fine unanimity which ordains that only the executive in parliament shall have a mind at all, and that particular mind not only an irresolute thing, but a thing of shreds and patches, without even one patch that would in any sense safeguard the farmers' welfare.

Farmers, in common with all other classes, fought in France to make certain liberty and freedom everywhere, and here in this Dominion, where we have those privileges, they now insist that we be given the opportunity to enjoy them.

During the war, as a class, the farmers answered every call of duty, never failing to acknowledge, in our days of test and trial, that there was nothing in our country that should not be taken and used, under the War Measures Act, for necessary war purposes but for necessary war purposes only. The war being over, farmers, very naturally, complain

of any ulterior motive, such as they see in the regulations recently presented by the executive and approved by parliament, which empowered a wheat board, through the illegitimate use of the War Measures Act, to take possession of the farmers' grain, secretly to trade in and dispose of it at an estimated loss of \$100,000,000, while the farmer is denied even the right to know what his grain is being sold at.

We now have the statement of the Wheat Board that only 50,000,000 bushels will find its way to the Great Lakes before the close of navigation; which means that the balance of the crop, whether it goes to the miller or goes to fill contracts made by the Government previously to the appointment of the Wheat Board, or contracts made by the Wheat Board since their appointment, if it is in storage, will cost the farmers, under the present pooling arrangement, two cents a bushel per month for carrying charges—such as interest, insurance and storage—which, at the opening of navigation, will represent a deduction from the farmers' pool account of ten cents a bushel on the 50,000,000 or more bushels that may be stored in elevators during the winter months. In other words, the farmer that was diligent and able to get his wheat to market before the close of navigation will have taken from him and given to his neighbor, who was not so diligent, or, for other reasons, was unable to get his wheat to market before the close of navigation, a share of the two cents a bushel per month that it will cost for carrying charges on his neighbor's wheat. Where, under our constitution, which has ever stood for equity and justice, either Government or Wheat Board find the power to take from one farmer and give to another is something that has yet to be explained. If the government have any such power, then why not exercise it to help the soldier who suffered, and who is suffering today, great financial loss by reason of the fact that he voluntarily answered the call of duty, gave up his job, gave up his home to follow his flag under fire on alien ground as a common defender of our liberty and freedom, while his neighbor, who remained at home in perfect safety, has been able, as a result of war conditions, very materially to improve his financial condition. If the government can take from one farmer and give to another, then logically, they must be able to take from the prosperous stay-at-home and give to him to whose sacrifices we owe our freedom from the German yoke.

The price of wheat in Canada, as fixed by the Government and the Wheat Board, is \$2.15 per bushel, Fort William, plus Participation Certificate, which may be worth something or nothing at the end of the year. When a farmer sells his wheat to a Canadian elevator he receives \$2.15, minus freight charges, also minus five cents a bushel generously allowed by the Government and the Wheat Board to the Elevator Company for handling his wheat. How very different in the United States. There, a minimum price is guaranteed by the government. That price is the lowest a farmer can receive for his wheat. It is \$2.25 at Chicago, \$2.24 at Duluth, \$2.23 at Minneapolis, for highest grades. But while this is the minimum price guaranteed by the Government, the farmers of the United States have been receiving much higher prices than this government minimum. In every primary market in the United States wheat has been sold at a premium above the government guaranteed price. This is the case in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Milwaukee, Duluth and Minneapolis. In Minneapolis, for example, wheat is selling today, not at \$2.23, which is the Government minimum price at that point, but is selling at \$2.80, \$2.90 and over, per bushel. This all means that a Canadian farmer, who has 5,000 bushels of wheat to sell, and takes it to a Canadian elevator—if it grades One Northern, and if the freight rate is ten cents a bushel to Fort William—receives \$2.15, minus ten cents for freight, and minus five cents for the local elevator charge. In other words, \$2.00 a bushel, or \$10,000 in cash and the Participation Certificate.

Across the line, in the United States, an American farmer, who has 5,000 bushels of wheat for sale, and it grades equal to our One Northern, would receive today at least \$2.80 a bushel. If the freight rate to Minneapolis is ten cents, then he will receive \$2.70, a cash difference in favor of the American farmer of 70 cents a bushel, or \$3,500 on his 5,000 bushels of wheat.

Is it, therefore, to be wondered at that our Canadian farmers are hauling their wheat 60 and 70 miles across the boundary to American elevators, where they are daily receiving large premium prices over that which they can obtain at home?

Everybody knows that the United States is Canada's greatest competitor in the wheat markets of the world. It is very plain that the United States government are pursuing a policy in regard to their wheat which is in the interests of

the producer—and it is just as plain that the Canadian Government are not; otherwise our Canadian farmers would not be hauling their wheat, by wagon, 50, 60 and 70 miles to an American elevator to get the advantage of the American price, which they are being permitted to do by the American authorities.

This condition at once suggests the question, why does the Canadian Government not adopt a policy similar to that adopted and applied so successfully in the United States? In other words, why continue to penalize the Canadian farmer? Surely there must be some untold reason. If not, why this secret policy so suddenly adopted by Order-in-Council, through the illegitimate use of the War Measures Act—and all done without those most affected by it knowing anything at all about it? Naturally, all this secrecy on the part of the Government and Wheat Board, suggests that there must something wrong. If not, why conceal, secretly, a policy that it is estimated will destroy the value of the return to the Canadian farmer for his wheat to the extent of nearly \$100,000,000?

If we had an open market, the same as the United States, every farmer and every citizen would know all about prices from moment to moment. Then there would be no occasion for either the Government or the Wheat Board to be afraid to state the price at which the farmers' wheat is being sold.

When, on October 8, the Government were questioned in the House as to how much wheat of this year's crop had been sold by the Wheat Board, and at what price, the only answer that could be obtained from the Government was that the Wheat Board had sold wheat—but they refused to make known either the quantity, the grade or the price.

Questioned further, at the same time, as to how much, if any, Canadian wheat had been sold by the Government prior to the appointment of the Wheat Board, and at what price, the Government answered that in general a very considerable proportion of the surplus for export had been disposed of, but again refused to give either price or grade.

This, undoubtedly, was a very remarkable attitude to take. Remarkable, first of all, in keeping secret a matter so vitally affecting the farmers of Canada. More remarkable still is the Government's admission that they had actually been selling the farmers' wheat before it was grown, before it was threshed, before it was ready for sale. In other words, the Government were selling something they did not possess, something that did not exist—in a word, according to their own admission before parliament, they were gambling in the wheat market!

The Government's admission of this condition came in answer to the following question, being question number six on page 874-5 of the official Hansard:—

"How much, if any, Canadian wheat was sold by the Government prior to the appointment of the Wheat Board, and at what price?"

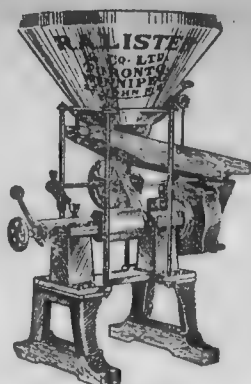
The Government's answer and admission was as follows:—

"As to number six, it may be said in general, that a very considerable proportion of the surplus for export has been disposed of, and other quantities are under negotiation at the present time."

It is very plain that the Government's answer to the foregoing clear and definite question marks not only a guilty conscience, but marks as well a rather coarse attempt at camouflage.

This is something that requires explanation on the part of the farmers' representatives in parliament—and at the same time they should explain whether or not this admission had anything to do with the Government's very sudden action in closing the wheat market on July 29.

The wheat market had only been open for seven or eight days, during which time, contrary, apparently, to the Government's expectations, the price of wheat advanced very rapidly. The Government's admission that a very considerable proportion of the surplus for export had been disposed of, makes it clear that the government were on the short side of the wheat market, and, therefore, found themselves with a very heavy loss staring them in the face—hence the necessity for a wheat pool and, above all, necessity for secrecy! This is something the farmers' representatives in parliament should explain at once, and explain very fully, to their constituents, and at the same time let them make clear what amount the loss is likely to represent, and if it is the intention of parliament that such loss is to be transferred from the shoulders of the government to the shoulders of the farmers by in some way making the amount a charge against the farmers' pool account. If the farmers' representatives in parliament will only make this clear, then it may be possible for the grain growers to arrive at something definite as to whether their Participation Certificates will have any value or not.



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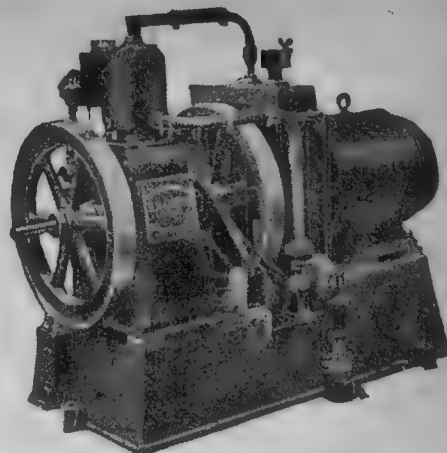
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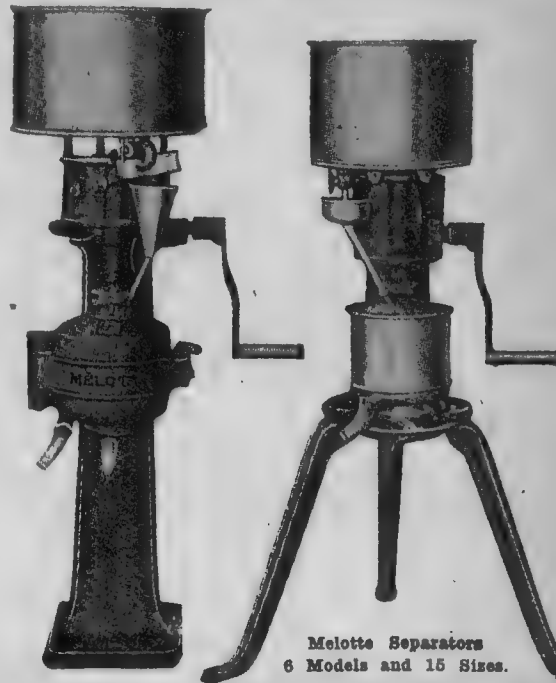
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Screenings

The Eagle
"I suppose when you've been flying for a year or so it becomes second nature!"
"Rather! Why, I'm getting so that I often feel a craving for worms and bird-seed."

Some Life
"The army must be a terrible place," said Aunt Samantha, looking up from the evening paper.
"What makes you think so, Samantha?" asked her dutiful spouse.
"Why, jest think what it must be where beds is bunk and meals is a mess."



Disappointing Papa

Miss Prittkid: "But Father, he is a man you can trust."
Her Pa: "Gracious girl! What I want is one I can borrow from."

Uncle Lige bought a clock, so tall that it was almost impossible to get it into the house. The old man was extremely proud of it, and found it very good company. He would lie awake nights to hear it tick. One night the clock got out of order, and began to strike.

The old man awoke and counted 102. He promptly sat up in bed, and calling to his wife said, "Cynthy, get up, get up. It's later than I've ever knowned it to be."

Sure Sign

"And what did you say the patient did," asked the doctor, "when you ripped off the dressing?"
"Swore, doctor!" exclaimed the nurse. "He swore frightfully!"
"Splendid, nurse! I reckon you can let him sit up to-morrow!"

"I'm going to get a divorce. My wife hasn't spoken to me for six months."
"Better be careful. You'll never get another wife like that."

On Jonny's first day at school he was given a registration card on which his mother was to write his birth record. The following day he arrived tardy and without the registration slip.

"Johnny," said the teacher, "you must bring an excuse for being tardy, and don't forget the slip about when you were born."

All out of breath next day Jonny rushed in, holding a note from his mother.

"Teacher," he gasped, "I brought the one about being tardy, but I forgot my excuse about being born."



Rastus: "Say, Mr. Johnston, can you tell me why England am like a diseased plant?"

Mr. Johnston: "Why, no, Rastus, ah can't say as ah know why is England like a diseased plant."

Rastus: "Why! Because it am 'Blighty.'"

Misses Don't Count

Two Irishmen arranged to fight a duel with pistols. One of them was distinctly stout, and when he saw his lean adversary facing him he raised an objection.

"Bedad," he said, "I'm twice as big a target as he is, so I ought to stand

twice as far away from him as he is from me."

"Be aisy now," replied his second. "I'll soon put that right."

Taking a piece of chalk from his pocket, he drew two lines down the stout man's coat, leaving a space between them the width of his lean opponent.

"Now," he said, turning to the other man, "fire away, ye spalpeen, and remember that any hits outside those chalk lines don't count."

Dorothy knew about the Xmas presents. Mother told her to keep still. Dorothy said, "Well, mamma, I'll just bust if I can't tell something."

Agnes May: "Who makes the light?"
Papa: "God made everything."
Agnes May: "Well, papa, Santa Claus makes the snow, don't he?"

Music Hath Charms

Music-lover: "How distressing it must be when a singer realizes that she has lost her voice!"

Critic: "Yes, but how much more distressing it is when she doesn't realize it."

Very Growsome

Teacher: "Now, Tommy, can you give me a sentence containing the word 'growsome,'?"

Tommy: "Yes, sir. Father did not shave for a week, and grew-some whiskers."

Newlywed: Don't you ever think seriously about marriage?

Singleton: My dear fellow, no man ever thinks seriously about marriage until he has been married a while.



Minister: "How is it that I can go to town and come back again without getting drunk and you can't?"

Sandy: "Hye minister, but I'm unpopular."

The professor was given a banner to carry, but in spite of the entreaties of the marshal, refused to open it, but marched the entire distance with it furled. When he got home his wife accosted him:

"John," said she, "why on earth didn't you unfurl your banner?"

"Had you seen what it said on that banner?" retorted John.

She admitted she hadn't.

"Well, this was the inscription. 'Men can vote. Why can't I?'"

Retreating To Victory

An intoxicated man hailed a cab. After climbing in, the caddy leaned over and asked, "What street do you want?"

"What streets have you?" he inquired.

"Lots of 'em," smiled the caddy, humoring him.

"Gimme 'em all," he said, waving his arm grandly.

After they had been driving for several hours, the man in the cab ordered a stop.

"How much do I owe you?"

"Seven dollars and fifty cents."

"Well—you better drive back 'till you get to thirty-f' shents, 'cause thashall I got."

A Georgian from up in the mountains came to town on his annual trip with a load of corn, sweet potatoes and other produce to exchange for groceries. As he neared the city, he saw a sign: "Speed limit 15 miles an hour." Prodding his oxen frantically with a stick, he muttered: "By golly! I don't believe we can make it."



Archibald MacNeillage.

The Clydesdale of Today

Changes in Type Which the Past Forty Years Have Witnessed—By Archibald MacNeillage

We presume the title which has been given for this paper is an indication that what is wanted is a comparison between the popular or fashionable type of Clydesdale of 1919, and the popular or fashionable

type in the past. Assuming this to be the object, it will be useful to recall the characteristics of popular winners 40 years ago, then to look at the characteristics of the same class 20 years ago, and finally to have before our view some of the more famous winners of today.

In 1879, the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held an International Show at Kilburn, now one of the London suburbs. The show was held in the month of July, and is for ever memorable on account of the persistent rainfall which transformed the heavy London clay into a quagmire. The venture brought the R.A.S.E. to the verge of bankruptcy. Sightseers in many cases parted with boots, and for many a year Kilburn was a synonym for the worst possible experiences at an agricultural show. Apart from this, the Royal Show of 1879 was one of the best exhibitions of livestock ever presented in the British Isles. At the previous international, promoted by the same society, and held at Battersea, in 1862, the leading Clydesdales were Sir Walter Scott (797) and London Maggie (84). Sir Walter Scott became the grand-sire of the Merryton Prince of Wales (673), and London Maggie is chiefly remembered as the ancestress of the famous Sir Everard (5353). Both of these animals were before my time. There is, however, an excellent portrait of Sir Walter Scott in the Highland and Agricultural Hall, Edinburgh, and I have seen and conversed with many who knew London Maggie. Sir Walter Scott was a short-legged, deep-ribbed bay horse, carrying a beautiful crest and showing extraordinary action. His portrait does not suggest that he was a horse of undue height. One would say that he would stand about 16.3 hands high. The feet and legs, while up to the standard in respect of flatness of bone and width of hoof of the time, would not be regarded as entitling a horse to the first rank at the present day. London Maggie, I take it, was of a somewhat similar type, being short in the leg and deep in the rib. She had good action, but I imagine that neither her feet nor her legs nor yet the spring in her pasterns would be equal to present day standards.

Druid and Darnley

The leading animals at the show of 1879, at which I was present (it was the first Royal Show I ever saw, and I have seen every one since except that of 1881), were David Buchanan's Druid (1120), which beat David Riddell's Darnley (222), and a two-year-old filly, bred by Lawrence Drew, and presented by him to H.R.H. Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII. This filly was known as Young Rosie, her sire being Prince of Wales (673), and her dam, Old Rosie (85). There was no Cawdor Cup in those days, nor for many years afterwards,

but the Clydesdale Horse Society which had published its first volume in the previous December, presented two champion prizes, one for the best Clydesdale stallion and the other for the best Clydesdale mare. The winners were Druid and Young Rosie. The first prize brood mare on that occasion was Baroness Bet (265), then owned by Andrew Montgomery. She was shown with a colt foal at foot by Bonnie Scotland (1076). Animal photography, such as we are now familiar with, was then unknown, but I have seen what is regarded as a very good portrait of Baroness Bet, and I rather think that I also, at some time or other, saw the mare herself.

We have thus before our minds' eye four of the outstanding Clydesdales of 1879; Druid, Darnley, Baroness Bet and Young Rosie. I take it that as compared with Sir Walter Scott, Druid was a horse of far greater size, weight and substance. He had nothing like the same gaiety of action, and was somewhat sluggish and clumsy in his movements. He was also, perhaps, rather inclined to be flat on the ribs. His chief fault, however, according to present day standards, would be a certain roundness of bone and hardness of hair, with a lack of the beautiful leashy or silky straight feather which accompanies the best kind of wearing bone at the present day. He had good feet and was of a beautiful dark brown color, with just the minimum of white marks to relieve the monotony. He would stand at least 17 hands high, if not more, but did not look tall on account of his extraordinary depth of rib as well as great development of

quite a good idea of the extraordinary shortness of this great horse's legs, coupled with his amazing depth and thickness.

For a few years at the beginning of his career, Druid was popular with breeders, and got every opportunity to distinguish himself as a sire. Two grand, big horses were got by him, Gallant Lad (2781), and Commander (2029). The latter was exported to Australia, in July, 1884, and the former was first in Glasgow Stallion Show and also at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show at Aberdeen, in 1885. In spite of these things, however, it must be admitted that Druid was a disappointing sire. He was purchased in the early eighties by Col. Holloway, and taken to Illinois, but he died before any use was made of him in America. As we have said, Darnley was placed second to him at Kilburn, Druid being a four-year-old, and Darnley three years older. Whether the award was warranted was a moot point amongst the show goers of 40 years ago, but there can be no doubt at all as to which of the horses left the greatest impression on the breed. Druid's victory at Kilburn was no mere flash in the pan. In the previous year, 1878, he was first both at the Glasgow Stallion Show and at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show at Dumfries, where, in competition for the supreme championship, he was beaten by Darnley. At the Kilburn Show, in common with almost all the animals exhibited there, he contracted a severe cold, and on being shown at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show at Perth, a month afterwards, he was placed second

questioned impression of weight and power.

Females of 1879

Baroness Bet (265), the leading brood mare, was of an ideal draft type. She stood on excellent feet, with broad, flat bones and well-developed forearms and thighs. I remember that she had great quarters. She might, perhaps, have been a little hollow in the back, but she was full of what is called character in the head, with a fine crest, and stood well up at the withers. She was of a good dark brown color, with nothing gaudy in her white markings. She was of true Galloway Clydesdale breeding, claiming as her sire the celebrated Lochfergus Champion (449), while her dam was by the world-famed Victor (892), one of the great show horses in the early sixties, and exported to Australia.

Young Rosie, a two-year-old filly, owned by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, was awarded the female championship, thus beating Baroness Bet. She was a filly of great weight, up to a big size, with good feet, but rather soft in the bone and carrying rather much leather. Her dam, like Baroness Bet, was by Lochfergus Champion, and the tribe bred very well in the hands of Lawrence Drew to his celebrated stallion, Prince of Wales (673). An uterine sister of the Kilburn champion was named Young Rosie (4216). She was five years older, and in 1876 gave birth to a colt registered as Duke of Hamilton (2974). This colt was got by Prince of Wales (673), and for many a day held the record for price. He was sold by public auction at an autumn show and sale in Glasgow, in 1877, for 1,000 guineas. He was generally known, not by his registered name, but as the 1,000-guinea colt. His purchaser was John Waddell, of Inch, Bathgate, a celebrated contractor, who built,

amongst other notable works, the Blackwell Tunnel under the river Thames, and the James Watt dock on the river Clyde. Mr. Waddell was a great supporter of the Clydesdale breed, and in 1887, a son of the 1,000-guinea colt, bred and owned by himself, and named Young Duke of Hamilton (4122), won the second prize.

About the same time, in 1885 and 1886, other two sons of the 1,000-guinea colt namely Lord Hopetown (2965) and Lord Glasgow (4180), were prominent prize winners at the Glasgow Stallion Show. This Duke of Hamilton tribe were noted for their weight, in general, good action, both walking and trotting, and soundness of hoof. Their bone, generally, was rather soft, and as a rule they carried too much curly soft leather. They were not regarded as good wearing horses, and as a matter of fact, none of them wore well, nor did the line of breeding, as a whole, prove of a lasting character. So far as is known to me the champion filly at Kilburn never had a foal, and I think she died early. The fact, however, that this was the type in the ascendant 40 years ago offers a good starting point for comparison with the popular type of a later day.

Hiawatha

In 1899, the Highland and Agricultural Society held one of its most successful shows at Edinburgh. The event was honored by the presence of H.R.H. Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII. From the Clydesdale point of view the exhibition was highly successful and marked a distinct stage in the development of the breed. The world-famed Hiawatha (10067), was at the height of his success

Continued on Page 129



Notable Clydesdales of Today.

1. Dunure Footprint, former Cawdor Cup winner and a leading sire of present-day champions. 2. Craigie Sylvia, Champion Female Clydesdale at Glasgow, 1919. 3. Dunure Glad Eye, by Dunure Footprint, sold this year for 1,850 guineas. 4. Rosalind, Champion Female Clydesdale, Kilmarnock, 1919.

quarters and thighs. In fact he was as far as possible removed from the fashionable type of so-called "tall" horse. I am sorry that no very satisfactory photograph of Druid is at hand. We have one in the office of the Clydesdale Horse Society, but I am not convinced that it is a photograph from life. I rather think that it is a photograph from a painting, and not a very good painting at that. Still, it gives

to Luck's All (510), a handsome and gay horse, got by Prince of Wales (673).

It is very difficult to say how a horse of the type of Druid would be placed today. I cannot recall any living horse of quite the same type. Undoubtedly, he had grave defects, especially in respect of the quality, flatness and breadth of his bone, but he gave an un-

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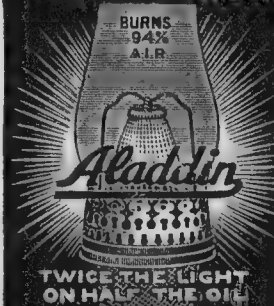
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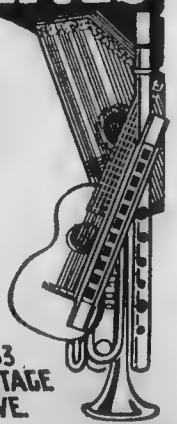
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Among the Breed's Great Sires

RATHER a striking fact was revealed as I checked recently the list of Shorthorns that had sold for \$1,000 or more at auction during a period of 27 months ending June 14, 1918. This list contains 1,282 animals, the prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$17,000, the average being nearer \$2,000 than \$1,000. And here is the striking fact, these 1,282 Shorthorns were the get of 680 sires. It is generally taken for granted that when registered breeding stock are commanding strong prices that the get of a few bulls only participate in the higher valuations. It is entirely natural that such an impression should be made, as there are always a limited number of sires that are in especial favor. But here is this most remarkable list of sales, with the high level of prices, representing the get of 680 bulls. What a forcible indication this is of the available supply of meritorious herd bulls the Shorthorn breed has in reserve. It is a broad foundation upon which the breed is secure and through which improvement is assured.

Occasionally someone criticizes the Shorthorn breed for inclining too much to Scotch-bred cattle. They emphasize the need of a broader scope of operations. Yet here is an illustration that would seem to offer convincing proof to the contrary, for the great majority of these bulls—these 680—are of Scotch blood lines. It may be appropriate here to refer to the fact that there are near sixty Scotch families that are acceptable to the most critical and constructive breeders of the present day. When in the history of the breed has there been such a wide latitude for the selection of breeding stock for the further improvement of the Shorthorn. The evidence of the trend of the breed's standard is had in the vastly increased number of herds of superior individual merit that today are found on the farms and ranches of Shorthorn breeders throughout the Dominion and the States. It is only just to say that those who have been inclined to offer criticism of the course of Shorthorn breeders are found chiefly in the ranks of the adherents of other breeds. Yet an analysis of the several breeds will fail to show any that are established on as broad a basis as the Shorthorn or that admit of as wide a latitude in the selection of breeding animals. The Shorthorn is being bred in the present decade to conform to the economical conditions that exist. Early maturity without sacrificing size and constitution, thickness and distribution of flesh with attention to those cuts that command the higher prices, without sacrificing the inherent milk flow, engage the thought and effort of every constructive breeder identified with the Shorthorn cause. How evident it is that their efforts have been attended by achievement.

Whitehall Sultan.

There has been developed an increasing supply of worthy Shorthorn sires and these have forced an improvement in Shorthorn type that has claimed recognition of all students of animal husbandry. Here and there a bull stands out like a towering tree in the forest, as a giant, so to speak, in his day. Here in the States, during the period that represents the most recent and most general activity in Shorthorn breeding a group of sires have gained distinctive popularity. First among them must be named Whitehall Sultan, and it is interesting to note that he had reached maturity before he was accepted by the "experts" as being of outstanding worth as an individual. It required still further years before he was given his deserved rating as a sire. Because of his ownership and his origin he had the advantage of a good deal of publicity from the first, but when he made his appearance in the show ring he did not gain the highest position,

Shorthorn Bulls That Have Won Distinctive Popularity in America—By Frank D. Thomson

though there was something that made a most favorable impression upon observing students. He was usually well up in the ratings but frequently yielded the honors to other contestants—contestants that when put to the test as breeding sires followed far in his wake.

The dam of Whitehall Sultan was the beautiful Bapton Pearl, bred by J. Deane Willis, a model of Shorthorn femininity. No doubt this accounts for his great potency as a sire, for it is generally accepted that the bull is apt to fashion his get after the pattern of his dam. The sire of Whitehall Sultan was a young bull that sold to go to the Argentine, Bapton Sultan. He represented a mixture of Scotch and English breeding, and not a few students have contended that it was this mixture that was responsible for the wonderful reproducing power possessed by Whitehall Sultan. This mixture was directed by a skilful breeder who was familiar with the ancestry running back on both the maternal and paternal sides which enabled him to bring the combination

popularity of Whitehall Sultan as a sire of herd-headers grew. A singular fact in this connection is that he only sired a very limited number of females and because of this lack of Whitehall Sultan's daughters in the show contests there were many who assumed that his females did not measure up to the standard of the bulls. This was an erroneous conclusion, for the daughters of this great bull were of decided superiority but they were few in number. It is fortunate for the breed that most of his calves were bulls for they have played a most useful part in the improvement of the Shorthorn herds of the past dozen years. A study of the show ratings for this period adds greatly to the prestige of the Whitehall Sultan blood for the first, second and third generations have all been conspicuous in show-ring achievement. At the International Live-stock Exposition in 1908 the four winning aged bulls were sons of Whitehall Sultan—Whitehall King, Glenbrook Sultan, Whitehall Marshal (formerly a reigning champion), and Avondale.

Pride of Albion, American Grand Champion.

years of that period. The sons of Avondale have been selected for service in many of the foremost herds and today the daughters of Avondale are diligently sought after by the most discriminating breeders and naturally command strong prices. There are those who are even inclined to rate Avondale as a better sire than Whitehall Sultan, but this opinion is not general. Avondale had the better opportunity for he was mated with a larger number of high-class females. It should not be understood that the breeding matrons at Anoka did not measure up to the high standard of the Carpenter and Ross females at Maxwellton Farm, in Ohio, where Avondale lived and died, but there were not so many of them, and the intervening years had worked an improvement as well. Unquestionably Avondale must be rated as one of the breed's greatest bulls, regardless of time. His sons and daughters possess the same prepotency which he inherited from Whitehall Sultan.

Another bull that made a wonderful impress on the breed was Villager, a bull of beautiful symmetry and breed character, bred by Joliffe and imported to this country at a time when Whitehall Sultan and Choice Goods were in popular favor. This fact did not prevent Villager from quickly gaining the recognition of the breeding fraternity, a recognition that has steadily extended from year to year. I am of the opinion that Villager's permanent distinction as a sire will rest on the merit of his sons as sires. They seem to possess a potency enabling them to sire outstanding individuals, both males and females that at the present time has given a decided impetus to the Villager popularity. Probably Village Denmark is the most widely known of his sons. His show record gave him added prestige, but Villager's Coronet, owned by Weaver and Garden, at Uppermill Farm, in Iowa, and Village Beau, in service at the Hopley Stock Farm, also of Iowa, bid fair to outrank him as a sire. The Villager females are held in quite as high favor as the daughters of Avondale, and are everywhere in demand. The Villager characteristic is compactness of type, thick flesh covering evenly distributed. The Villagers have good heads and give the suggestion of being good feeders. A little peculiarity possessed by Villager himself, which never failed to excite comment on the part of those who saw him for the first time was a third horn protruding from the middle of his forehead. It was short, loosely attached and hung close to the skull, so did not detract to any extent from his commanding appearance.

In the early nineties, when beef cattle values were at a low ebb a sale was held in central Iowa. A husky, roan, yearling bull gave the attendants a run for their money when they attempted to lead him to the sale ring, so it was decided to allow him to remain in the box stall, the sale being held at a fair grounds, until the rest of the offering had been disposed



Whitehall Sultan, First Among the Great Shorthorn Sires of America.

about intelligently. It was at the Illinois state fair that Whitehall Sultan was dropped, his dam having won first place as a three-year-old in the cow class there. As the little white youngster was not of rugged appearance the entire show herd waited over for two weeks that he might have the best of care, a precaution for which the Shorthorn fraternity has had many grateful hours.

As the sons of Whitehall Sultan were grown out a little the breeders of the States began looking to Anoka Farms, of Wisconsin, for their herd bulls, for as a three-year-old he was purchased by Mr. Harding from E. S. Kelly, proprietor of Whitehall, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. With each succeeding year the

enough has been indicated here to give the reader the correct impression concerning this great bull as a sire. The years have passed and with each succeeding one the recognition of Whitehall Sultan as one of the breed's greatest sires has broadened.

Avondale and Villager

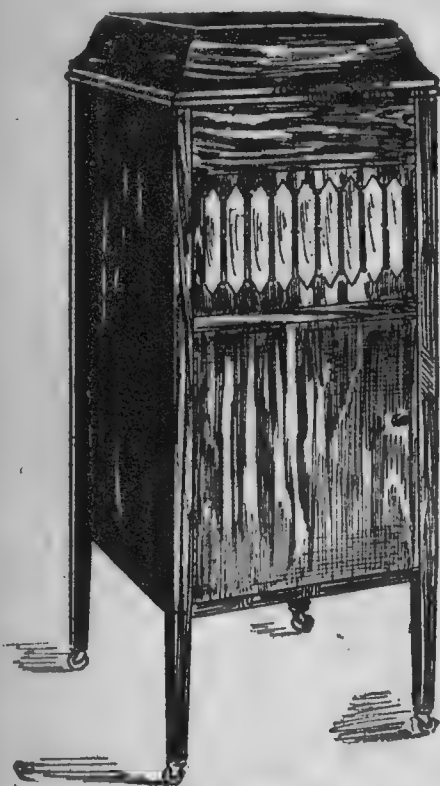
By common consent Avondale has been accorded the distinction of being the greatest breeding bull by Whitehall Sultan. He was a roan of impressive conformation, a trifle more than average scale and the least bit upstanding. For eight years the get of Avondale have been conspicuous winners in the greatest shows, with the highest honors achieved at the International during the



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of. The crowd then adjourned to the stall and the curious ones peeked in to see what sort of a calf they were asked to bid on. He finally sold for \$135, and a year or two later was purchased for \$205 by C. A. Saunders, of Iowa. This was the intensely bred Cruickshank bull, Cumberland, that traced back thirteen times directly to Champion of England. This intense concentration of the blood of Champion of England unquestionably accounted for the success of Cumberland as one of the later day sires. It is rather a curious coincidence that it was the last calf sired by Cumberland,



Cumberland's Last.

Cumberland's Last, that attracted the attention of cattle breeders to Cumberland, explained by the fact that he did not have, until toward the close of his career, the benefit of a strictly high-class lot of females. Could he have been mated for a longer period with females of outstanding merit and breeding he would, in my opinion, have achieved much greater distinction as a sire. But Cumberland made his mark, as the records of the shows for a dozen years reveal. Cumberland's Last, a white, was a junior champion at the International, when a junior yearling, and later sold for \$5,000 to head Col. F. O. Lowden's (now governor of Illinois) Sinnieippi herd. It was through Cumber-

land's Last that the fame of the Cumberlands spread. One of his sons, King Cumberland, won the grand championship at the International, when a junior yearling and was placed in service along with Whitehall Marshal at the famous Elmendorf herd of Kentucky. Other sons of Cumberland's Last were prominent show winners and were placed at the head of good herds. Undoubtedly the greatest individual of all the Cumberlands was Cumberland's Type, a double grandson of Cumberland's Last, and he made the record of winning 36 consecutive championships. While he died at a comparatively early age, it does not appear, however, that he would have proven as great a sire as either Cumberland's Last, Cumberland's Best, or even old Cumberland himself. The Cumberlands are of short-legged, compact build and medium scale. They are rugged feeders and of attractive pattern.

Whitehall Sultan's Great Rival

When the imported bull, Choice Goods, bred by James Durno, made his appearance in the American show yards he excited unusual interest and admiration. He had the advantage of a most beautiful roan coat and a flash appearance, which was emphasized by attractive style and a most pleasing head and horn. He captivated the onlookers and repeatedly carried off championship honors. He, too, represented a mixture of Scotch and English breeding, but while he had a remarkable opportunity, being mated with many cows of outstanding value as producers, the Choice Goods blood has not continued to breed on from generation to generation with anything like the potency of the Whitehall Sultan blood. Choice Goods was considerably above the average weight. He was a trifle upstanding, rather long coupled, and his tail head was rather high. When shipping on the show air-

Continued on Page 133



To An Old Branding Iron

By Col. H. A. Mullins

You're a warped and rusty relic of the days of long ago,
Ere the foot of progress entered where you ruled with iron hand.
You are of an age departed; of an epoch none may know,
Who have never watched the conquest that you made throughout the land.
You have blazed the way for nesters who have turned their furrows deep,
Where the great herds roamed the prairies when you held unruffled sway;
You have seen advancing thousands with their goods and chattels creep
Out across the unfenced ranges where the cattle chose to stray.

You were pioneer and master in a region wild and rough,
Where true men's hands were ready on the side of right and law;
You were backed by men of action, who were made of sterner stuff
Than the country to the eastward of your ranges ever saw.
You have seen the cattle barons waving rich in cows and steers
From the brand you burned upon them in the dusty old corral;
For you were the leading factor in the West for thirty years
Ere the nesters claimed the country you had ruled so long and well.

On a thousand hills were cattle that had felt your smoking brand,
And the draws and coulees echoed with the bellowing of herds;
And they plowed a trail behind them as they straggled through the land,
Urged by sinewy cowpunchers who were careless with their words,
By the onward march of progress were your conquests held for naught;
You have seen the herds forced slowly from the lands which you had won;
You have bowed to plow and reaper, which intruded where you fought,
You have seen your thousands scattered toward the far-off setting sun.

Now the cattle trails are grassy, and the herds no longer roam
Through the lands you fought to conquer from a subtle, cunning foe;
For the nesters came and fenced it, and the spot you knew as home,
Had no ties to bind you longer, and you gladly chose to go.
Rippling seas of grain now ripen where the "Puncher" rode the range,
And the hills no longer echo to his lusty shout, long drawn;
You were forced to yield to progress with her customs new and strange;
You're a warped and rusty relic of a life for ever gone.

WR

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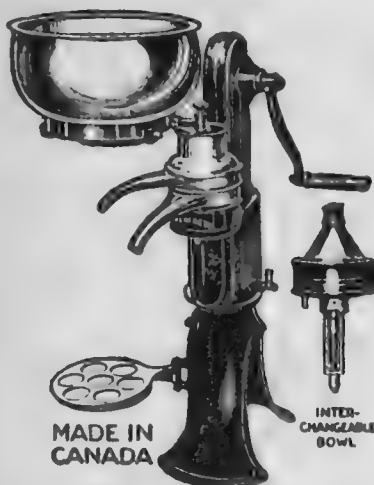
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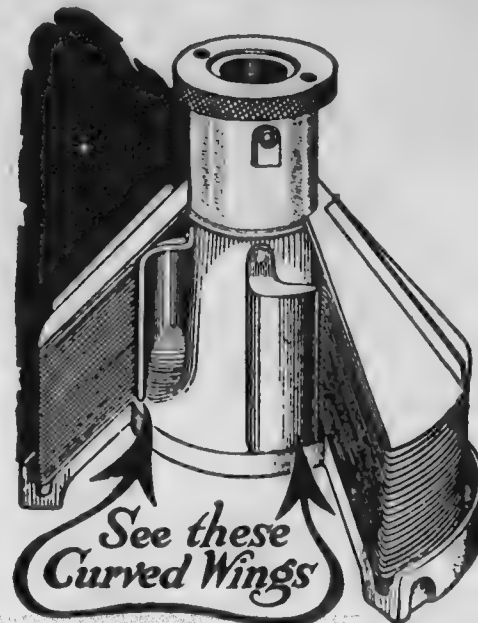
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Halifax.

Pages from Percheron History

Men, Methods and Horses that Loom Large in Breed

Lore—By H. S. Knight



Marvel

HORSE power has ever been such a vital factor in human work and play that the type of animal produced in any country is a fair indication of its activities at that time. Nine centuries ago the Percheron district of France was noted for its war horses, great-limbed, wide-chested animals, they were strong enough to carry a heavy rider and equipment which must have weighed over 100 pounds, but withal stylish, active horses noted for their courage and intelligence. Later, firearms came in and armor went out; light cavalry tactics were evolved which required more speed and less substance in the mounts. The Percheron of the period was fashioned to meet the demand, weight being reduced to the point which enabled some of the breed in the early part of the last century to make very passable track records. Certain it is that many of Napoleon's troopers slept their last sleep in the hollow road of Ohain, with faithful gray comrades which came from Normandy and the Perche.

Then came the day of the stage-coach. Endurance, with a fair amount of speed and enough weight to pull the lumbering French stage-coaches, were the prime considerations. As the railroad replaced long-distance conveyances and farm labor rose in value, horses took the place of oxen at the plow. The weight discarded centuries ago, was hastily bred in again. American buyers, with an eye to the heavy farm machinery which came into use on their newly opened western plains, emphasized the need for scale until the Percheron of today has become what we know him, the 2,000-pound drafter.

The men who brought about these transitions and the methods they employed were for the most part humble, unnoticed farmers, guided by influences which direct the least of us, but their story is not without considerable interest.

Percheron Foundation Stock

A great deal of controversy has been waged over the question of the origin of the Percheron horse. At the battle of Tours, where Charles Martel met the Mohammedan hosts which threatened the overrun Europe, the French were victorious and the retreating enemy were savagely butchered. Legend says that 300,000 Saracens were slain and that Charles divided the horses captured among his soldiers. These Arabian horses, the best of that day, are supposed by some to have been the foundation stock of the Percheron breed. Tours is about 60 miles from the heart of the Percheron country, and the story sounds attractive, but the French themselves will have none of it. They insist that the horses of their western plains are an original race, and these subsequent influences did little to change their inborn characteristics. At all events the breed in its infancy was somewhat influenced by Arabian and Barb stallions, the latter from the Barbary coast now better known as Morocco and Algiers.

M. Chas. Du Hays wrote a history of the Percheron breed in 1868, which once enjoyed general confidence. Du Hays states that two gray Arabian stallions, Godolphin and Gallipoli were widely

used in the Perche about 1820, and that these and Jean-le-Blanc, a grandson of Gallipoli, did much to establish the type of Percheron of the last century. Within the last few years John Ashton, of the Breeders' Gazette, has made a very minute search of the French government records and has been able to disprove this claim. The Jean-le-Blanc story is hard to down, as to this day peasant mothers tell stories to their wide-eyed young ones about the amazing strength of Jean-le-Blanc. Reliable information about this horse is lacking however, and in no case can we believe he traces to the undersized Gallipoli of the stud-book description. This discussion around the accuracy of Du Hays' books is rather important because it goes to establish whether or not improvement in the Percheron came from within or without.

It should be understood that Percherons come from a very limited area in France. The centre of the breeding industry is Nogent-le-Rotrou, a small city about 75 miles south-west of Paris. The Percheron society has marked off an area elliptical in shape, 53 miles wide and 66 miles long and only horses foaled in this district are admitted to registry.

The Influence of Le Pin

From earliest times the government has aided the horse business considerably. In 1714 a government haras or stud, was founded by the king at Le Pin, which, with a few years interruption, has been in operation ever since. Inspectors examine and pass upon stallions, distributing those approved throughout the country for use upon farm mares, hence it will be seen that the type favored by the Le Pin directors exerts a determining

influence on the character of the horse stock of the country. This influence has always, of course, been wielded to encourage the production of army remounts.

About 1830 there was a marked tendency on the part of farmers to increase the size of their horses. The government stud directors did everything in their power to check this, but had to give in to the popular demand in the end, as farmers patronized heavy unapproved stallions rather than continue breeding horses unsuitable to the changed demands of agriculture and commerce.

In 1818, under official direction, a policy of publishing a list of the best sires in the Perche was commenced, a policy which might be of some value to us even in this advanced age. Two years later the practice of bonusing stallions was commenced. Sires were

graded by officials and according to the merits of his horse the owner was paid a yearly bonus, in some cases as high as 600 francs. Most of the bonuses ran about 200 to 300 francs, but even this was a princely sum when we consider that service fees at that time were in the neighborhood of 20 francs.



Newport, which headed the shipment of Percherons made from Alberta to England.

Lower Canada Imports

It is more than likely that the first Percherons to come to this side came to Canada. The habitants who settled the St. Lawrence valley brought a good many domestic animals with them, but no attempt was made to preserve the purity of their stock. The present French-Canadian horse, descended from their early importations is entirely distinct from the race which now inhabits the pasture of old France.

Importations to the United States began as early as 1839. That was in the days of sailing ships with a three

weeks' voyage. Edward Harris, the first importer, left France with four head, but three of them went overboard to "Davey Jones' locker," the sole surviving animal being a mare. Nothing daunted Harris returned the following year and brought back four more, two stallions and two mares. One married on the voyage, the second proved a no-breeder and one of the stallions turned blind almost immediately after that. The horses did not attract much attention so the undertaking was not pushed further. All trace of their descendants has been lost.

Importation did not begin in earnest till 1851. Farmers in the Ohio valley had shown a great deal of enterprise in importing Shorthorn and Hereford cattle with which to improve their native stock and it was but natural that their eyes lighted covetously on some of the grand drafters of France while they were searching for Ram bouillet sheep. Most of the early importations of horses were not made from the Perche, but at Rouen, Boulogne and Le Havre, the country through which the visitors travelled on their way to Paris. This led to considerable confusion afterwards as the Rouen horses were known as Normans. The beginners of the American stud book passed a resolution in which they stated their belief that Picardy, Boulogne, Percheron and Norman horses were essentially the same breed and should be named Norman. The breed association was actually launched as the American Norman Horse Association, later changed to Norman-Percheron, and upon final adjustment the prefix was entirely dropped.

As these newly-imported horse-horses worked West they found a few Shires on the ground before them, but so strongly did the clean-legged, active and easily kept Percheron appeal to the American farmers that the gray horse soon dominated the whole field. The breed association was established in 1876.

The tenacity with which the founders of the American breed stuck to their purpose gives the breed of their choice a full title to the pre-eminent position it now enjoys. Every sort of discouragement blocked their path. The deaths at sea were appalling. Added to this a larger proportion of the animals which had been good breeders in France, developed a temporary impotence which lasted till they became acclimatized, a process requiring from two to three years. The Percheron is naturally a thrifty, hearty feeder with a quiet disposition and a corresponding aptitude to lay on fat when not regularly worked. Undoubtedly, many early importers in their pride of ownership stuffed the imported stock with volumes of corn, a feed unknown to Frenchmen. Some breeders who tried to operate on a large scale ran their mares in large bands, and the losses from abortion in even the best studs, such as Oaklawn, were disheartening. In the face of all these drawbacks it is, indeed, a marvel that Percheron interests progressed at all. Real merit, the breed must have had.

Percheron Pioneers

Much was due to the personality and herculean endeavors of the men who fostered Percheron

Continued on page 132



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Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary	
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Fancy	Fancy	Fancy	Fancy	Fancy	
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The Story of the Anxieties and How Their Blood Became Paramount—By Herdboy

THE history of cattle breeding does not present one parallel case to that of the Anxiety Herefords and their influence in the New World. No other one animal has played such a patent part in shaping the destiny of his race as did Anxiety 4th. We had Herefords on this side, lots of them, ever since the New York and Maine importations of 1840 and 1846, but Shorthorn supremacy was never dangerously challenged till the new type, sprung from the loins of this great bull demonstrated its excellence in every contest, range, block or show-yard. Coming into the world by chance, passing through it almost unnoticed, Anxiety 4th has handed down a heritage so rich that his sons have become the nobility of Herefordom.

Our story takes us back to the valley of the Severn and the rugged pastures of Herefordshire, whence the breed originated. T. J. Carwardine, of Stocktonbury, began his breeding operations in 1863, by the purchase of some daughters of the famous Sir Thomas. He was fortunate in the selection of his early sires, purchasing them from the best herds then in existence. The cow Regina, by Heart of Oak, bred to Decote, produced a bull Rodney and a heifer Helena. They both turned out splendid individuals, as Rodney was adjudged good enough to retain as sire in the herd, and Helena commenced her marvellous show-yard career ere she had left her dam. In 1874, at the Royal, England's greatest show, she headed the class of babies. The following Royal, held at Taunton, saw Helena again first in her class, and at Birmingham, in 1876, she was still unbeaten. That summer she was bred to Longhorns, and gave birth to bull calf.

The tale is graphically told by Dr. Sanders in his history of the Herefords. Mr. Carwardine had every reason to feel anxious for the welfare of his young show heifer, as she had been highly fitted and was excessively fat. But in keeping with the Hereford tradition she braved the dangers so common to her state, and the new arrival, appropriately named Anxiety, was safely ushered into the world. When the show season arrived, Helena had fully recovered her wonderful bloom, and was again at the Royal with the little maker of history toddling at her side. Fortune played a part in the game too. Mr. Carwardine was very careless about registering his stock and Helena was the only one of his females recorded. The same excellence in any other calf but Anxiety would have been lost to the breed.

A Momentous Deal

Anxiety won as a calf at the Liverpool Royal of 1877. Like his dam, his beautiful coat and touch marked him for prominence, although he was faulted for the upstanding character of his horns. As a yearling, Anxiety lost to Horace 2nd, but he won as a three-year-old at the Kilburn Royal of 1879. At this show Mr. Carwardine consummated two deals, more important perhaps than any others made by any man in one day in the cattle breeding world. George Morgan had been sent over from America with a commission to buy some good bulls. It is related that while dickering with Mr. Carwardine for the purchase of Anxiety he said, "Now, master, sell me this young bull and go you and buy a good bull."

"Which is that?" queried Carwardine. "Why, Lord Wilton," replied Morgan. The bull which Mr. Morgan referred to had been shown in the aged class and failed to land a prize. In truth he was quite out of condition, and had a big gathered knee. Lewis Lloyd's herdsman had only recently taken charge, and showed Lord Wilton because of the high esteem in which the preceding herd manager held him. Perhaps his failure to win bred disappointment, perhaps the herdsman secretly did not share in his predecessor's opinion. In any case, he determined to sell the lame bull. He approached Carwardine with a proposal

color craze. Since the beginning of the range there has been a procession from breeders to butchers of white Shorthorn bulls of singular merit; Angus men have fought over white udders which Old Country men have warned them is an accompaniment of milking qualities; and so in the Hereford there had to be something to quarrel about. It was the white mane. Happily this nonsense is now dead. Fortunately for the breed, it did not influence Carwardine nor Morgan.

Anxiety's American home was at Hereford Park, the farm of C. M. Culbertson. He was accompanied by a string of young females of exceptional

was, his name has been carried to fame by his greatest son, Anxiety 4th. Unfortunately, most of his sons born in America were sold to go on the newly opened south-western range. While he left very few sons, his remarkable show-yard career first drew attention to the excellence of the strain and paved the way for the welcome accorded to his English-bred sons and their off-spring.

American breeders assert that the effeminacy which Englishmen complained of was in no wise manifest as the bull aged. They avow that the head became thoroughly masculine although the horns were no as heavy as the average; they were tapering, fairly well spread and pitched forward and a little downward. He had good width between the eyes, and a wide poll, and his face did not have the dish which characterizes weak bulls. His neck was good, but just in front of the shoulder a depression was noticeable, caused by the unnatural position in which he stood—a position necessitated by a slight deformity of his front feet. His shoulders were beautifully covered; his crops wide and full, and his ribs broadly sprung and deep. It is important to notice these signs of constitution in Anxiety as the subsequent concentration of his blood was such that disaster would have overcome his stock had not the foundation been free from taint.

Long Live the King

Before Anxiety had left England, he had been bred to Gay Lass, whose maternal grand sire was Longhorns, the sire of Anxiety. To this service she bore the inbred Anxiety 4th, "the daddy of them all," as far as American Hereford history is concerned. Anxiety 4th never established a showing record like that of his sire. In England he was in his prime during the years when Lord Wilton stock was the fashion and after coming to "the States he fell into the hands of men who did very little showing."

The Gudgeon Brothers were born on a farm in a rich Kentucky Blue Grass country, on what has been called "the best ridge of land in the world." Their father's farm was managed by T. A. Simpson, who, when the boys grew up, went across the river into Missouri. In 1877, the Gudgeon Brothers, Charles and James R., commenced a Hereford herd at Independence, Missouri, where they were joined three years later by their old friend and mentor, Simpson, affectionately called by the boys.



Winning Get of Sire Class at Kansas City, Mo., 1910.
Headed by Bonny Lad 20th. Owned by Walter L. Yost, Kansas City, Mo.

to "swap" for a yearling. The shrewd breeder asked him what he would give to boot, and the herdsman offered five pounds. Anxiety was sold to Morgan and Lord Wilton went to Stocktonbury to become the greatest of all England's proud line of Hereford bulls. Speaking of the deal afterward, Carwardine said "I never had the nerve to ask him for the five pounds; I just stood him a bottle of champagne." And this is the way in which one breeder on the same day acquired the moulder of the breed in England and dispatched to America the first of a succession which put the breed on top in its new home. The Anxiety deal was for 200 guineas, and as neither buyer nor seller could have had any idea of the bull's value, the showman who parted with him probably considered him well sold, as that was a phenomenal price in those days.

The Fallibility of Human Judgments

John Hill, quoted by Dr. Sanders, says, "Anxiety was, to my recollection a particularly level bull, with wonderful hindquarters, but somewhat weak in his neck, and effeminate in his head and horns. His eye was bold and prominent. It did not strike me at the time that he was at all likely to be an impressive sire, and he was not the type of bull we liked in England, because of his rather effeminate appearance. But he is just the sort of animal which finds favor in the American showyard of today." Arthur Turner, of the Leen, when appealed to for a corroboration of this testimony added, "He was small, dark in color, and without the white mane." It seems as though every breed has to undergo its

merit, and the whole importation was put on the show circuit within a few months of their arrival. Dr. Sanders said "Anxiety was the sensation of the period; like Caesar of old, he came, was seen, and conquered. All hats were off to the smoothest, thickest-fleshed bull of any breed this country has ever seen. On the show circuits of 1879 and '80 he met no defeat." Shorthorn admirers up to that time, were content to anathematize Herefords and pounce unmercifully on the heavy heads, large horns, thick, leathery necks, and took delight in pointing at what seemed to them peaked and cat-hammed quarters. But Anxiety put an end to this talk. Here was a beast able to cope with the Shorthorn in any of the points which seemed dear to the hearts of their admirers.

The King is Dead


Anxiety came back from the show circuit in 1880 too high in flesh for breeding purposes. His feed was changed in order to reduce weight, and digestive trouble set in, the gravity of which was not comprehended until too late. He died within a few minutes of the veterinarian's arrival. His show-yard career had been so strenuous that he left his owner but one short crop of calves, seven bulls and five females. If he lived he would have influenced the breed greatly. As it



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"Governor." These were the boom days for Herefords; large importations were being made from England, and a newly-organized firm of Gudgeon and Simpson brought over 260 head in the first three years. Simpson had seen the great Anxiety in the show ring, and determined to bring back a bull of this stamp.

The firm had some Shorthorn cattle as well as Herefords, and they were free from prejudices than men who were dealing exclusively with one breed. Mr. Gudgeon, himself, has stated that the common criticisms against Herefords in 1880 were only too true and that they lacked the breadth and fleshing of hindquarters which earned the derision of Shorthorn men. So Simpson sailed for Herefordshire, in 1881, with instructions to bring back "a bull with an end on him." Anxiety 4th was the result. He was accompanied by another bull, North Pole, whose progeny plays a big part in the development of the Anxiety story. These two bulls were by no means of the same type. Levelness of top line, thick fleshing, smoothness of hindquarter, and beautiful foggy coats they had in common, but North Pole was a trifle up in the air, making up for this defect by his remarkable constitution. Anxiety 4th had stronger bone than is common nowadays, but the range was calling insistently for more bone, therefore this quality which he passed along unflinchingly, was favorably considered. Of the North Pole calves, it is said that the bulls showed the sire's upstanding feature, which created a sentiment against them. The females, however, were uniformly good, showing the sire's flesh, strength and smoothness without exposing daylight underneath. North Pole was retained in the herd four years, and then went into the arduous range service. During the time he was with Gudgeon and Simpson, he sired many heifers which were bred to Anxiety 4th. Most of the good strains of Herefords in this country today are derived from this Anxiety-North Pole cross. It has been one of the happiest nicks in Hereford history. It was apparently a complementary mating. Where Anxiety was weak, North Pole was strong, and vice-versa, and in the cross the defects were bred out, the virtues of the two sires surviving.

The claim has been made that North Pole has not received a sufficient share of the praise which his grandsons earned. But it must be remembered that Anxiety 4th was a good all-round sire; his bull's calves were as good as his heifers, and some of his best offspring were not from the North Pole cross. On the other hand, North Pole was such a poor sire of bulls that he was disposed of, neither did his heifers come into prominence except when crossed by Anxiety 4th.

Dowager 6th and Her Sons

Governor Simpson had been in the horse and mule business in his younger day. Part of his time had been spent in buying thin horses and fitting them for market, clearing at enhanced prices. He knew exactly how much to allow for condition in judging the true merits of an animal. The fact that a cattle breeder paraded an animal for sale in the height of condition did not fool him. On one of his buying trips in Herefordshire he visited the herd of Thomas Lewis, of Woodhouse. The Lewis cattle were in very thin condition, and had not attracted any of the multitude of American buyers, who were combing the West of England for good whitefaces. Simpson looked the herd over, and his fancy rested on a young heifer seemingly thinner than the others. When Mr. Lewis named his price, Simpson promptly bought her. This was Dowager 6th. Bred to Anxiety 4th, at Independence, she produced Don Carlos and Don Quixote, the sons who did most to perpetuate the name of their sire.

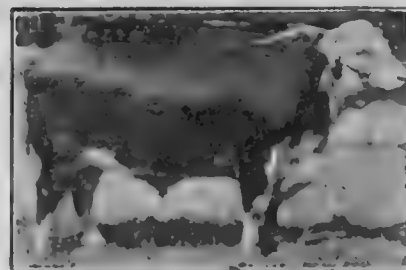
Gudgeon and Simpson were averse to the policy of showing. As they did not advertise, their stock was not well-known until it passed out of their hands. Most of the sons of this greatest bull of that date went on to the range to sire steers from grade and Longhorn cows. Bulls by the ear load left Independence for the Panhandle of Texas, and later for the north-western range, lost forever to the Hereford breed. George Shand, their old herdsman says indeed, that the best

bull they ever bred, the full brother to Don Carlos, was sold to a Texas rancher. By the time his grandsons had awakened up the Hereford world to the excellence of Anxiety blood it was too late to realize fully on the grand old sire. He died at ten years of age.

At the commencement of their cattle breeding operations, Gudgeon and Simpson followed the practices in vogue among the originators of the breed in England, abstaining from close mating. In fact they were very careful about this, for imported heifers in their possession, half-sisters of Anxiety 4th, were bred across to North Pole. As an experiment, one of these heifers was bred to Anxiety 4th, and the result was a very fine calf. Incestuous breeding was at that time abhorred, the common prediction would have indicated a weak characterless calf. On the other hand, this first inbred Anxiety calf was markedly superior to the others in the bunch. The breeders began to reflect that old Anxiety himself was an inbred Longhorn. They entered upon this new plan of mating cautiously and not without a good deal of warning from their friends. Results became continually more favorable. Every time they bred to an outcross to escape from close mating, the results were disappointing in the extreme.

Outcross Failures

Earl of Shadeland 47th was tried. This bull came to Missouri fresh from



Cavalier.
Grand Champion Hereford Bull at Toronto 1919. Owned by L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.

his show-yard triumphs east of the Mississippi. He had been bred in the purple as he combined the blood of Garfield, Lord Wilton and The Grove. Even from the best cows in the herd his calves did not meet with approval, and he finally went the way of all flesh. Years later, when the herd had become intensely inbred, Mark Hanna, a noted show winner and sire, was tried with even less happy results. So the breeders hit upon a scheme of introducing new blood through the dams and not through sires, as had been the general practice.

As success came, Gudgeon and Simpson revoked their earlier decision not to show. They were to have shown Druid at the head of their herd at the World's Fair, held in Chicago, in 1893, but he was accidentally frightened by some noisy school children, and developed a fighting disposition. Don Carlos, his old sire, then in his seventh year, was hastily fitted to replace Druid.

Don Carlos had done tremendously hard work. Two-hundred-and-fifty calves to his credit had taken off some of the bloom, and his hasty fitting did not give him a chance. But with all these disadvantages he was second in a big class, being defeated only by Ancient Briton, a three-year-old, in the height of his show-yard career, one of England's crack young bulls, imported by H. H. Clough for the express purpose of winning this class. When Mr. Gudgeon was twitted about his early determination not to enter the show-yard game, he replied that he was able to reconsider because the use of Anxiety and his sons had enabled him to put hindquarters and smoothness on his cattle which defied competition.

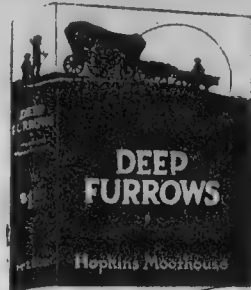
While Don Carlos and Don Quixote were siring a line of young bulls which were to take the Hereford world by storm, two other sons of Anxiety 4th, Beau Real and Beau Monde were beating the best bulls of the day in the ring, laying the foundation for the superstructure of a shrine built by Anxiety worshippers. These bulls founded families which their names suggest.

The greatest sons of Don Carlos were Lamplighter, Beau Brummel and Druid.

Continued on page 123

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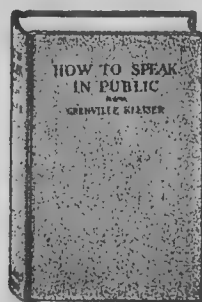
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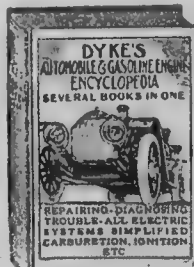
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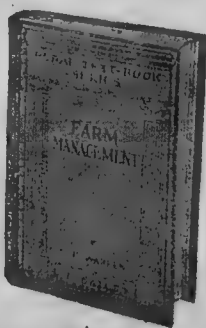
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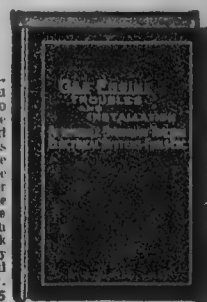
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In the Border Country.

Appeal to the Privy Council

Continued from Page 37

the rich litigant can take his poor opponent to England against his will. In one case Schmidt Miller, a widow of very moderate means, obtained a judgment for about \$500 in Ontario; was taken by special leave to the privy council; lost her case there (unjustly, as I think); and was condemned to pay the appellant's costs, amounting to about \$3,500. She had to pay her own costs also, amounting to about \$1,500.

In one sense only do colonial appeals reach the foot of the throne, namely, that after decisions have been given by the committee, the sovereign mechanically affixes his signature. He is advised to sign, and he does, but takes no more part in the decision than does the president of the Grain Growers Association. When the King is away, somebody else signs for him. Neither the King nor his substitute has the least idea of the effect of the document upon which he scribbles his name—scribbles, I say, for he has very many unread documents awaiting like treatment.

To Sum Up The Whole Matter

Summary—I place my objection to the submission of our law-suits to the decision of gentlemen sitting in Downing street upon the following grounds:—

I. The practice is not consistent with our national self-respect.

II. The administration of justice would be improved by cessation of the practice.

III. It is principally in connection with constitutional cases that we suffer by appeal to the privy council.

IV. The appeal is not "a powerful link between the colonies and the crown." It is only a mark of degrading subordination.

V. It is not true that the practice "secures to every subject throughout the empire the right to redress from the throne," for:—

(1) Only the wealthy subjects can exercise the right.

(2) The redress does not come from the throne, but from some British judges.

VI. As to uniformity of the laws:—

(1) We do not desire uniformity of interpretation of diverse laws.

(2) Uniformity in Canada of some of the provincial laws would undoubtedly be beneficial; but to bring our laws into harmony with those of England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and India, is a project neither possible of accomplishment, nor desirable.

(3) If uniformity be necessary, it is not from the privy council that it can be derived. That body finds uniformity amongst its own decisions quite impossible. For example:—

(a) In the Manitoba school cases, their lordships said both that the rights of the minority had been affected, and that they had not.

(b) Their lordships have said both that the antecedents of a constitution may be looked at for the purpose of its interpretation, and that they may not.

(c) The series of decisions in the succession-duty cases is a series of contradictions.

(d) Their lordships have said that a provincial statute is not ultra vires merely because it produced "an effect outside the limits of the province," and have also said that the production of such an effect does render the legislation ultra vires.

(e) Their lordships have held that a Dominion statute permitting local option with reference to liquor licenses was valid; and they have also held that the Ontario legislature could, after passage of the Dominion statute, validly enact a similar statute; although that is obviously incorrect.

Local Prepossessions

VII. It is said that the appeal to the privy council "removes causes from the influence of local prepossession." Unfortunately, it does remove cases from Canadian prepossession, and places them under prepossession of opposing character in London. English lawyers very wisely will not permit their cases to be removed from local prepossession, and submitted to judges with different prepossessions. Note the following:—

(1) British prepossession has induced their lordships to say that there is really no such thing as an unconstitutional statute.

(2) Similar prepossession has induced their lordships to hold that the federal constitution is not of federal character.

(3) Similar prepossession has induced their lordships to hold that the federal adian Lieutenant-Governors have a prerogative right to charter joint stock companies.

(4) Similar prepossession has induced their lordships to hold that the federal parliament of Australia has no authority to pass a statute authorizing the government of the day to issue a commission for the purpose of obtaining information which might (in their lordships' language) "be relevant, or even necessary, for the guidance of the legislature in the possible exercise of its powers."

Perfunctory Work

VIII. Whether owing to multiplicity of engagements, or to the absence of such a feeling of responsibility as judges of the regular courts acknowledge, the fact is that, not infrequently, cases are disposed of by the privy council in palpably unsatisfactory form, and with unjust results. For example:—

(1) In one case their lordships disposed of the principal point of debate by saying quite erroneously, that council had conceded it.

(2) Their lordships declared that the imposition of succession duties was ultra vires of the Quebec legislature. But in so holding, their lordships completely misread the provisions of the statute, and left everybody in doubt as to what would have been if they had more carefully observed the language with which they were dealing.

(3) In another (a \$13,000,000) case, their lordships were able to decide in favor of the Grand Trunk Railway bondholders by going completely astray on two very important matters:—

(a) They said that to hold otherwise would be to sanction a breach of faith with the Grand Trunk Railway

Company—not observing that what had been done had been ratified by a general meeting of the shareholders of that company.

(b) They thought that the case of the government depended upon "the power to issue other bonds than those authorized by the original contract." But there was nothing in the original contract about the issue of bonds; and nobody had suggested the issue of any other bonds than those which had been otherwise authorized.

(4) In another case, appellants' counsel, on the argument, abandoned one of his two points, and rested his case on the other. The other point was, therefore, not argued by the counsel for the respondents. And their lordships decided in favor of the appellants upon the point abandoned and not argued.

(5) Another case involved the decision of a large number of cases. During the argument, their lordships refused to permit discussion of each of the cases, saying that some general principle would be declared, and all the cases be referred to the master for investigation. In giving judgment, their lordships made a sweeping declaration of all the cases in favor of the appellants. Their attention was immediately called to what they had said during the argument. Nevertheless, they refused to order the reference to the master. That is the clearest case of judicial indifference to the rights of a litigant that I have ever known.

Causes Of Misunderstandings

IX. Not only are their lordships' local prepossessions quite contrary to those which obtain in Canada, but difference in ideas and languages is sometimes quite productive of embarrassment during the argument, and of injustice in the judgment. For example:—

(1) In England, the crown's prerogative enables it to deal with crown lands as it pleases. With us, the authority of the ministers of the crown is derived exclusively from our statute. This difference in ideas induced their lordships to regard an Ontario statute, not as enabling the commissioner of crown lands to deal with the lands, but as some qualification of the prerogative power of the crown.

(2) Their lordships are unaccustomed to deal with "revised" or "consolidated" statutes, and they are not familiar with the rules of interpretation applicable to such statutes. In one case this lack of familiarity led to injustice.

(3) In Canada, we use the phrases "patent from the crown," and "grant from the crown" interchangeably. To their lordships, a patent is something very much more important than a grant; and in one case the difference in phraseology led to misunderstanding during the argument.

Some Notable Utterances

X. In the preceding exposition, I have but supplied evidence of the correctness of what has been said, at various times, by persons whose authority will hardly be disputed. For example:—

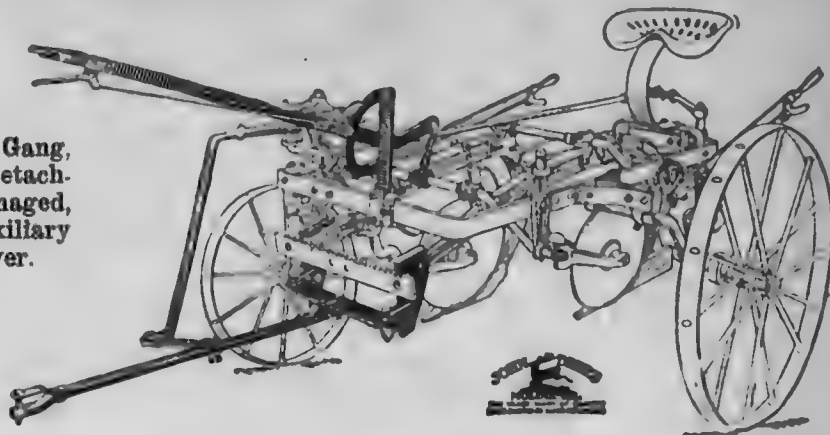
(1) Lord Haldane, while yet at the bar, said that the judicial strength of the privy council was "starved" in order to keep up the House of Lords. "Until," he said, "you make the colonials feel that the tribunal to which they come is the same as that to which you yourselves appeal, you will never get their confidence. The result has been that though the privy council is considered good enough for the colonies, it is not allowed in Great Britain to be good enough for us."

(2) Professor Pollard said that—"it

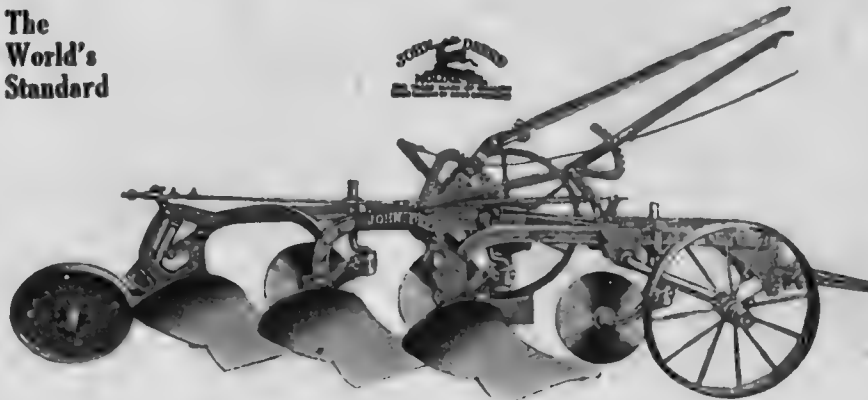
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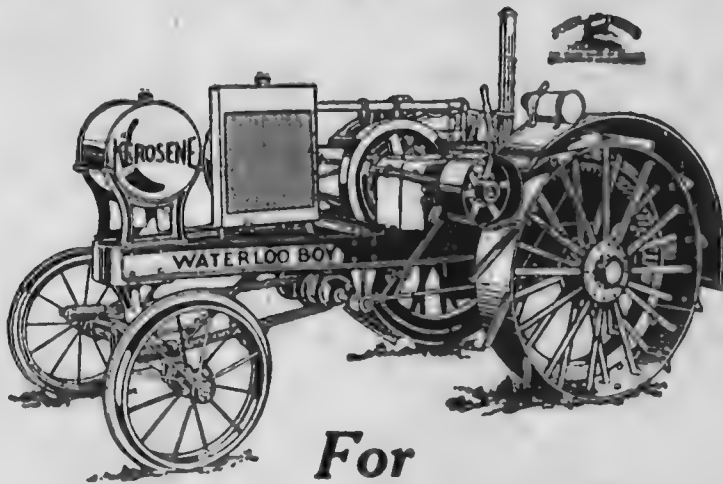
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is really not plausible at this day to assert that the working of the judicial committee gives general satisfaction."

(3) The London Times reflected upon the practice by which "a court of three or four members reviewed, and perhaps overruled, the decisions of half a dozen colonial judges."

(4) Mr. Deakin, when premier of Australia (1907), said that the people of Australia "are no more contented with the present condition of appeal cases than they were in 1900 or 1901. Nor are their sentiments likely to alter, after the judgment given lately in an Australian case, in which two matters of vital importance came before the consideration of the judicial committee."

(5) Mr. Hughes, as Premier of Australia, referring to the tendency on the part of the Dominions to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the privy council, said, 1918:—

"One reason for this tendency is clearly that the present system of appeal is not regarded by the Dominions as satisfactory. Especially in relation to its decisions on the Commonwealth constitution, the privy council has not proved a satisfactory tribunal. That constitution has special features of its own—features which differentiate it from the Canadian constitution, and some of which bear close resemblance to the constitution of the United States. It is a complex instrument, almost every line of which has its roots in Australian history, and bears the marks of an ultimate compromise between conflicting views. The eminent judges ordinarily available on the judicial committee, for all their legal learning and judicial experience, have not among them a single man who is intimately familiar with this constitutional document, or with the vital processes underlying it, a knowledge of which is, in the case of any constitutional document, necessary to a full appreciation of both letter and spirit."

(6) Sir Robert Borden, speaking upon the proposal for an Imperial Court of Appeal, said:—

"I think we have just about enough appeal courts, and I think the tendency in our country will be to restrict appeals to the privy council rather than to increase them."

(7) Mr. Rowell said:—

"There is no public feeling in Canada on the question of the reorganization of these courts, but there is considerable public feeling in favor of limiting the appeals still further restricting appeals. There is a growing opinion that our own courts should be the final authority. That is the popular opinion."

Out Of Place In The New Era

XI. During the earlier stages of Canada's colonialism, something could be said for subjecting our lawsuits to the final disposition of a body which was less a court of justice than a political contrivance for the exercise of "the authority of the crown over its possessions abroad," and for the comfort of "the very large class of persons interested in colonial 'securities' or colonial 'undertakings,' who are domiciled in the United Kingdom."

Surely the day has come when Canadians will no longer tolerate the existence of an institution which has for its object (1) British control of Canadian affairs, and (2) British amendment, "from the point of view" of British investors, of the decisions of Canadian courts.



The Grain Growers' Guide

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Some War Recollections

Continued from Page 35

in the dark that I would like to see by daylight. One place in particular I would like to see is that post in Machine Gun trench that we tried to raid one night and didn't meet with entire success. When I was in the scout section I used to travel around No Man's Land quite a lot in the dark. It was always the practice of the Canadians to dominate No Man's Land. We didn't want the Germans to be snooping around finding out where we were and what we were doing, and the best way to prevent them from roaming about No Man's Land at night was to be out there ourselves. They probably knew we should be out, and wishing for a quiet life they usually let us have it to ourselves, provided we didn't get too close to their lines.

Personally, I liked a night patrol much better than standing in the trench. There was more than a spice of adventure in it and the time passed more quickly that way. The necessity of keeping the Germans at a distance will be realized when it is known that often there were sections in our front line that were held with posts of half-a-dozen men 200 yards apart. If the Germans had only known they could have crawled up on us in the dark with 15 or 20 men and we should have been absolutely at their mercy. By keeping No Man's Land patrolled at night we were able to prevent this happening, and now and again we pulled off a little raid on them, just to keep their nerves on edge and let them know it was not safe to sleep at night.

No Place for the Nervous

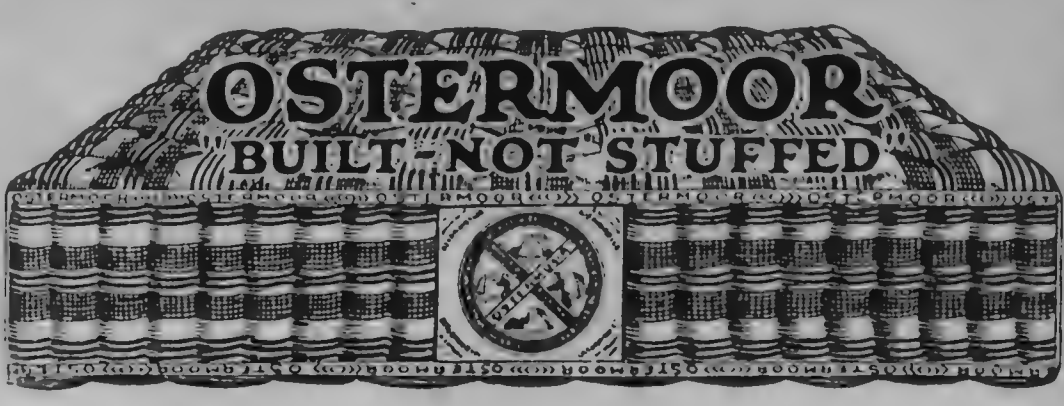
A man who was nervous couldn't enjoy himself in No Man's Land, any more than a person who was afraid of ghosts could expect to be happy in a graveyard alone at midnight. There might not be a German within a quarter-of-a-mile, but there might be a dozen lying in that pile of rubbish just behind you, and it was a question of who would see the other first. Moving around amongst ruined houses at night was a particularly ticklish job. You never knew when you were going to kick against a piece of tin or upset a pile of loose bricks, and the least noise was sure to bring a flare from the enemy and a sweep of machine-gun fire. I got the "wind up" pretty badly one night in front of St. Louis crater when I got mixed up in some concertina wire. That is awful stuff to get out of when you get tangled up in it in the dark.

"The Good Old Y"

I wonder, if I went back, should I find things much changed? I wonder who is living at the Chateau de la Haie now, and what sort of a crowd gather at night in the little estaminet near the gates? If I went up the road through Villers-au-Bois and on past Carency, I wonder if I should still see that dud shell stuck in the dead tree trunk on the left-hand side of the road? What has become of the Fourth Division baths where we used to get a little dribble of water for three minutes once a fortnight and then line up shivering on the ice-cold concrete floor to exchange our dirty clothes for clean ones? I was still covered with soap one day when the water was turned off and had to wait and sneak in again with the next batch to get it off. One thing I should miss I am sure, and that is the little Y.M.C.A. hut at Souchez corner, where we used to get free tea and coffee, steaming hot, in "sanitary" drinking cups, consisting of disused fruit and milk cans. I have heard men say they never got anything from the Y.M.C.A. without paying for it, and I always wonder what part of France they spent their time in. At some places away back of the line the Y.M.C.A. sometimes charged a penny for a cup of tea, but in hundreds of places in the forward area at cross-roads, in cellars, communication trenches and railway cuttings that were liable to be shelled at any time, tea was always supplied to the troops free of all charge.

What is Leiria like now I wonder? Before the war Leiria was a prosperous mining town of over 20,000 people, but when I was there I could not find a single house or building of any kind that had not been more or less wrecked by shell fire. We inhabited the cellars

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If such a thing should happen to you, communicate immediately with the Grain Commission, Fort William. They will deal with the matter speedily.

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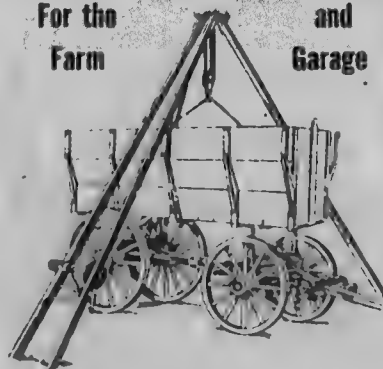
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during the day time and went out at night to dig new trenches and repair old ones. In one of the cellars we found a lot of children's toys and a pair of baby shoes. The Germans were in the town for some months before Vimy Ridge was taken, and they had carried off most of the furniture and other things of value, but there was always something to be found among the rubbish, and I hope that now the rightful owners have gone back they are finding some of their treasures safe beneath the debris.

A Cure for Discontent

One thing for which I value my army experience is that it makes me more contented with my present lot. If I am tempted to be discontented, I have only to look back to this time last year or the year before, or the year before that, and I at once realize that by comparison I am now living in the greatest luxury. I was in a country hotel the other day and the room I got was cold, the plaster was falling off the ceiling on to my pillow, and the wind was getting under the tin roof overhead and making a good imitation of thunder. But what of it? Two years ago I was at Ypres sleeping in a tent that had been pitched in mud ankle deep. A rubber sheet and a blanket were my bed and the candle stuck in the mud to give us light kept going out as the result of the concussion of shells that were falling and guns that were being fired. I have slept in open fields with German bombing planes circling overhead and dropping their loads; I've slept in tunnels underground with rats running over me, and the best bed I had for months was the concrete floor of a malt-house with two or three sacks for bedclothes. When I go to a good hotel and the clerk says: "Would you like a room with bath, sir?" It's all I can do to keep from laughing out loud. But I always take the bath.

Governors-General of Canada

Continued from Page 33

Manual and Signet, or by our order in our privy council, or by us through one of our principal secretaries of state and to such laws as are or shall hereafter be in force in our said Dominion."

In the instructions which accompanied these letters-patent of 1878, the obnoxious clauses re privy council and the reservation of bills were omitted and the exercise of pardon was definitely restricted: "And we do hereby direct and enjoin that our said governor-general shall not pardon or reprieve any such offender without first receiving in capital cases the advice of the privy council for our said Dominion, and in other cases, the advice of one at least, of his ministers; and in any case in which such pardon or reprieve might directly affect the interests of our empire, or of any country or place beyond the jurisdiction of the government of our said Dominion, our said governors-general shall, before deciding as to either pardon or reprieve, take those interests specially into his own personal consideration in conjunction with such advice as aforesaid."

These letters-patent and instructions were revoked in 1905, owing to the fact that the governor-general was then given the additional title, "Commander-in-chief of the Dominion of Canada," but there was no other change of importance.

Powers Exercised in His Name

According to the various legal instruments regulating the powers of the governor-general, he would seem to be a very powerful personage; but like the King he has many more powers which are exercised by the cabinet in his name.

In theory he summons, prorogues and dissolves parliament. In fact he does this on the advice of the prime minister and in no case since Confederation has this advice been disregarded. He appoints all public officials and dismisses all who hold office during the pleasure of the crown, but here again he acts on the advice of his responsible ministers. He chooses the prime minister, but in doing so his choice is limited to the leaders of the opposition. He appoints the members of the privy council, but in doing so acts on the advice of

the prime minister whose colleagues in the cabinet become privy councillors as a matter of course, since our cabinet is in theory a committee of the privy council. He appoints the Senators, but in practice he does so on the advice of the prime minister who selects them from his political supporters. He is commander-in-chief of the army, but the army cannot be mobilized or controlled except by the governor-general-in-council. He has the authority to reserve bills for royal assent but the same object can be obtained by the Imperial power of disallowing a statute within two years after it has passed the Canadian parliament, and, consequently, he no longer uses this power. His prerogative of pardon also has been restricted so that only in an exceptional case of Imperial concern could he legally pardon a criminal against the advice of the privy council.

For all acts committed or powers exercised within his authority as conveyed by letters-patent, instructions or statute, he incurs no legal risk, but for public acts beyond his powers or for private acts he is liable as an ordinary citizen.

His relation to the lieutenant-governors is an interesting one and has led to a variety of opinions, but the view that the lieutenant-governor is at the beck and call of the governor-general is gone for ever. Our federal constitution by its very nature limits as well as defines the respective functions of these two officers. In legal language, the prerogative rights of the crown so far as delegated by the British North America Act were by the same statute apportioned between the provinces and the Dominion; and, as a result, the lieutenant-governor, when once appointed, is as much a representative of the King for all provincial purposes as the governor-general is for the Dominion government. Hence it follows that the governor-general has no rights, except courtesy rights, in our local legislatures and government houses; and absolutely no right to summon or dissolve the legislature, to pardon an offender against provincial laws, with or without the advice of his council.

Powers Reduced to a Minimum

From all this it appears that the power of the governor-general are in practice reduced to a minimum and that he can hardly do wrong because he must constantly take the advice of responsible ministers. Even his former prerogative of advising the King in regard to titles of distinction has, owing to the recent agitation against a titled Canadian aristocracy, been brought under the authority of the prime minister.

But in spite of the difference between theory and practice it does not follow that the governor-general's functions have no political value. His influence is still considerable, though, in the words of Lord Elgin, it is one "of suasion, sympathy and moderation which softens the temper while it elevates the aims of local politics." His wider Imperial experience, his knowledge of European affairs should make his unobtrusive advice extremely valuable to the prime minister; his aloofness from local party strife, if his good sense saves him from bringing a partisan spirit over in his carpet-bag, should render him a useful guide in cases where the spirit of locality tends to obscure wider issues. As the Imperial representative who knows not class nor creed he should be able to help us moderate our racial and religious misunderstandings in a degree denied to a local governor-general who would probably be decrepit political warhorse with a past that would destroy all claim to impartiality or unbiased outlook. In Canada our divisions are such that it would be difficult for one of us to represent the unity of a national ideal or the dignity of the crown so well as it has been done in the past by men who have been steeped in the traditions of courtesy, chivalry and culture.

Nor are the social and ceremonial functions of our governor-general to be ignored. So long as human nature retains its interest in pageantry, in social distinctions, and in public festivals, we need some such functionary as a governor-general to exemplify the same ideals in frequent progresses from coast to coast, to make or read addresses, and at all times to exercise a



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We are not surprised that nearly all of our sales have been made to experienced tractor men as they know how a tractor must be built to **STAND UP**.

Neither are we surprised at the reports that these men have sent us regarding the tractor as we knew before we arranged to handle it what it was capable of doing. Some of the things we have been told by owners, which speak for themselves (names on application):—

"The gears do not show any wear after two seasons' use."

"I did as much work as my neighbor with his 30-60, and he ran nearly as many hours as I did."

"It handled the same identical engine disc on breaking at three miles per hour that my 13-36 found to be a full load at two."

"Yesterday I helped my neighbor finish his threshing. He couldn't get his big engine started on account of cold weather. She ran his 36-inch Cylinder Separator fine; of course we fed easy."

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How I Make Big Money Out of "Ornery" Horses

By R. W. SINCLAIR

ABOUT two years ago I witnessed up in New York State an exhibition of horse-training that opened my eyes. A man by the name of Mackley took a devil of a mean, vicious mare that hadn't been harnessed for seven months and in a few days had her gentle enough for a school girl to drive. Mackley had taken the mare off the owner's hands for \$50 and just ten days after sold her for \$175.00. A clear profit of \$125.00 in ten days!

That started me investigating. I learned that Mackley had simply used the methods introduced by the famous horse trainer, Jesse Beery. Beery, I learned, used to go about the country giving wonderful exhibitions in colt-breaking and horse-training; but realizing that he could accomplish more by teaching his methods by mail, had given up his exhibition work to spread his horse-training secrets by mail-instruction. Mackley had studied Beery's Course in his spare time and in a few months was able to accomplish magical results with green colts and horses with bad habits.

Other Successes

Mackley's work showed me a way to make some nice money and I determined to take Prof. Beery's Course in horse-training—but before doing so I made further inquiries. Here are what a few of Beery's students said. I'll let them tell of their success in their own words.

Mr. S. L. Arant writes: "Just to test Beery's methods, I bought the worst balky, kicking, fighting horse I could find. Paid \$65.00 for him. After handling him only a few hours according to Beery's system I sold him for \$135.00."

Mr. Dell Nicholson, Portland, Mich., writes: I have trained a four year old mare that was given up by everybody. Bought her for \$35.00, and now have her so gentle, my little boy handles her. Wouldn't take \$200.00 for her.

Dean L. Smith, Findley, Ohio, writes: By following Beery's instructions have changed a worthless, dangerous balker into a horse worth \$225.00.

Everett McBlock, Elkhart, Ill., writes: Have just broken a pony to drive and taught it some tricks. Owner bought it for \$17.50. Paid me \$40 to train it. He just sold it to a show company for \$150.00.

How I Work

The big source of my income is in buying up

"ornery" colts and horses at bargain prices, and after training the animals, selling them at a good profit. However, I also pick up good money handling colts and training horses for others on a fee basis. For instance, a farmer had a beautiful driving bay that had the bad habit of shying. A piece of paper blowing across the road would set the horse crazy. The owner thought a great deal of the animal, but couldn't take chances on the shying habit. A friend of his for whom I had done some work put this man in touch with me and in a few hours I had the horse completely cured of the habit—for which job I received \$50.



Curing Bad Habits

You can see from this that my work consists not only in breaking colts and "gentling" vicious horses, but in curing the various bad habits a horse can have—such as shying, balking, fear of automobiles, etc., pulling at hitching strap, pawing in the stall, etc. etc. Beery's methods of colt breaking are particularly amazing. Under the old way of handling green colts one usually had to half kill the horse as well as himself to

accomplish anything—and then the colt was usually spoiled or hurt in some way or other. But, when you apply Beery's principles, there is no hard, long work or injury to the colt.

No one should have a biting, kicking or balky horse when it is so easy to cure these vicious habits. No one should attempt to break in a colt the old fashioned way when Beery's methods make the task so easy. To every horse owner, to every lover of horseflesh, my advice is to get acquainted with the Beery principles. You can not only make money for yourself, but you can do a world of good, particularly at this day when war-demands have placed a premium on horses.

Wonderful Book Free

I have been requested to state that Prof. Jesse Beery will send his remarkable booklet, "How to Break and Train Horses" free to those interested. It is a booklet well worth having as it reveals some startling information on horse-training. I have heard men who considered themselves expert horsemen say that the booklet was a revelation to them. There is no use in my going into details on the booklet when you can get it free for the asking.

Just drop a line to Prof. Jesse Beery, Dept. 618 Pleasant Hill, Ohio, and the booklet will be sent free by return mail. A postcard will do as well as a letter.

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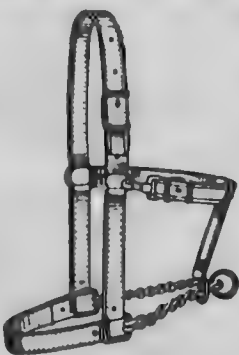
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The Federal Political Outlook

Continued from Page 20

public life. He is a fine speaker and parliamentarian, a real student of economic questions, able, courageous, and is interested and thoroughly sympathetic to most radical policies. It is particularly fortunate that at this juncture the province, where the vested interests are hoping for a large volume of support, should develop a very influential political leader of the first rank, whose sympathies and views are more likely to incline him to the projects of the new national policy of the Council of Agriculture. There are some wild visionaries who regard the Hon. Robert Rogers as their model of a statesman, and cling to the idea of the restoration of the Tory party, for whose destruction they daily curse Sir Robert Borden, but there is also a Jacobite party in Britain, and its chances are as good. If there is one thing more certain than another, after the Ontario elections, it is that the old Tory party which Macdonald and Cartier founded, lies dead upon the plain. Probably the more Conservative faction in the country will always bear the honored name of Tory but its structure will be vastly different.

Liberal Attempts at Regeneration

The official Liberal party, which seemed in much the worse case in 1918, takes some comfort from the ruin of its hereditary foes, but it is far from happy. It has an organization which its rivals do not possess, and it controls most of the provincial cabinets, but it is burdened with the same heritage of an evil past. It has secured a new leader, who has many good qualities and some striking handicaps, and it recently propounded a new program, which attempts to cater to the democratic movements everywhere visible. But its efforts at regeneration have probably come too late in the day, and some of its leading personalities have earned the permanent distrust of the electorate. At the August convention the delegates were largely drawn from lawyers, professional men, and the minor classes of middlemen, there were few farmers and scarcely any manual workers. In other words the control of the Liberal party, still resides in the hands of people whose vision of progress is limited, and whose belief in democracy is not wholehearted. A. R. McMaster campaigned against Mr. Gould, whose views he professed to share, not because he feared the Grain Growers' policies, but because he distrusted their capacity to govern the country. The politics of Liberalism today partake too much of intellectual arrogance towards the other progressive elements, and have too large an ingredient of hatred and revenge in their composition. They are likely to increase their bid for the alliance of Labor and the farmers, but this course is what Mr. Gladstone used to call the politics of the coachdog which ran behind the carriages of great ladies.

In the past there was only one group about whose party fidelity doubt was ever expressed, namely the body of independent progressive thinkers found in every walk of Canadian life, who thought it proper to make the old parties bid for their support. The farmers, the industrial workers and the salaried middle classes never voted as a group. Their vote was largely a ceremonial function from which not much could be hoped for but the election of a friend or a favorite, and ordinarily they split up between Tories and Liberals, cancelling the votes of their own class, allowing real issues to be suppressed and deadening political life.

Economic Issues Pushing Forward

What is now visible, though still unmarked by many party leaders, is an increasing demand from these three groups to whom must now be added the mass of the veterans drawn from them originally, that political action be used to achieve definite economic reforms. The farmers are asking for the carrying out of the full program of the new national policy. The salaried middle class are demanding stern reductions in the cost of living. The Labor party are intent on the maintenance

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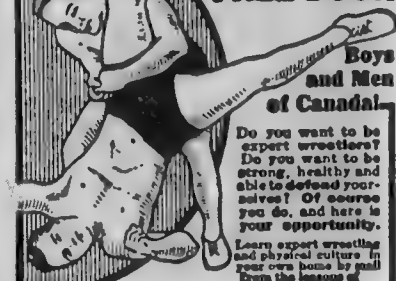
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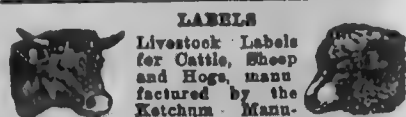
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of good wage standards, the eight-hour day, the recognition of the right to collective bargaining and some share in industrial control. The soldiers desire better facilities for re-establishment into civil life and decent equalization of the sacrifices of the war. Now all these things require political action for their realization, and the rate at which organization for that end is proceeding gives high promise of future success. In a political situation so obscure, with genuine economic issues being steadily pushed to the fore, only one fact is certain; neither of the present Unionist and Liberal factions will be able to go very far towards bidding the price that the farmers, the urban workers, and the middle classes are now asking. Both the existing dominant parties are too closely associated in leadership and funds with the status quo. Unionists and Liberals can offer the middle classes investigations and prosecutions, but they cannot go in for a co-operative system of distribution. They can give the farmers some tariff reductions but cannot establish free trade and a national bank system. They cannot provide the soldiers with the additional gratuities they demand without endorsing that terrible scheme, a levy on capital. They can give labor assurances that it is not a commodity but they cannot legislate for a national minimum wage or general collective bargaining.

Co-operation of Political Elements

What is the inevitable result? A new political combination is being worked out among the insurgent groups, which will at future elections seek to give practical effect to these various demands. If a Dominion election were held tomorrow it would probably yield 90 farmer members, 80 Liberals, 45 Unionists and 20 soldier and Labor representatives. If the election is delayed three years, the Unionist and Liberal contingents might well decrease. But the situation first outlined would require for its successful working out exceedingly skilful leadership, and Messrs. Orer and Lapointe would assuredly play major parts. If an alliance in the larger field cannot be accomplished as it seems to have been in Ontario, the various groups will fall back into sectional action, profiteer each for themselves at the expense of the community and rapidly produce a strong reaction.

Co-operation of the different elements for political purposes is necessary and will bring mutual advantages. The Labor movement will be purged of many features of its extremism by contact with the agrarian movement, and the farmers on the other hand will shake off some rural narrowness. Middle class progressives will learn something of the real needs of the workers in field and factory and can contribute valuable knowledge of the theories of politics and economics and the workings of government. Only from unity can there come strength to complete the victory for democracy, which is now in sight. The serious danger, however, confronts the democratic forces of Canada from the deliberate and short-sighted endeavors of certain people who ought to know better, to turn both the farmers and the Labor movement in the direction of class warfare, which never succeeded in its objects and never failed to bring discredit on its sponsors.



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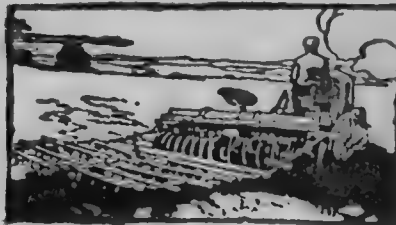
Back it goes on the plowed land—without packing it down—without slipping. Riding on top—running on its own tracks—it works up the seedbed with disc, harrow and drag—and puts in the crop.

You get more money out of your farm from that kind of work—bigger crops—less danger from drouth.

The Cletrac burns kerosene distillate or gasoline. Handles easily. Turns in a small radius.

A. Cawthorp, of Ramsey, Alberta, says:

"I did about 110 acres breaking during the months of May and



June. Used two 14-inch bottoms on the United Grain Growers' Lacrosse Engine Gang.

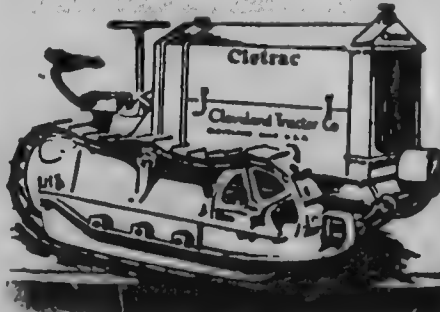
Soil conditions—chocolate loam. Average depth 5 inches, and the soil became quickly dried out.

Used Cletrac to draw a 10-foot tandem disc on the plowing for twice over, then an 11-foot heavy timber float with 10-foot inthrow disc attached, once over to level and smooth surface.

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Agricultural Success in MANITOBA

**In this Province Agriculture is on a Safe, Progressive Basis
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It is one thing for a province to attract newcomers; it is quite another thing for that province continuously to develop its Agriculture towards permanency. Manitoba today is doing both. Here are some of the directions in which progress has been made during the past few years:

Legislation

During the past four years an unusual amount of progressive legislation beneficial to agriculture has been passed, and a number of the enactments inaugurated in Manitoba are being adopted by Legislatures elsewhere. Here is a brief review:

Settlers' Animal Purchase Act, 1916.—This Act imposes no financial burden whatever on the Province, but enables groups of farmers to obtain credit for the purchase of cattle.

Sheep Protection Act, 1917.—This Act protects the sheep owner against loss from worrying by dogs.

Agricultural Societies Act, 1917.—The present Agricultural Societies Act of Manitoba is one of the most comprehensive and generous Agricultural Societies Act extant. It is designed to prevent overcrowding of Societies and to greatly widen the scope of their work.

Horse Breeders Act, 1916.—This Act outlaws the grade and scrub stallion, in so far as standing for public service is concerned, and requires that stallions be inspected and enrolled.

Home Economics Societies Act, 1916.—This Act has put these useful women's organizations on a well regulated basis. Much of the useful war work done by the rural women was achieved by members of the Home Economics Societies.

Farm Implement Act, 1919.—This Act regulates the sale of implements and protects those who purchase, as well as those who sell, implements against fraud and extortion.

Produce Dealers Act, 1919.—This Act requires those dealing in agricultural products to be licensed and bonded, and protects the farmer in the country who may consign shipments of butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, etc., to city dealers.

Livestock Purchase and Sale Act, 1919.—This Act extends financial credit to farmers in all parts of the province in connection with the stocking up of their farms.

Other important agricultural acts passed or amended are as follows:—

- Animals Act.
- Brand Act.
- Crop Payment Act.
- Co-operative Associations Act.
- Noxious Weeds Act.
- Wolf Bounty Act.
- Threshers' Lien Act.
- Hail Insurance Policy Act.
- Seed Grain Act.
- Game Protection Act.
- Insectivorous Bird Act.
- Poultry Breeders Act.

Administration

Manitoba's administration of public affairs is such as tends to upbuild the basic industry of farming. Here are a few achievements in administration of recent years.

Rural Short Courses.—Beginning in the winter of 1915-1916, the plan was adopted by the Department of conducting short courses in rural districts. This form of service has been very much in demand—so that during the fiscal year reported upon in the last annual report of the Department the following figures are given:

Extension Schools	
Ten-day Courses	20
Total enrolment	1,600
Attendance	34,000
Four-day Courses	22
Total enrolment	1,415
Attendance	7,126
Home Economics Four-day Courses	250
Total enrolment	6,150
Attendance	35,110

Co-operative Wool Marketing.—The system of co-operative wool marketing has been most successful, until now a very large percentage of all wool grown in Manitoba is assembled by the Department of Agriculture. The wool is graded, and all lots sold on their merits. The educative work carried on by the Department has done a great deal to secure higher prices by pointing out the right and wrong ways of handling wool.

Agricultural Publications.—There is an ever-widening demand for reliable literature dealing with those problems peculiar to our climate and type of agriculture. To meet this demand, a great diversity of agricultural publications have been printed, so that now complete and up-to-date information can be supplied at once to enquirers. Particularly has this service been of value since the close of the war, because of so many returned soldiers going on to the land, and requiring instruction.

Livestock for Farmers.—Up to the present 4,591 cows have been supplied to 1,402 farmers under the Manitoba Cow Scheme. These cows have produced approximately 11,000 calves during the past three summers. In addition, the newly-passed Livestock Purchase and Sale Act has inaugurated a movement of livestock from the stock yards back to the farm which is bound to develop very rapidly.

Agricultural Statistics.—The methods of gathering and publishing statistics have been greatly standardized.

Stallion Inspection and Enrolment.—The horse breeding industry has been protected against the owner of the unsound or unregistered stallion.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs.—The boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow. In Boys' and Girls' Club work Manitoba leads with 25,000 enrolled members, each receiving encouragement and direction from the Department.

Practical Achievement

The men and women of Manitoba's farms may well be proud of their achievement during the recent strenuous years. It is doubtful if so few people, in any other part of the world have ever been able to supply the world with so much food at a time when it needed it so greatly.

Winnings at Exhibitions.—Not only has the quantity of agricultural produce been satisfactory, but Manitoba has established an enviable reputation for quality. At the International Soil Products Exposition, Manitoba Provincial Exhibits won a premier place during the two seasons past, winning 15 trophies, 65 first prizes, 41 second prizes, 40 third prizes. The trophies won in 1919 include the world's championship for collection of vegetables, the world's championship for small grains (wheat, oats, barley and rye), the world's championship for the most attractive exhibit, and second trophy for the most comprehensive exhibit. In addition to this, various individual farmers of Manitoba won leading prizes. Manitoba butter, too, has gone both East and West and won premier honors, securing the highest score both in 1918 and 1919 at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

Livestock Breeding.—Recent years have witnessed a definite demand for a higher standard of livestock. This has shown itself in several ways. The membership of the livestock associations has increased; the number of pure-bred livestock sales has been multiplied; the numbers of boys who have shown those remarkable calves of their own raising, at the Winter Fat Stock Show, has been enlarged; the prices for pure-bred livestock have advanced from year to year, and pure-bred stock is becoming much more widely distributed. In November, 1919, a Manitoba-raised Shorthorn heifer, Lavender 47th, bred by J. G. Barron, Carberry, sold at public auction for \$5,000, the highest-priced Shorthorn female ever sold in Canada.

Dairy Industry.—Manitoba's dairy industry has expanded wonderfully. Five years ago this province was a heavy butter importer; now we export about two million dollars' worth of butter per year. Both cream and butter are now sold on grade, according to merit, and year by year the standard of Manitoba butter is advancing on the markets of the world.

Potato Growing.—Manitoba potato growers are just now awakening to the possibilities of a very remunerative potato export trade. Each year we sell many car loads.

Vegetables.—During the past two years Manitoba has won first prize at Kansas City as exhibiting the best vegetables shown by any state or province. The quantity being raised has also increased greatly.

Tillage Methods.—Better tillage methods are in vogue as is expressed by the number of plowing matches and summerfallow competitions held.

Agricultural Education.—There is a keen demand for agricultural instruction, as is shown by the crowded condition of Manitoba's commodious Agricultural College.

You need not be ashamed to invite your best friend to Manitoba

V. WINKLER, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration



A Rich Bed of "Mums" in a Winnipeg Greenhouse.

What Shall We Do With The Senate?

Continued from Page 26

filling vacancies in the legislative council, there had been a tendency on the part of the party in power to pack the upper chamber. In his opinion the limiting of the number of members would stop this. His words were:—

"No ministry can in future do what they have done in Canada before—they cannot, with the view of carrying any measure, or of strengthening the party, attempt to overrule the independent opinions of the upper house by filling it with a number of its partisans and political supporters."

History believed this statement, for when the conservatives went out of office in 1896 the standing in the Senate was, Conservatives 69 Liberals 11; when the Liberals went out in 1911 the standing was Liberals 61, Conservatives 17.

In this connection it will be of interest to know that the British Government of the day was of the opinion that a mistake had been made in the framing of the constitution of the Senate, as the following dispatch dated December 3, 1864 shows:—

"Her Majesty's government are anxious to lose no time in conveying to you their general approval of the proceedings of the conference. There are, however, two provisions of great importance which seem to require revision.

"The second point which Her Majesty's Government desire should be reconsidered in the constitution of the legislative council. They appreciate the considerations which have influenced the conference in determining the mode in which this body, so important to the constitution of the legislature, should be composed. But it appears to them to require further consideration whether, if the members be appointed for life, and their number be fixed, there will be any sufficient means of restoring harmony between the legislative council and the popular assembly, if it shall ever unfortunately happen that a decided difference of opinion shall arise between them."

A Buttress of Party Power

The tendency of both old political parties to make the Senate a buttress of their power has been carried to such an extent as to violate utterly the spirit on which it was understood, when

the Confederation articles were framed, that appointments to the upper chamber would be made. In the making of the first appointments there was a sincere attempt in upper Canada at least to secure an equal number of Liberals and Conservatives. Indeed in 1873 Sir John Macdonald told how he and Hon. George Brown had alternately made nominations until the whole 24 were secured. In 1897 Sir Wilfred Laurier in condemning the action of the Tupper government in making nominations for the Senate after its defeat at the polls, reminded the house that it was one of the well understood principles of Confederation that if the Senate were made elective and if its members were to be appointed by the crown then both political parties should be represented on the floor of the Senate. In the making of appointments he kept the senatorships within the ranks of his own party and excused his inability to do better on the ground that he had used the material available.

Agitation for Senate Reform


It was not long before an agitation for the reform of the Senate got under way. In 1873 David Mills moved a resolution in the House of Commons declaring that the present mode of constituting the Senate was inconsistent with the federal principle of government and he said that if the country had had the chance it would have declared against the nominative principle. He proposed either election or appointment by the legislatures. Hon. Alexander MacKenzie said that while at first he had favoured the system of nomination, still experience had convinced him that a change was inevitable. The motion received scant consideration at the hands of the premier, Sir John Macdonald.

In the following year Mr Mills reintroduced his resolution proposing that the membership should be reduced by one-half and that the members should be elected according to the political complexion of the legislatures. The term was to be eight years, one-fourth of the members retiring every two years. G. W. Ross, afterwards, Sir George, supported the resolution which passed the Commons by a narrow majority. When Hon. Alexander MacKenzie came into office the Senate was very strongly



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Conservative and so came frequently
into conflict with his government. So
annoying was the opposition that per-
mission was requested of the Imperial
government to appoint six additional
Senators, as provided for under the
B.N.A. Act; but for some reason or
other this was refused.

What Liberals—in Opposition—Thought

With the Conservative party in power
for 18 years from 1878 to 1896 the
Senate, in Liberal eyes, became almost
hopelessly Conservative. This did much
to keep alive among Liberals the agita-
tion for Senate reform. It culminated
in the well known Senate reform plank
adopted by the Ottawa convention in
1893, moved by Hon. R. W. Scott
seconded by Hon. A. G. Blair the
resolution was as follows:—

"The present constitution of the
Senate is inconsistent with the Federal
principle in our system of government
and is in other respects defective, as it
makes the Senate independent of the
people and uncontrolled by the public
opinion of the country and should be
so amended as to bring it into har-
mony with the principles of popular
government."

As chairman of the convention Sir
Oliver Mowat said:—

"We are agreed as to the necessity
of a fundamental reformation, if for
any reason a Senate must be or should
be retained. The Senate, as now con-
stituted, is the weakest point of our
constitution. All Liberals, or nearly all,
want to have reform in the Senate."

The '93 platform made Senate reform
an article of the Liberal faith and it
was proclaimed loudly throughout the
land. Those acquainted with public
opinion know that as a result it was
strongly influenced by the agitation.
A large number of Conservatives en-
dorsing in principle the position taken
by the Liberals.

With the incoming of the Liberals in
1896 the public naturally expected that
a measure of Senate reform would be
introduced, for during the campaign Sir
Richard Cartwright had said:—

"When shall Providence remove this
millstone from around the necks of
the Canadian people?" But it was soon
found that to advocate the reform of
the Senate was one thing, but actually
to reform it was quite another. Here
it may be observed that few realize
how difficult it is to amend the Can-
adian constitution. Undoubtedly any
change in the constitution of the Senate
would have to be approved by the
House of Commons, by the Senate itself
and by the provincial legislatures. Sir
Wilfred Laurier did make an attempt
to secure from the legislatures an
endorsement of the principle of Senate
reform. The Ontario, Nova Scotia and
New Brunswick assemblies gave it, but
the premier of Quebec refused to bring
the matter before the assembly of that
province as he did not desire that his
government should be placed on record
in this matter.

The resolution moved by Sir Oliver
Mowat, seconded by Hon. G. W. Ross,
and adopted by the Ontario house was
as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this house
the provisions of the B.N.A. Act, re-
specting the constitution and powers of
the Senate of Canada are at variance
with the well understood principles of
your government and should be brought
more into harmony with those principles
by an amendment to the said act, sub-
stantially providing that if the House
of Commons passes a bill and the Senate
rejects such bill and fails to pass it,
or passes it with any amendment or
amendments to which the House of
Commons shall not agree, and to which
amendment or amendments the Senate
adheres, the Governor may by message,
upon advice of his council, convene a
joint sitting of the two houses at which
the questions in controversy and the
final passage of such bill shall be decided
by a joint vote of the two houses after
debate.

"Further that it is the opinion of
this house that the British North
America Act should be so amended so
as to provide that members should be
appointed or chosen for a limited term
of years only, and not for life, as at
present."

Discussed in the Commons

In the meantime a number of the
younger Liberals having been strongly
committed to Senate reform no doubt

felt that they should take action showing the sincerity of their professions. In 1906 G. H. McIntyre, in the Commons, introduced a resolution for the bringing of the constitution of the Senate more into accord with the spirit of representative government by amendments providing for the abolition of the life tenure; to limit the tenure to one appointment within the legal term of three parliaments; and to fix an age for compulsory retirement.

The debate did not draw from either Sir Wilfred Laurier or Sir Robert Borden anything that could be interpreted as a definite declaration of policy. Sir Wilfred contented himself with a short historical review to the effect that the elective principle had worked well in the legislative council of the Canadas. Mr. Borden thought that there was not so much wrong with the Senate; the chief ground of objection being as to the nature of many of the appointments.

In 1908 three resolutions on the subject were introduced in the Commons by Messrs. McIntyre, E. N. Lewis and H. H. Miller. The first named adhered mainly to his already declared position; the second proposed a plebiscite on the questions: Shall the Senate be abolished? Shall the method of appointment of senators be abolished? The Miller resolution declared for abolition.

The resulting debate called forth the most important expression of opinion on the subject that the House of Commons has ever heard. Sir Wilfred Laurier said it was a matter of history that the Liberal party for some years past, even from the outset of Confederation, had held the opinion that the constitution of the Senate, as set forth in the B.N.A. Act, was defective. Upon this point there could be no two sets of views. The difficulty was not in pointing out the defects but in remedying them. He was of the opinion that Senate reform should be attempted and that it should endeavour to reduce the number of senators. Abolition, he considered too drastic. The Senate had been introduced to protect minorities and he suggested the equal representation of the provinces in it. He also thought that possibly six members from each province would make a strong body large enough and not cumbersome. He was of the opinion that the life principle of appointment was wrong and that it should be for a limited number of years. Among others, he made the following notable statement:—

"I am sorry to say that at the present time it would seem as if the members of the Senate were looked upon as pensioners of the state. It must be so if they are appointed for life."

This was made at a time when the Senate was under Liberal control. He also added that an irresponsible Senate was contrary to British constitutional principles. He seemed to favor not popular election, but appointment by the provinces.

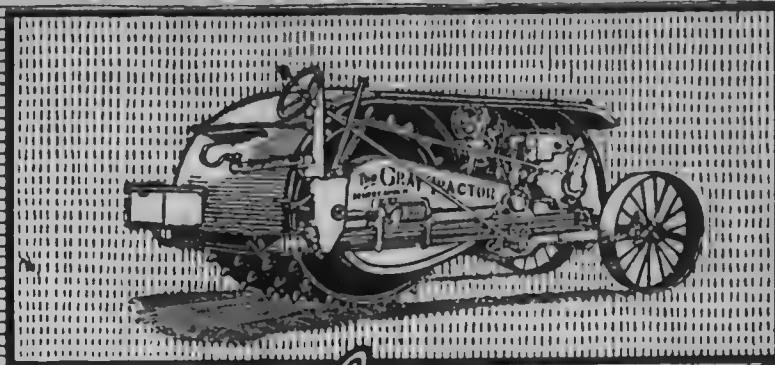
The then plain Mr. Foster, for he had not yet become Sir George, declared himself in favor of reform. He suggested a smaller Senate contending that such an one would result in the saving of money and the doing of better work. He also favored a limited senatorial term suggesting that the limitation be two or three terms of parliament. He advocated popular election of Senators and closed in the following:—

"It is better to spend a little more money and get a Senate that is an expression of the will of the people than it is to spend less money and get a Senate that is largely the expression of one man or one party."

The Miller abolition motion got little support.

Conservatives Talk Senate Reform

Up to 1905 or thereabouts the agitation against the Senate had been confined pretty much to the Liberals; but now the Conservatives began to take it up. The reason is obvious; they were beginning to get a dose of the medicine that in former days they had administered to the Liberals. Instead of the ratio being six to one in their favor, as it was in 1896, it was running the other way. Indeed when the Borden government came into office in 1911 the ratio was nearly four to one against the Conservatives. So strong had the feeling in the Conservative ranks become on this subject that in his famous Halifax platform of 1907 Mr. Borden



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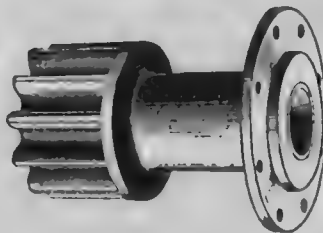
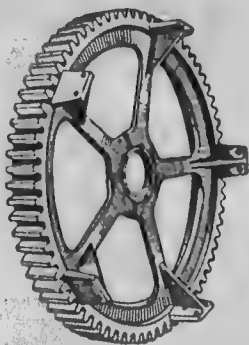
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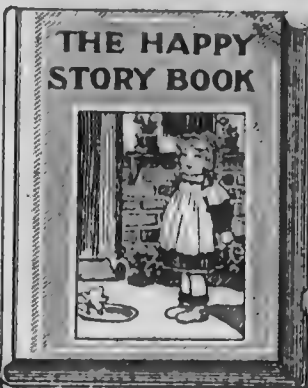
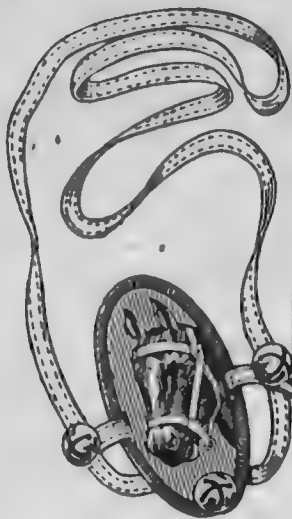
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included a reform of the Senate reform as follows:

"Such reform in the mode of electing members of the Senate as will make that chamber a more useful and representative legislative body."

This was not a very strong declaration, but it lined up the party on this subject. That it did not go nearly as far as some of the leading members of the party desired is evident from their vote in the house two years after, when Mr. Lancaster a leading Conservative, moved to abolish the upper chamber. His first resolution was introduced in 1909, but it did not get very far; it came on again the following year being defeated by 111 to 22. Among the members of the present house who voted for it are Best, Chisholm (Huron), Crothers, Currie (Simcoe), Meighen, Sexsmith and Wallace.

The Senate Discusses Itself

Undoubtedly the most valuable contribution to the discussion of the subject was made by Hon. R. W. Scott in the Senate during 1909 in speaking to his resolution on the reform of that body. Its especial value lies in the fact that it is the result of 35 years' experience in the upper house, where for many years, he acted as leader of the government. No one ever approached the subject with anything like his qualifications for the discussing of it, and none ever spoke more convincingly for reform. Most of those who had hitherto spoken on it had contributed more to an academic discussion. In short his resolution provided for the popular election of two-thirds of the membership of the Senate, the other third to be appointed by the crown, the senatorial term to be limited to seven years; vacancies among the elected senators to be filled by electors of the district entitled to vote for members of parliament, voting to be made compulsory.

Senator Poirier who had then been in the upper house for 24 years strongly supported Senator Scott. He declared that appointment for life was an antiquated practice, "A medieval system." He made light of the independence of the senators, saying:—

"We have lost the pride there once existed in our Senate, and are actually in the hands of the other house. That is logical. We are the appointees, I of Sir John A. Macdonald, most of you Hon. gentlemen of Sir Wilfred Laurier. If Sir John A. Macdonald were to come to me and say: 'Poirier, I want you to vote for that bill; I would feel somewhat in the position of a delegate towards a delegator.' It would be hard for me to say, 'no.' We emanate from the prime minister, the Senate today is a class of civil servants—by the word civil servants I mean appointees of a higher order simply, but in no wise, a representative body."

Reformation or Abolition

The case for Senate reform is unanswerable. It will either be reform or abolition. During the last 25 years almost all the leaders in our political life have declared for it, the differences in their attitude being merely as to the extent to which changes should be made. Both old political parties have placed this plank prominently in their platform. Both Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir Robert Borden have advocated it and in this connection may be mentioned also the names of Edward Blake, Alexander MacKenzie, David Mills, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Richard Cartwright, A. G. Blair, Sir Geo. Foster and a number of the most distinguished members of the Senate.

Of possibly greater immediate importance is the fact that the new political movements in the life of the Dominion have declared for decisive action, the organized farmers whose policy is the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, being committed to Senate reform. In point of concrete results more is probably to be expected from these new movements than from the old parties; for having no political friends to take care of, they are under obligations to none. There is good reason to believe that this sense of obligation to old supporters has restrained the reforming hand of political leaders in the past. Indeed Sir Wilfred practically admitted it. Thus it is that their hands being freed in this respect, the new political movements are more likely to put into practice their declared opinions on Senate reform.

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Has Patronage Been Abolished?

Continued from Page 30

system of buying were summarized by Sir Robert Borden, speaking in the House last June:

(a) Each department is now buying supplies in utter ignorance of what the others are doing.

(b) The departments generally do not get the benefit of the technical knowledge and experience acquired in each department.

(c) The quantity of goods required by some of the departments is not sufficient to enable them to purchase at the best prices.

(d) When high prices prevail, owing to shortage of material, this condition is aggravated by competition amongst the government departments themselves.

(e) There is a lack of uniformity of specifications and also of inspection.

(f) Large volume of emergency orders resulting in higher costs and giving opportunity for irregularities and complaints arising therefrom.

(g) There is a deplorable lack in the departments of study of market conditions, revisions of specifications, etc.

Patronage has been largely abolished, but it will not be continued to be abolished except by the diligence and watchfulness of honest members of parliament. What will be the effect? It should mean a vastly improved and more efficient public service—an officialdom which knows promotion and award are not dependent upon political pull.

The immediate political effect will be to speed Union Government down the decline which it seems to be fast hurling. Not a solitary man in Canada will give it credit for abolishing patronage; it will not gain a vote by its action in rooting out this evil of Canadian public life. It will lose thousands of votes of "the boys" who are sore over the abolition of patronage. The old organization is gone and there is no incentive for the old-time political worker. This may be a cynical view of the situation, but it is a view which can hardly be disputed. However, the fate of Union Government is unimportant compared with the wider issue. If patronage can be permanently abolished in Canada the worst cancer in political life will be removed.

Personalities in Parliament

Continued from Page 31

to attract and retain the attention of the House.

The acoustics of the chamber are vile to begin with. Members complain that they do not hear one word out of ten. They make the conditions worse instead of better by talking among themselves until even the press gallery has trouble in finding out what is being said and done on the floor of the House.

A. R. McMaster, of Brome, shrilly complains from time to time that he cannot hear and Sir Sam Hughes rises disgustedly to inform the speaker that no one in the House except the leader of the government and the leader of the opposition has the slightest idea what is going on.

It therefore requires some ability for a man, especially one not inclined to push himself, to procure an attentive house. Yet Fred Davis, of Neepawa, has so well succeeded that he never speaks to an empty chamber. Members take it for granted that he has carefully prepared his speech and has something to say, yet he does not push himself forward, or unduly trespass upon the attention of the House.

The British Columbia delegation is rather colorless. The outstanding personality from the Pacific Coast is Col. C. Peck, V.C. Peck, like many brave men, is inclined to be emotional. He always speaks earnestly and never to an empty house.

Among the ministers of the crown from the West, Hon. Arthur Meighen is easily conspicuous. His slight, boyish figure attracts attention and his ability as a lawyer and a politician is beyond dispute. He mingles freely with the private members and is therefore one of the most popular ministers.

Hon. Arthur Sifton has taken little part in the business of the House and he is probably known personally but to few of the members. Hon. Jas. A. Calder has



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been feeling his way cautiously, seldom taking the laboring oar. He has probably been most prominent as chairman of the select committee which has been considering the Soldiers Re-Establishment Bill.

From the Wilds of Ontario

The largest delegation in the House comes from Ontario, and many of the Ontario members are widely known throughout the country. Sir George Foster has been in parliament with a brief interruption since 1882. He has seen prosperous days in power, and bitter days in the opposition. A spare man with a little wisp of a beard he used to remind one of John the Baptist in the olden days when he was inveighing against the sins of the Laurier Government. Now as he grows older he is more mellow and his pleasantries often delight the House.

Sir Sam Hughes has enough personality to supply the entire parliament. There is only one Sam Hughes and he is member for Victoria and Haliburton. He entered the House with Hon. J. D. Reid in 1891, and has been there ever since.

Only a few months behind in length of service is W. F. Maclean, the propagandist of public ownership in Canada. Mr. Maclean has a head which is strikingly reminiscent of Sir Walter Scott's, with bushy eyebrows and a long upper lip that afford an easy mark for the cartoonists.



Hon. Geo. H. Foster used to remind one of John, the Baptist, when he was inveighing against the sins of the Laurier Government.

He is usually ahead of his time but has lived to see many of his doctrines become universally accepted. He was twenty years ahead of his fellow-Conservatives in favoring public ownership, five years ahead of them on free wheat, several months ahead on Unionist government, and he can certainly claim to be the one public man in Ontario who foresaw the sweeping triumph of the United Farmers at the last election.

The undefinable something called personality leads us to the consideration of Hon. N. W. Rowell. Mr. Rowell is a man of striking ability, a hard worker, a good organizer and in many respects a source of strength to the government. Yet he is not popular. You cannot attribute it to the fact that he was formerly a Liberal, because Sir Thomas White, a former Liberal, is one of the most popular men in parliament. Neither can you ascribe it to his being a prohibitionist, for prohibition is popular in Canada and being a prohibitionist did not make Sir Wilfred Lawson unpopular even in England thirty years ago. The fact, however, remains that Mr. Rowell has less influence in the House than he has in the country.

A good rough and tumble fighter is Col. John A. Curry, Unionist M.P. for N. Simcoe. The Colonel is a high tariff man and crossed swords vigorously with John A. Maharg at the Last Session of Parliament. He is a hard-boiled conservative who wants to see the government re-organized on party lines with a national policy its guiding star.

Ontario sent many soldiers to the war and when they came back returned them to parliament. Col. W. R. Smyth, Barney Hepburn and Col. Arthurs are among the Ontario members who saw service at the front, and in this connection we must not forget Dr. Peter McGibbon, of Muskoka, who went over to shoot pills but ended up by shooting bullets. He got into the combatant forces when occasion offered and was decorated with the military cross.

Dr. Robert Manion, of Fort William, made a great sacrifice when he left his practice and enlisted for service at the front, but upon his return he was sent to

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J. B. REYNOLDS, President.

parliament. Already he has taken a prominent place for so young a member, and no one can tell how far he may go if he stays in the game of politics.

The high priest of protection in Ontario is said to be W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford. He is a fierce protectionist and even fiercer imperialist. They call him the "Earl of Brantford" because he fought against abolishing titles.

If personality helps the private member it still more helps a member of the government. Some ministers have untold trouble with their estimates or in getting a bill through the House. They run up against most annoying and prolonged opposition. Mr. Meighen always gets into a scrap, but A. K. Maclean can coax any bill he wants through Parliament without giving or receiving a blow.

Judge D. D. McKenzie, of Nova Scotia, resembles Mr. Meighen more than he does Mr. McLean. The judge rather welcomes a fight for its own sake. He often blunders but he has a dogged pertinacity and is a man to be reckoned with. He speaks with a perceptible Gaelic accent, and will no doubt be a member of the House as long as he cares to retain his seat.

Independence seems to be the great characteristic of the present parliament. Government supporters do not hesitate to criticise the Government, and private members express their opinions in a way



A. K. Maclean can coax any bill he wants through Parliament.

to make chills run down the back of the old-time politician. Winnipeg has three outspoken and popular members.

George Allen is a famous story teller, a prime favorite, and a shrewd observer of politics.

Major Andrews everybody loves. He is transparently honest and speaks from the heart out in a way which would scare the ordinary politician.

It took some time for the third Winnipeg member to make his way into the affections of the House. Dr. M. R. Blake looks as solemn when he is delivering a speech as though he were taking the pulse of a patient at the point of death. Le Devoir rather unkindly said that he looked "like a man lost in a lonely place on a rainy day." But the House soon came to know Dr. Blake and probably no man enjoys such popularity on both sides of the chamber. He has shown a singular boldness in discussing social questions which most politicians are afraid to speak of above their breath.

Why Personality Counts

To conclude as we began, personality counts in parliament as it does everywhere else. During the past eighteen years I suppose I have seen at least 600 men pass through the halls of parliament and perhaps only fifty of them I could possibly recall. They come and go, many of them without attracting any attention or without even becoming acquainted with their fellow-members.

The hard worker does not get very far if he has nothing else to recommend him. Indeed if a man works too hard he becomes a bore and his constituents in some way smell out the fact that he is a nuisance at Ottawa and he is defeated at his next election.

All sorts of trouble lie ahead of a new member. He will get along if he realizes that in parliament, as in a bank or anywhere else, character counts, and he must help others if he would help himself. A member who becomes unpopular is rowing up stream, and unless nature has given him the gift of attracting people he may work and sigh in vain for personal popularity.

The successful member of parliament cannot be made to order or by machinery, he must have many gifts and personal qualities, and above all, he must have personality.

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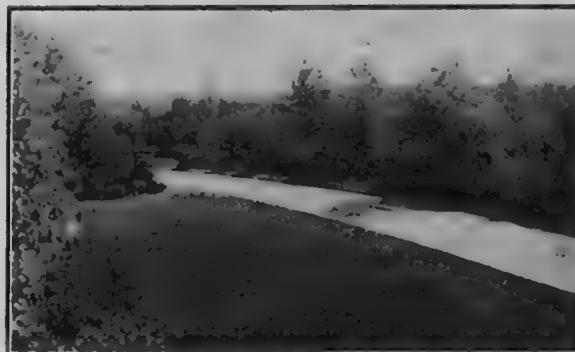
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Enter, Our Women Politicians

Continued from Page 28

movement because I am a farmer's wife, and the organized farmers have done much to improve the conditions for women in our province. The time has come when the organization has decided to take political action. At the present time the group system or as some are pleased to term it, class representation, is a step toward democratic government, providing a better means of bringing men into closer contact with the people they are to represent. Understanding and improving our own problems and conditions we will be able to co-operate with other groups who understand their problems and conditions for the benefit of both. The Farmers' Platform containing the planks in connection with making public the campaign funds, the abolition of patronage, Dominion prohibition, and the question of the tariff should convince every woman that for the bettering of her own condition it is her privilege as well as her duty to give every possible support to the farmers' political movement. They hope to improve conditions for us, and we women having the franchise must work in conjunction with them if they are to accomplish anything. Women are the greatest single force that has ever entered the political life in the history of our country. Let us see to it that we understand the farmers' movement, and having the best interests of our country in view let us as farm women give it our heartiest support!

Manitoba Leaders

"Just as women's entrance into the field of higher education, the universities and colleges, has been for good so will their entrance into political life be for good," says Mrs. J. S. Wood of Oakville, president of the Women's Section Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. "They certainly have had a reforming influence there, and the status of all has been raised through the higher education of women. It is foolishness to think that a similar reforming influence will not be felt in the political field."

"Then women are with men equally responsible for the establishment of a real democracy and for all activities in making it complete. Taking the planks of the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the baneful influence of the tariff is felt in the home to as great an extent as it is in any other sphere of life or occupation in Canada. Women must lend a hand to protect their end from tariff extortion and exploitation."

"But there are questions not on the platform to which women must give their attention and which are of wide national influence. One of these is child welfare. As a child is admittedly the chief asset of the nation therefore child welfare is essential to the development of that asset. Women are the natural guardians of the race and it is up to them to see that every benefit is bestowed on the children of the nation. This means political action. There is only one way that I can see whereby we may gain the reforms so needed and that is by doing the thing ourselves. Political action is our one avenue of escape from the burdens under which we labor, and whether we will or not political action is about to possess us. It needs the best thought and careful guidance of all who have at heart the furthering of the principles of the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture."

Mrs. A. Tooth, who is vice-president of the Manitoba Section, comments as follows on this all important question of whether women shall support political action: "I am in sympathy with an active participation in politics because our organization is working for the betterment of the country. It is a class organization but its work will not end in its own class—the very nature of it makes it a benefit to all workers. Its motto, 'Equal rights for all and special privileges for none,' speaks for itself and now after years of endeavor when the organization sees the necessity for political action its members will naturally go with it."

"For the economic needs of the people alone the organization must work politically, and whilst such an



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iniquitous tariff that taxes the people's necessities and allows the rich man's diamonds free entry stands on the statutes, there is great need for political action. At the same time I feel greatly encouraged by the results of the recent elections, and we have no reason to doubt that the next appeal to the people will be equally satisfactory.

The Cold Bedroom

Continued from Page 40

You try not to think that this is so. But it is. Uncle Milton says: "Well, folks, it's getting about the hour of night when we should rip-and-tear," which is his way of saying "retire." So we say, "Well, good night, all!" and slowly we climb the wooden hill.

The chimney of the spare chamber
lamp is foggy at its top. But by its
light you can see that this is the kind
of a cold bedroom that you read about.

There is frost on the window-panes; white and furry, giving back sparkles of light. The lace curtains, hanging like boards, could never have been starched that stiff. The mirror has a blue, tomb-like bloom on its dark luster. On each rail of the wash-stand hangs a new towel, slick as a fish's tail. The pitcher is empty; were it filled, in the night it would crack like a cannon.

As you undress with wild haste, the liquid chill in which you are immersed soaks through to your steamy skin.

Hurry now! Hurry! Bbbbbb! Bbbllow
out the light and hop into—EE-ee-ee-
ee! Oo-hoo-oo-oo! Fffffff! Sssss-oooh!
Jjjjjj jimminy Christmas! Jjjjjjjj!
Jjjjjjjj! Jjjjjj!

You are all scrooched up under the covers, with your shoulders up over your ears and your knees up to your nose. No barefoot statuary angel out in the cemetery has colder toes than you have. But you do unkiak until you lie straight and the bed ceases to quiver. John D. Rockefeller's money could not buy you any finer feelings than you have in that warm bed in that cold room.

But the worst of luxury is that its enjoyment doesn't last any time, scarcely. You merely warm your eyes for a second, when . . . Listen! . . . What's that! . . . Smells like smoked sausage and buckwheat cakes. . . . Yes, sir, it is! The steady, patient sissing in the sausage, and the fierce agonizing sissing in the batter slapped on the griddle. Your stomach nudges you and says in its rude, vulgar way: "Hay, 'bo! Yer throat ain't cut ner nothin', is it? Becoss I'd like a little somepin' on me inside."

But it is so nice and warm where you are! You turn on your pillow, and lo! the frosty window-panes in the level sunrays are flashing red and orange and yellow, a wondrously beautiful spectacle. But your stomach keeps on nudging and whispering: "Hay, 'bo! Yer throat ain't cut ner nothing", is it? I gotta have somepin' on me inside, I have. Pretty daggone quick, too! I ain't had nothin' since 'way last night. Hay, young feller! Do me the favor, wonchest!"

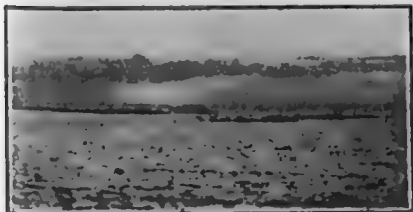
So, when Aunt Hattie calls up the staircase: "Oo-hoo! 'Most ready for breakfast!" you answers, through your shivers, "Be right down."

"Did you rest well?" asks Uncle Milton by the fire-down-stairs.

B'gosh! You never thought till then whether you did or not!

But, speaking of geese:
"Now look here!" says you, exasperated. "That's the fourth time you've said that to me! I want to know what you mean by it."

Why, only this: If you sleep in a really cold bedroom, it's what's under you that counts. If, at Uncle Milton's you hadn't had a fine bed of goose feathers to lie on, and you with your shoulders pulled up over your ears, and your knees to your nose, why, you would just naturally have solidified that way, and they would have had to ship you home to your folks in a kind of a drum!



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The Countrywoman

"Made in Canada" Again

WOMAN'S Century has blossomed out once again as the mouth-piece of the "Made in Canada" propaganda. Some extracts from an article printed in the November issue are:

"If we cannot pay in gold we must pay in products."

"If we only make an invariable rule to require, and insist upon getting, home products, and these alone, we can at once enormously enlarge the domestic market. Let us survey our homes from cellar to garret with a firm resolve that nothing will enter which is not made or produced in Canada. If we do this in a spirit of self-sacrifice we will keep the wheels of Canadian industry turning, we will add a hundred millions to the volume of Canadian productions. This means prosperity, employment, better times in every Canadian home."

"Is it not a patriotic duty to make the Dominion self-supporting?"

Woman's Century has apparently missed the significance of the word "trade" when applied to inter-nation commerce.

When a small boy gives his jack-knife in exchange for a Jew's harp and a couple of marbles, the exchange is designated as "trading." Trading as between nations is not different to the trading activities of small boys. Canadians export produce and get in return the produce of other countries. Very rarely does gold

ever figure in the transaction directly. If it did, as the first sentence quoted above would infer, Canada's problem would be one of increasing the output of her great gold-mines. But our trade consists of exchanging exports for imports.

We must import in order to keep the wheels of Canadian industry turning, for the only payment we can receive for Canadian products is imports. We, today, produce more than we consume; in agricultural products alone, three times as much as we consume. The only way to finance the excess in production over consumption is by trade, which means simply exchanging those exports for imports. As our exports increase so naturally must our imports increase. To buy "Made in Canada" goods and so minimize our consumption of imported goods means to curtail our production, for what is the use in producing for export when exported goods can only be paid for with imports from other countries, and every effort is made to minimize those imports?

The effort to make Canada self-contained and self-supporting sounds very plausible but is unsound. The person who first devised the scheme had very false ideas of economy. He went directly in the face of nature, who made cotton to grow in one part of the world, wheat in another, forests in another, bananas in another, coal and iron in another, and so on. It would seem only good business to do the thing that could most naturally be done. But no, these misguided economists said: "Here, we shall do everything ourselves. We shall make Canada a self-contained country. That in order to do so we must do unnatural things will be camouflaged with patriotic clap-trap." It is quite unlikely that the Divine planner had in mind a people in Canada who should be so complete unto themselves that they had no need of the cotton growers and their product, or of the banana growers and their product, because, of course, carried out

to its ultimate conclusion, these false economists would have to grow hot-house cotton, and hot-house bananas in order to make Canada self-contained.

Mr. Crerar on Tariff

Hon. T. A. Crerar has been visiting a number of cities in the West in the interests of the New National Policy. Mr. Crerar does not mince matters when he is talking against our protective tariff. This part of his speech will be of special interest to women:—

"The power of the state is used to create a special privilege for certain citizens in the country. When by law

form the duties of a pupil-nurse, and will at the same time receive a course of instruction in nursing. For her services she will be paid at the rate of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month, along with board and lodging, and washing. During the three months at the sanatorium she will receive detailed instructions in the care and management of tuberculosis cases.

If her work is of a satisfactory character and she is successful in passing exams, a certificate will be issued by the Bureau of Public Health to qualify her to act as a nurse aide. By this means it is hoped to procure the necessary nursing help for small hospitals, and at the same time supply the nursing assistance, which is at the present time so short in rural districts.

Arrangements are being made so that pupil-nurses will receive as thorough instruction as possible during this course. No pupil will be admitted who has not received a satisfactory preliminary education.

Meeting Election Expenses

At Brandon, the Hon. T. A. Crerar, in a public address, commended the Assiniboia constituency on the way they conducted their election campaign, financing it, not from the contributions of a few individuals, or from an unknown campaign fund, but from the small contributions of a great many people. He referred to a man who told him that his election had cost



you build up a customs tariff on an article compelling the article brought in from outside to pay a duty of from 15, 20, 25, 30 or 40 per cent, you are creating conditions whereby the manufacturer of that article in the protected country reaps the benefit. That is what has happened. The home manufacturer simply takes advantage of the situation and places his price up to the point where he can undersell or meet the competition of the article coming in.

"Our legislators in the past have gone on the principle largely that the protection shall be placed mainly on the necessities of life, and if you study the tariff schedules you will find some peculiar anomalies."

"You will find, for instance, that if the wealthy man's wife wishes to buy a diamond necklace, the diamonds come in free of duty. If she wants to buy expensive silks or velvets for dress goods, they come in under a small duty. But if the poor man wants to buy a pair of shoes for his children, or stockings for his little girl, he is taxed from 30 to 42½ per cent. If the rich man wants to have grape fruit for breakfast he pays no duty. If you want to eat a baked apple for your morning meal you can have it in the face of a customs protection of somewhere around 50 cents per barrel."

Short Course for Nurse Aides

Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a short course in nursing in rural union municipal hospitals in Saskatchewan. This course will consist of a year's work in the hospital and a three months' course in the provincial sanatorium.

During the 12 months in the hospital the pupil-nurse will be expected to per-

Why Are Toes?

By Margaret Minaker

"Deat discovered I've a toe!

There's some more, all in a row.

They are soft and warm, and pink,

And they all go twinkly-wink.

But I can't find out all day

Why I dot toes, anyway."

"Say, wee fellow, that's my case, Now friend Winter's in the race.

Since it's forty-two below,

I've discovered I've a toe!

All too many in a row!

Can't say mine are warm—nor pink,

Blue, mine are; too stiff to wink.

But I've wondered too, all day,

'Why I 'dot' toes, anyway."

\$5,000. Quoting Mr. Crerar: "He said that there was scarcely a schoolhouse in his constituency for which he was not charged for the use of the building while holding meetings there. He also said that there had not been a church built in his constituency that he had not had something to do with. The same was true of every baseball or football team that was started. He was patron of every one of these. With that, always came a polite request that a small donation would be thankfully received."

"If you are going to throw these conditions around your public servants and compel them to go outside to get the funds to run their election, and if they have to take that from the party chest, and, knowing where it comes from, and if that is put up by the manufacturers, or railway corporations, or business promoters, if your representatives have to buy their way into parliament in that way, do not be surprised or feel hurt if they occasionally sell you when they get there."

Mr. Crerar advocated very strongly the system of getting every elector,

man and woman, in the constituencies to contribute to the campaign funds of the man whom they were supporting. "For," said he, "where your treasure is there will your heart be also." The reports from Saskatchewan, where a thorough canvas is being made for a campaign fund to conduct the next general election in the interests of the New National Policy, indicate that the women of that province believe with Mr. Crerar that if a man is worth voting for he is worth helping in other ways, and the most material way is by helping him to finance his campaign. Women are not much accustomed to using funds, the source of which is hidden, and it is not likely that they will consent when it comes to public business.

Municipal High Schools

The following recommendation was passed at the annual district convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held in Wadena, on November 4th:—

"We, the delegates at this convention, considering that the present High School Act of Saskatchewan is inadequate to meet the demands for secondary education of the agricultural population of the province, and that many bright rural students are being deprived of high school training through distance from cities and towns where high schools are located, place ourselves on record as favoring the following notes: That Saskatchewan should be divided into high school districts, each district to include several rural municipalities and the towns included within their boundaries. That high school should be supported by a tax levied on all property owners within the high school district. This is, in our opinion, the only policy which will guarantee permanence and stability to secondary education in the province."

To The Guide this appears to be the proper course to take. It is notoriously true that a very small percentage of country boys and girls have an opportunity of advancing beyond the small, one-roomed rural school. The lack of facilities for higher education must have its influence on the advancement of the people of the country. From Dr. Foght's report we quote the following: "The 22 regularly-recognized high schools and collegiate institutes enrolled at the time of the survey (August-November, 1917), 2,662 pupils. In addition 43 towns and 130 villages reported some continuation work of high school grade in connection with the public schools, enrolling 1,529 pupils. At most, therefore, 5,000 boys and girls out of approximately 40,000 of high school age (14-18), were receiving high school education in the fall of 1917. It would seem unnecessary to point out what a dangerously low percentage this is for any nation under modern conditions, but especially for a commonwealth like Saskatchewan, depending upon public education for its democratic leadership."

Municipal high schools bring up the question of municipal school boards. It seems impossible to administer education in any other way in the near future. It is interesting to note that Dr. Foght, in his recommendations, dealt with this question very fully, and if other districts are considering this question, his report should be secured from the Department of Education at Regina. He says: "(1) Gradual development of the municipal school reorganization. (2) Special government grants as inducement for organization of one or more municipal high schools of good type, in each inspectorate, to demonstrate the practicability; this school to get the grant in addition to other school grants. (3) The department of education and municipal school boards to utilize the expert advice of the college of agriculture in planning the municipal high schools."

In cold starching any article dissolve starch in cold water for half an hour or more before using and it will add greatly to the stiffness of the article.



A Kodak Christmas

Kodak helps to make the Christmas merry—then keeps a picture story of the Christmas merriment.

And nowhere are there more Christmas pictures for the Kodak than in the country, where Christmas is so real, so home like, so full of the old-fashioned, whole-souled spirit of the day.

The arrival of the visitors; the children romping in the snow; the gorgeous sun and snow effects in the orchard; the family dinner party ready for the attack on the savory bird whose bronze glory fills to overflowing the huge platter at the head of the table—grand-mother busy with her knitting and dreaming of a Christmas of other days; and the tree itself—all these are subjects for the Kodak.

In taking and titling the pictures there is fun and interest that give an added zest to the Christmas merry-making—and afterward these pictures, telling so faithfully the home story, help to keep fresh the memories of the great home holiday.

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Farm Women's Clubs

Otterburne's Canvass Success

OUR board met on October 7 and made arrangements for a house-to-house canvass on October 15, for the purpose of strengthening our association by adding to it women members. All the men in this district are members with one exception, so we decided that the canvass was up to the Women's Section. Six lady members volunteered. Two pairs visited every house allotted to them, but the other pair did not complete their allotment owing to sickness and later stormy weather. Our ladies were successful in adding eight to our membership roll, besides six associate members. A great many of our women did not think that the Grain Growers' movement was of any interest or benefit to them. They had always looked upon it as a man's affair, but we have been successful in many instances in showing these farm women their duty to the only co-operative movement that really helps the position of our farm women.

To complete our drive a social was held on November 7. The ladies provided a fowl supper for all comers after which we were favored with addresses by Miss Mary P. McCallum and John Kennedy. Both were listened to with great attention and interest, and we are expecting the effectiveness of their message will be the co-operative support of all the ladies in the district in our movement in the near future.—John Davies, Provencher district secretary, Otterburne, Man.

Drive Success Here

A very interesting meeting was held in Hood School, on Tuesday afternoon, October 14, when Miss Finch, secretary of the W.S.G.G.A., addressed our Women's Section on the work of making citizens of the foreigner and outlined ways by which we might render them valuable material aid. She explained the tariff and spoke on different planks in the Farmers' Platform, explained the injustice of the franchise granted to women under the By-Election Act, and discussed some of the community social questions. The need of giving the children opportunities for developing their talents, so they might become better citizens in the future was emphasized. The women of Hood district hope to have Miss Finch with them again and can assure her of a full house. While with us she explained the purpose of the Liberty Drive and though unable to carry it out on the 15th we did not fail to make the canvass later. At nine in the morning of October 30, cars were on the road. The Women's Section was represented by Mrs. Barrault, Mrs. G. Armishaw and myself, and the local association by Mr. Earl, Norman Francis and Mr. Bradford. Good luck attended us. The French settlement to the south was visited and we found them one with us in our work. Summing up our results at the end of the day we found that we had secured 33 new members, six of whom were women, making our total in the Women's Section 17, ten new members for The Guide and two renewals, all but two subscribers taking The Guide for three years, 51 signing for independent political action and many others ready to sign as soon as we receive more blank cards. A snow storm shortened our day's activities, but we are looking forward to holding our social evening later when we hope to have Mr. Burnell with us.—Ruth Forge, corresponding secretary, Hood, W.S.G.G.A., Portage, Man.

Chater Live Wires

You will find enclosed \$7.00, the balance of 1919 membership dues, and also \$10 which was voted at our women's meeting to help purchase the typewriter for Joe Humenko, the cripple. If you already have enough for the typewriter the money may be spent for some good cause toward helping the New Canadian schools. Each member is now making a collection of magazines, Sunday school papers and cards for two of these schools.

Our annual entertainment, which took the form of a fowl supper and play, was a great success. The ladies who took part in both found the work very heavy, but "where there's a will there's a way" and the "way" this time realized us the sum of \$165.60.

Every minute of our time will be busy from now till Christmas. Next week we are packing boxes of clothing for the drought areas in Saskatchewan. A day or so before Christmas we shall be making up a big box of home-cooking for the soldiers at Tuxedo and another for the soldiers' ward in the Brandon hospital, and for Christmas time we are arranging a tree for the children. Miss Collins, the teacher of Chater

to the needy in Saskatchewan. We have had nearly 100 appeals for partly-worn clothing so you may know we had some hunting to do and then could not fill half the orders. But we phoned the organizations around Brandon to ask if they would help and all have very kindly consented. The organization at Brandon Hills besides supplying clothing voted \$50 to be spent for new clothing where the need is urgent.—Mrs. H. G. Thornton, president, Little Souris, W.S.G.G.A., Man.

Leave it to the Women

It has taken the ladies (members of the U.F.W.A.) of the Strong Creek dis-

present are anxious to do all they can to make it go. So it is now up to us old bachelors to do our share that night. After the business was completed for the evening the ladies served coffee and cake, and if the boxes are filled with cake like what was served last night no bachelor will be disappointed if he buys one.

New Huron Local

A new local of the U.F.W.A. was formed at a very successful meeting of the Huron local U.F.A., held at Wintburn, on November 3.

After some routine business was transacted, which included the payment of the political dues in full, for each member on the roll to the treasurer of the West Edmonton Independent Political Association, Mrs. Root, of Wetaskiwin, who was present specially on this occasion was called upon by the president to address the large assembly.

The speaker said she had just returned from the Cochrane Riding, where she had been for some days, furthering the good cause of the farmer's candidate in that constituency. She said there never has appeared in the history of Canada, such a political opportunity as is presenting itself at the present moment. It is said the present leader of the Unionist party was once a Liberal, then a Conservative, and lastly a Unionist. The speaker showed very clearly the duty, as well as the privilege for the farmer to organize for a united Canada, as the farmers' viewpoint was essential to good government. Also, are we to elect a candidate for the people, or shall we elect a candidate for the government to come to the heel at the crack of the government whip? In England, the cross benches have been prominent for good government. We look to parliament to adjust all differences. Through political organization we obtain our rights. Country districts were taxed heavily for wild land tax, while vacant city property goes free. Auto tax was eaten up on tourist roads. These among others were points brought out by the speaker.

After being warmly thanked by the president, Mr. Broadstock, Mrs. Root suggested the formation of a U.F.W.A., which was immediately acted upon by the president, and was successful in securing a large number of names.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, the result being: Mrs. T. S. Mattison was elected president; Mrs. W. S. Walker, vice-president; Mrs. W. F. Broadstock, secretary-treasurer. The name chosen for the infant is Huron, to meet the first Wednesday in each month at the Huron school.—F. D. Lipsett, secretary, Huron local, U.F.A.

Black Hill Festivities

When the word went round that each local of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. in the Battle River constituency was to be taxed at the rate of \$1.00 per head for the privilege of helping "carry on" in the new farmers' movement, this local, mindful of the injunction of our own Mr. Spencer, not to neglect the social side of our organization, decided to raise their contribution by means of a chicken supper, to be followed by a dance.

The chicken supper, warranted to extract money (without pain) from the pockets of the good-natured public, got away to a good start in the Black Hill schoolhouse, on Hallowe'en. The officers and directors (who mainly had charge of the affair), with other helpers arrived at the schoolhouse just as the pupils were dismissed. The trustees having graciously given permission for the removal of the seats and desks, this work was at once proceeded with. Next, a table the length of the room was improvised by means of boards, using desks for supports. For seats, boards were laid across boxes, or any kind of support. Meanwhile the two-burner oil stove was lighted and a boiler containing water placed on it, to be used for making tea. The lamps were lighted and placed in their brackets, and the tablecloths laid. Other workers began



Little Souris Women's Section.

school, and Miss Robins, the teacher of Clinton school, are taking charge of the program while the Women's Section is purchasing a gift and a bag of candy for each child in the two districts.—Mrs. C. S. Vance, secretary, Chater, W.S.G.G.A., Man.

Little Souris Helps Stricken

Our Women's Section has been very busy packing boxes of clothing to send

to the needy in Saskatchewan. We have had nearly 100 appeals for partly-worn clothing so you may know we had some hunting to do and then could not fill half the orders. But we phoned the organizations around Brandon to ask if they would help and all have very kindly consented. The organization at Brandon Hills besides supplying clothing voted \$50 to be spent for new clothing where the need is urgent.—Mrs. H. G. Thornton, president, Little Souris, W.S.G.G.A., Man.

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Work for Public Health Committee

By Irene Parlbry

HERE is a valuable contribution that the public health committees of our clubs can make towards the general welfare of the community. In Alberta the public health officers are making ready for any return of the influenza epidemic; the last one taught them the value of preparedness. The Department of Public Health in Alberta is endeavouring to get on file a list of all women who would be willing to act as nurses in an emergency.

- (a) Voluntary
- (b) Paid
- (c) Trained
- (d) Untrained

If the clubs would make a survey of their neighborhood and ascertain what workers they could raise under these headings, and notify the department their co-operation would be appreciated by medical officers of health, and it would be the first step in local organization, for any wave of sickness that might come along.

Nearly every district has one or more trained nurses who have married and settled on the land. Would it not be possible with their help for the clubs

to start a home nursing course this winter, so that all the members, their girls and any other women in the community who might wish could get thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of correct nursing. Anyone who has been through a serious illness can tell you the difference it makes to be looked after by one who understands how to wash and bathe a patient, how to make a bed when the patient is unable to move, how to cook the simple dishes and drinks which sick people need, all of which mean so much in making a quick recovery.

Some people have a natural instinct for nursing but even these can learn much of value from one who has studied and learnt all the technique of nursing.

In connection with this course the Public Health committee of the club might lay in a supply of certain things necessary in an epidemic such as we had last winter. Many lives

would have been saved had the outlying districts had an organization of this sort with a supply of pneumonia jackets, etc. on hand, and some women ready and trained to know what to do.

Let us make "preparedness" our motto.



Irene Parlbry.



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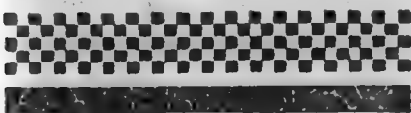
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FLAVORING EXTRACTS

now to arrive, bringing the different supplies previously agreed upon. The chickens, which were donated mostly by the bachelor house-keepers of the district, were cooked at the homes of a number of the women members who had volunteered to do this work, besides donating bread, pies, butter, etc. And so the offerings, from roast chicken down to salt, kept on arriving with pre-war lavishness.

The scene was one of orderly confusion. The cutting of bread, cake and pie, arranging of salads, spreading the table, placing of generous helpings of chicken on the plates. All went on at the same time. The pretty young waitresses lined up ready for action, and the public walked right into the trap! Having first to pass before a broad-shouldered official in order to have their credentials in the shape of dollar bills vised. A bit of ribbon then pinned on the breast was the passport to the table. There were no regulations to be observed on wishing to leave the table.

About nine o'clock, all signs of feasting having been cleared away dancing commenced and continued conscientiously and vigorously throughout all the gradations of the waltz, the one, two, three, four and seven-steps, until "Partners for the supper dance" was called out about midnight. (This particular number is usually more or less of a fraud as the boys and girls, mindful of limited seating capacity, soon scamper off the floor). The refreshments were served in an original but effective manner by Messrs. John Fisk and Walter Hicks.

During the resting period after supper an impromptu program (following the custom at Black Hill) was presented, consisting of a few songs, recitations, etc., finishing up with a speech from our president, J. A. Potter, who gave a resume of the farmers' political movement, and who, "to point a moral and adorn a tale," stirred the interest of the hearers by recounting the story of the recent political triumph of the United Farmers of Ontario.

A very interesting feature of the program was the reciting by Veris Connor, of a poem of his own, setting forth the doughty deeds of those who took part in the sports on Black Hill picnic day. One could scarcely refer to this young man as a rising poet—because he is already up!

The dancing re-commenced, but soon the sleighs began to jingle up to the door to receive their waiting passengers, and the jolly crowd slowly thinned, till finally the homely, friendly schoolhouse was left alone with its thoughts. And once more Black Hill had sustained its reputation for well-ordered hospitality. —Mrs. Wm. A. Foster, secretary pro tem., Silver Willow local.

Almost a year ago, when the cold weather came on, the women of our district felt they could not attend meetings separate from the general association, so a vote was taken and passed unanimously, that we hold our meetings with the men. We are having a meeting tomorrow evening to make plans to do our share on October 15. —Mrs. E. Zimmermann, secretary, W.S.G. G.A., Salem, Man.

Mrs. Roy S. May, secretary of Crocus Hill W.G.G.A., writes of a new enterprise undertaken by that club, in the form of a Farm Women's Industrial Exhibition, in connection with the school fair held at Morse, on October 9. There were 34 prizes offered, which were open for competition to any woman in the neighborhood. A baby show was also arranged for.

The Bloomington U.F.W.A. have just received their travelling library, and are planning soon to purchase a pathoscope. Their last meeting was conducted in the form of a sewing circle and was varied by musical entertainment and the serving of a delicious lunch. Two ladies were appointed to visit the school as usual. —Mrs. T. E. Powers, Bloomington, U.F.W.A.

A paper on Our Local Schools and How to Better Them, was read by Mrs. R. J. Rivett, and was followed by discussion. Six members and three visitors were present.

The October meeting was planned to be held at Mrs. J. S. Meiklejohn's home, but weather conditions were so unfavorable the meeting was not held. —Mrs. R. J. Rivett, club reporter.



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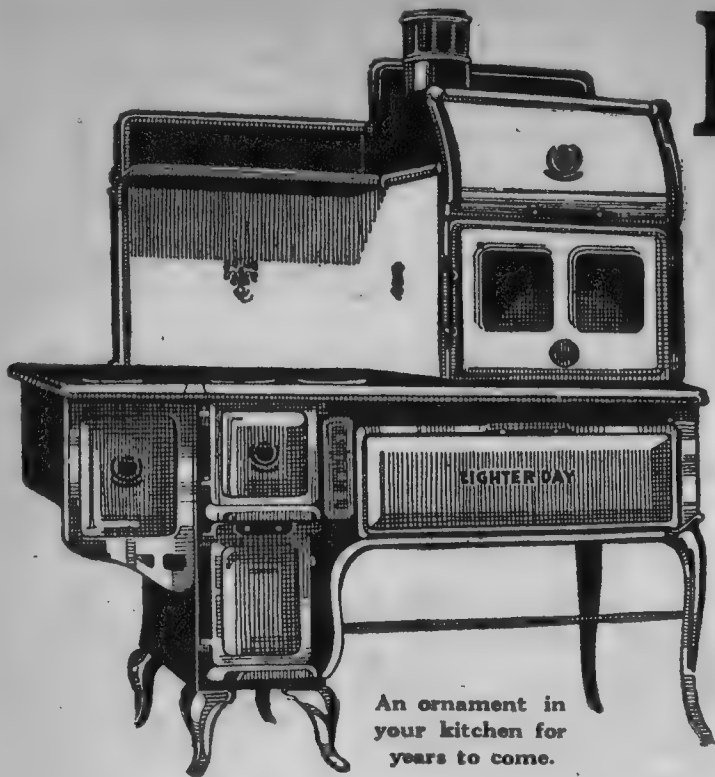


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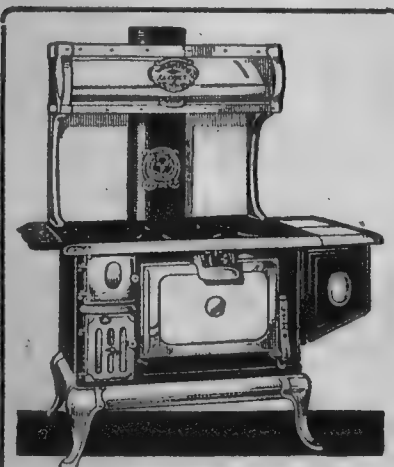
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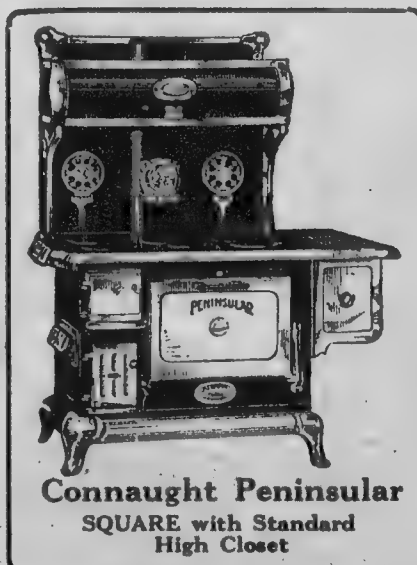
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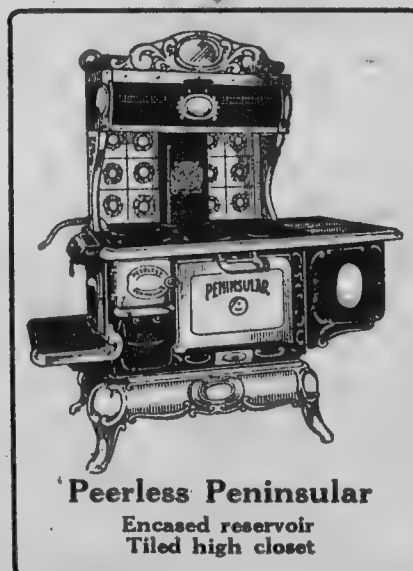
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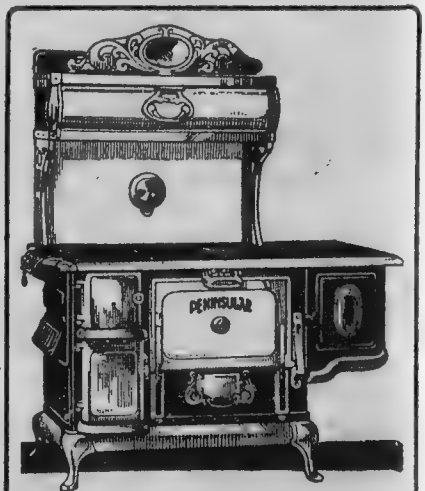
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Christmas Dinner and Good Cheer

The Star of the East and the Magi of old
The angels in radiance framed,
The shepherds adoring, would all be forgot.
Were it not for the Gift they proclaimed,
Then deep in the heart let our gratitude burn
Till brightly in service it glows,
To render again to the Giver of All
The life He divinely bestows.



FOR the first time in several years there is no special cloud hanging over the homes of our nation. And this year let us celebrate Christmas with the old time hospitality and cheer; let us make it one that the children and grown-ups, too, will long remember. This does not mean richer gifts and a more elaborate menu than usual. Let us make that part of our Christmas as simple as possible and so have time to cultivate a little more of the true spirit of Christmas, the spirit of joy and of giving, the spirit of love and of peace. Very often when Christmas Day dawns we are so worn out with the preparations we have made for the day that we are truly thankful when it is over and breathe a sigh of relief that at any rate it won't come again for a year. Let us try and spread the work over the preceding weeks, and try to enjoy the day as our children enjoy it. Make the Christmas dinner simple. Let the children prepare the decorations for the Christmas tree, they love to do it. A little red and green paper, a pair of scissors and a paste pot and they can accomplish wonders. Rows of red hearts, strung on paper, little Christmas trees cut from green paper and strung in the same way all help in making the Christmas tree one that Santa simply cannot resist hanging presents on.

Have your table prettily decorated. When one lives far from town the decorations have to be largely home-made, but let us comfort ourselves with the fact that the home-made ones are often prettier and more original than any we can buy. Red crepe paper is a splendid first aid. A little cotton batting or absorbent cotton and "snow" make a very durable snow that won't melt even in the warmest room. The "snow powder" may be bought for ten cents a package. A chimney made from a box and covered with red paper may grace the centre of the table; make a Santa Claus from some old doll, put a pack on his back and have him just emerging from the chimney. If you cannot get the crepe paper use brown wrapping paper and mark it off in bricks with chalk or pencil. Or cover a box with red paper and get the children to cut out Doo Dads and paste them on the box for decorations; those jolly little chaps ought to make any one cheerful. Fill the box with fruit and candies, or have some little gift for each one at the table piled in the box.

The decorations in the illustration are easily and simply made. Make a large ball of white crepe paper and suspend it over the centre of the table with red ribbons, suspend several small balls of white or red crepe paper from this. In the centre of the table have a bed of holly or evergreen, pile this with white paper or wool snowballs, and sprinkle the whole with "snow powder." Have a ball at each plate filled with candy, apples or oranges, tie a bit of green on the top of each. Trim the candle sticks with holly and make the shades of red paper.

Here are two Christmas menus and a number of extra recipes, and we hope you may get some suggestions that you will find useful in preparing for Christmas.

MENU NO. 1

Turkey with stuffing	Mashed potatoes
Creamed cabbage	Canned peas
Cranberry sauce	
Celery and apple salad	
Christmas pudding	Foamy sauce
Fruit	Nuts
Candy	Coffee

Fruit Cocktail

The fruit cocktail is easily prepared and takes the place of the soup.

2 grape fruit 2 oranges
a little pineapple or fruit juice

Sugar
Cut the grape fruit in half and loosen the pulp with a sharp knife, squeeze out the juice; add the juice of the oranges and some of the pulp, then the pineapple or other fruit juice. Sweeten to taste and set away to get cold. Serve this in sherbert glasses or sauce dishes. This cocktail may be altered to suit the material at hand; if you cannot get the grape fruit, use a little lemon juice instead. Try combining fruit juices until you have the right combination. Bits of banana may be added if desired. A bottle of ginger ale added before serving improves the flavor.

Bread Stuffing for Turkeys

The turkey may be dressed ready for stuffing days before Christmas, and the stuffing prepared the day before ready to put in the turkey on Christmas morning.

4 cups of bread crumbs ¼ cup melted butter or
Salt ¼ cup bacon dripping
1 teaspoon sage or Pepper
1 savory 1 onion
1 apple Milk or water

Take any scraps of dry bread and put them through the meat chopper; add the seasoning, salt and pepper. Cut the onion in small pieces and fry it in the butter or dripping, being careful not to brown it. Chop the apple very fine and add it to the bread crumbs with the onion. If the mixture is too dry add a little milk or water. Or the turkey may be stuffed with sausage stuffing.

Sausage Stuffing

½ lb. sausage meat 1 tablespoon minced
2 cups bread crumbs onion
Salt and pepper

Mix well all the ingredients and use for chicken or turkey.

Mashed Potatoes

Boil the potatoes until tender, mash well and beat until creamy with butter and a little milk or cream.

Creamed Cabbage

Cabbage Salt and pepper
1 tablespoon butter 1 tablespoon flour
1 cup milk

Boil the cabbage until tender in boiling salted water. Do not boil too long or the cabbage will be brown and indigestible. Drain well and make a sauce of the butter melted, the flour and milk; when thick and creamy pour over the cabbage.

Canned Peas

Peas Butter Seasoning
Heat the peas, drain, add pepper, salt, and a little butter. Serve very hot.

Cranberry Sauce

4 cups cranberries 2 cups sugar
1 cup water

Pick over and wash the cranberries, put in a stew pan with one cup of boiling water and boil for 20 minutes. Rub through a sieve; add two cups sugar and cook five minutes. Turn into a mold and set aside to cool.

Celery and Apple Salad

This salad may be made with plain apple and celery or the chopped apple and celery may be moulded in lemon jelly in individual molds.

Apples Celery

Salad Dressing

Prepare the celery the day before, wrap it in a damp cloth and put in a cool place. Shortly before dinner dice the apples and celery, mix with salad dressing and garnish with celery tips. If the apples and celery are put in a dissolved lemon jelly powder the salad may be prepared the day before Christmas. Dissolve the jelly powder as usual and pour in individual molds.

Serve with salad dressing.

English Plum Pudding

½ lb. stale bread crumbs 2 ozs. chopped citron
1 cup scalded milk ¼ lb. suet
¼ lb. sugar ¼ cup cider
4 eggs ¼ cup grated nutmeg
¼ lb. raisins ¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ lb. currants 1-3 teaspoon cloves
¼ lb. finely chopped figs 1-3 teaspoon mace
1 ½ teaspoons salt

Soak bread crumbs in the milk, let stand until cool; add sugar, beaten yolks of eggs, raisins, currants, figs and citron; chop suet, combine mixtures; add the spices, cider and whites of eggs beaten until stiff. Put in a buttered mold and steam five hours.

Christmas Pudding No. 2

This is one of the simplest Christmas puddings made, it is light and more easily digested than a richer pudding.

1 cup chopped suet 1 cup molasses
1 cup sour milk 3 cups flour
1 small teaspoon soda ½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves A little candied peel
1 teaspoon salt Raisins or dates

Cream the suet, add the molasses and sour milk. Sift the spices, soda and salt with flour. Mix all together and add the fruit well floured. Steam in a buttered mold three hours. Serve with foamy sauce. Both of these puddings may be made some time before Christmas.

Foamy Sauce

1 egg 1 cup thick cream
1 cup powdered sugar Pinch salt
½ teaspoon vanilla

Beat the white of the egg until stiff; add the yolk well beaten and the sugar gradually. Whip the cream and combine mixtures; add vanilla and serve.

Creamy Sauce

1 cup sugar ¼ cup water
White of 1 egg Flavoring
Pinch of salt 1 cup cream

Boil the sugar and water until it will form a firm ball in cold water, then pour in a fine stream on the beaten white of the egg. Set the dish in a pan of cold water and beat until cold and creamy; then add the cup of cream whipped until stiff. Flavor and serve. This may be made with brown sugar if white is not available. Next week we will give some recipes for Christmas candies.

MENU NO. 2

Roast goose	Soup	Potato stuffing
Parasips		Turnips or carrots
	Riced potatoes	Homemade pickles
Apple sauce	Huntington cole slaw	
Mince pie	Fruit gelatin with cornflake fancies	Nuts
Fruit	Candy	Coffee

Soup

One may have any soup the family prefers, but with a hearty dinner a thin soup is best from the standpoint of digestion.

Stock 1 can vegetable or tomato soup
Seasoning Crutons

The stock can be made a day or two before Christmas, then all one has to do on Christmas morning is to heat up some stock and add one or two cans of vegetable, tomato or oxtail soup to the stock, or failing that one may add chopped vegetables to the stock one and a half hours before serving time. Serve with crutons. Pieces of bread cut in cubes and be browned in a quick oven.

Stuffing for Goose

One may prepare the goose for stuffing several days before Christmas. On Christmas morning fill with the following stuffing.

2 cups hot mashed potatoes 1 egg
1 ½ cups soft stale bread 1 teaspoon salt
crumbs 1 teaspoon savory or sage
¼ cup finely chopped pork 1 finely chopped onion

Put the pork finely cut in a frying pan, add the onion and cook for two or three minutes, being careful not to burn. Mix the mashed potato, the seasoning and the pork and onion. If the dressing is to be sliced cold add one well beaten egg, otherwise the egg may be omitted.

Creamed Parsnips

Parasips 1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour Salt and pepper
1 cup milk

Boil the parsnips until tender, drain and put in a serving dish and pour over the following cream sauce. Melt the butter, add the flour and the cup of milk, stir until smooth and pour over the parsnips. Or the parsnips may be mashed or chopped and served with butter, pepper and salt.



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Huntington Cole Slaw

1 small head cabbage 1/2 small onion
2 chopped pickles Salad dressing

Select a small, firm cabbage, take off the outside leaves, cut in quarters and with a long, thin-bladed knife slice as thinly as possible. Soak in very cold water until crisp, drain and dry between towels. Add to one quart of the shredded cabbage one-half of a small onion sliced very thinly; add two sour pickles finely chopped. Serve very cold with salad dressing.

Mince Pie

Pastry 4 lbs. apples
2 lbs. round steak 2 1/2 lbs. suet
3 lbs. brown sugar 3 lbs. seedless raisins
1 lb. currants 1/2 lb. peel
1 tablespoon salt 1 teaspoon mace
1 teaspoon cinnamon 1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cloves 1 pint boiled cider

Simmer the steak in as little water as possible, put through the meat chopper and add the liquor in which it was cooked. Chop the apples and suet, add to the meat with the fruit and the finely-shredded peel. Mix the spices and salt with the sugar and mix all together; lastly, add one pint of boiled cider. Boiled cider is on the market in pint bottles. It is much the consistency of molasses.

Fruit Gelatin

1 box gelatin 1/2 lb. figs
1 cup sugar 1/2 pint cold water
1/2 lb. dates 1 quart boiling water
Juice of 2 lemons

Stone the dates and chop them with the figs rather fine. Cover the gelatin with cold water and let it soak for half an hour; add the sugar and then the boiling water and lemon juice. Put the dates and figs into a bowl and add gradually the liquid. When well mixed stand aside to set. Serve with whipped cream and garnish with cherries or bits of red jelly. Serve with corn flake fancies.

Corn Flake Fancies

2 egg whites 1/2 cup sugar
1-3 teaspoon salt 2 cups corn flakes
1/2 cup coconut 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Beat the egg whites until stiff, add the sugar gradually, the cornflakes and coconut. Drop with a teaspoon one inch apart on buttered paper.

Maple Mousse

One may substitute maple mousses for any of the above desserts.

1 pint whipping cream 1 1/4 cups maple syrup
1-3 teaspoon salt 2 eggs

Beat the eggs well, mix with the maple syrup and cook in a double boiler until the mixture thickens slightly, stirring all the time. When this is cold, add the cream whipped until stiff and the pinch of salt. Put in a mold and pack in salt and ice for three or four hours. Stir several times during the first hour. In packing this use one-third salt to two-thirds ice.

Apple Surprise

This is a very good dessert and may be partially prepared the day before it is to be used.

6 apples 1 cup sugar
1 cup water 2 bananas
1/2 cup grated pineapple Whipped cream
Juice of 1 lemon

Pare and scoop out good core spaces from six apples, put the sugar water and lemon juice in a saucepan and bring to the boil. Put in the apples and simmer until they are tender but not broken up. Mash the bananas, add the grated pineapple and fill the core spaces. Lift each apple carefully to an individual serving dish, cover the whole of the apple with whipped cream and garnish with cherries or bits of red jelly. Of course the banana and pineapple may be omitted.

Coffee Sponge

2 tablespoons granulated gelatin 1/2 cup cold water
2 cups strong hot coffee 1/2 cup sugar
3 egg whites or 1 cup cream Pinch of salt

Soak the gelatin in the cold water, add the hot coffee and stir until the gelatin is dissolved, then add the sugar and salt, stir until the sugar is dissolved. Strain into a pan set in a larger pan set in ice water and beat until quite stiff. Add the whites of three eggs beaten until stiff and continue the beating until the mixture will hold its shape. If eggs are scarce use one cup of cream whipped stiff. Turn into a mold that has been dipped in cold water, and when set turn out and garnish with whipped cream and bits of red jelly.



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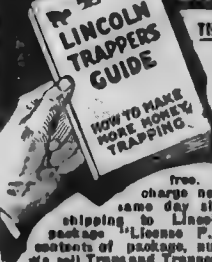
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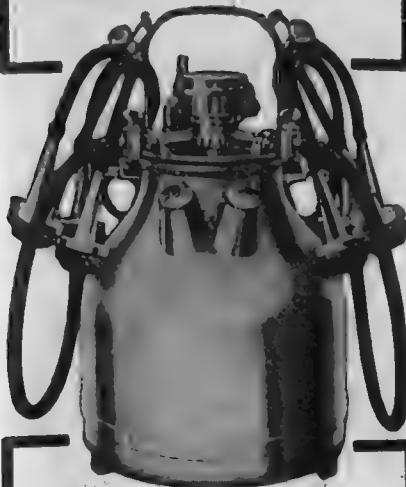
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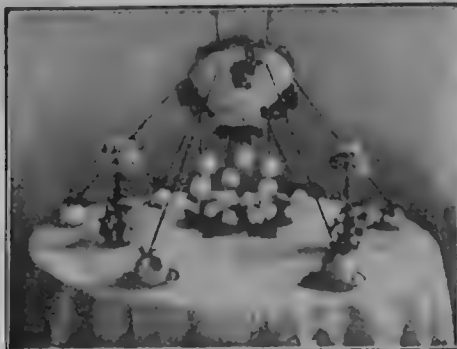
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Fruit Cake

1 lb. butter	1 teaspoon nutmeg
2 lbs. currants	7 eggs
2 lbs. raisins	1 lb. almonds chopped
1 lb. brown sugar	1 teaspoon allspice
1 lb. citron	1 small teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon	1 tablespoon molasses
1 teaspoon cloves	1 lb. flour
Sour milk	

Cream the butter and sugar, add the eggs well beaten, the molasses and the spices and the soda sifted with the flour. Add enough sour milk to mix quite stiff. Flour the fruit before adding to the above mixture. Steam three hours and bake three-quarters of an hour in a very slow oven.

Fruit Cake No. 2

This recipe makes two very large cakes. They will keep indefinitely. This is a good recipe for wedding cake.

1 1/4 lbs. butter	1 lb. brown sugar
1 1/4 lbs. flour	12 eggs
1 cup molasses	1 cup strawberry preserves
3 1/4 lbs. raisins	2 lbs. currants
1 lb. citron	1 lb. prunes
1 lb. dates	1 lb. figs
1 lb. almonds	1 lb. candied peel
1 teaspoon cinnamon	1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon vanilla	

If this is made in two or more loaves, steam three hours and bake one in a slow oven. If it is cooked in one loaf steam five hours.

Light Fruit Pudding

This pudding is not very rich and is given in consideration of the children.

1/2 cup butter	2 tablespoons sugar
2 eggs	1 cup milk
2 cups flour	2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup seeded raisins	1 teaspoon chopped peel
1/2 cup flour	

Work the butter until creamy, add the sugar and the eggs well beaten, the milk and the flour alternately, sift the baking powder with the flour. Flour the fruit with the quarter cup of flour; mix well and turn into a mold. Serve with liquid sauce.

Liquid Sauce

1 teaspoon butter	1 teaspoon flour
1/2 cup brown sugar	1 cup water
1 teaspoon lemon juice	Grating of nutmeg

Melt the butter, add the flour and stir into the boiling water, sift in the sugar and let boil for two minutes; add the lemon juice and serve.

The Country Cook.

The Dayspring

Continued from Page 23

Copperfield, where Em'ly has sinned and Peggotty goes forth to fetch her home, finds her and brings her back home. This is the account of the first night after she returns:—

"All night long we have been together, Em'ly and me. 'Tis little (considering the time) as she has said, in wureds, through them broken-hearted tears; 'tis less as I have seen of her dear face as grow'd into a woman's at my hearth. But, all night long, her arms has been about my neck; and her head was laid heer; and we knows full well, as we can put our trust in one another ever more."

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In Bethlehem be born,
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Alta. 48-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE
stallion, rising five. Price \$1,500. Arthur
Townsend, Truxar, Sask. 49-2

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, 1900
lbs., dapple gray, \$800. John W. Wiebe, Horn-
dean, Man. 48-2

SELLING—THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,
Keewadin (464); 12 years old. For price write
Ed. Kjekstad, Margo, Sask. 48-2

PERCHERONS—A FEW YOUNG STALLIONS
and pair of fillies. Feed shortage. Prices low.
W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 48-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS
and mares, all ages. Robt. Thomas, Grandora,
Sask. 42-11

SWINE

BIG TYPE REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS,
May and July farrow, both sex. We will breed
a number of gilts December and January for
customers to our imported boars of the best
blood the breed has ever produced. One of our
boars is a son of Black Prince, grand champion
over all breeds. We guarantee safe delivery,
stock that will please, or refund your money.
Tucker Bros., Social Plains, Alta. Station,
Bindloss. 49-2

CHESTER WHITE SWINE—A SPLENDID
offering of young boars and sows bred or open.
They are of the best O.I.C. breeding and every
one is a good individual; also young pigs of
July, August and October litters. Prices right.
Glen E. White, Lacombe, Alta. 46-4

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-
Jerseys from our large prize herd. Special new
blood for breeders and old owners. Lots of
imported blood. Write for particulars. J. W.
Bailey & Sons, Wetaskiwin, Alta. The home of
good hogs. 48-2

FOR SALE—DUROC-JERSEY SPRING GILTS
and two April boars. Sows will be bred to
imported boar from Ames College, Iowa.
Reasonable prices. Sam Henderson, Lacombe,
Alta. 46-4

BERKSHIRES—THE LONG SMOOTH BACON
type kind. Easy feeders; prolific breeders.
Boars fit for service. Sows fit to breed, or bred
to three of the best boars in Manitoba. James
M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 48-3

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOAR, MAY LIT-
ter, \$40. Duroc-Jersey boar, June litter
Bailey line, \$35. From registered stock. Theodor
Friedrichsen, Girvin, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—LARGE REGISTERED YORK-
shires, both sex, April farrowed; bred Manitoba
Agricultural College. \$45 to \$55. J. A. Ainslie,
Roland, Man. 48-3

WOULD SELL OR EXCHANGE—YORKSHIRE
boar, 20 months old, for same breed, Poland
China or Berkshire. Ed. Hammell, Senlac
Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—SOME PURE-BRED DUROC-JER-
sey boars from good stock, April litter. For
particulars apply to John Ritchey, Arden,
Man. 48-2

SELLING—ONE REGISTERED DUROC-JER-
sey boar, from the best prize stock, weight about
600; \$75, f.o.b. Medicine Hat. J. A. Armstrong,
Woolcheater, Alta. 48-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS.
Bred and open. \$40 and \$60. H. Romkey,
Keeler, Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROCS, EARLY
litters, unrelated pairs and trios. Connor &
Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—POLAND-CHINA BOARS AND
gilts, gilts bred. Price of boars, \$40; gilts, \$65.
E. N. Cooper, Box 46, Stettler, Alta. 49-3

PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, APRIL
farrow, \$50. Good ones. Also herd boar, \$75.
W. H. Weddike, Briercrest, Sask. 49-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED BERK-
shire boars, ready for service. A. G. English,
Harding, Man. 48-2

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CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word,
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SWINE

SELLING—BERKSHIRE SOWS, BRED OR
open; also choice boars. D. A. Robertson
Heward, Sask. 47-4

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS FOR SALE—
Boars ready for service; sows bred to farrow in
April. W. C. Pilling, Kenney, Man. 48-2

CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOARS—FIT FOR SER-
vice. Thos. J. Clark, Manitou, Man. 48-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, READY
for service. Delbert Ferris, Sperling, Man. 47-3

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. J. J. KERR, GOOD-
water, Sask. 49-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS.
C. Brady, Box 10, Minburn, Alta. 49-2

CATTLE

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD CAT-
tle, young bulls and heifers sired by Road Fair-
face, 21511; also a few cows in calf to Ronald
Fairfax. C. J. L. Field & Son, R. 2, Mount
Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 44-6

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE—
Young bulls, also a few yearlings and two-year
heifers and a few cows in calf to Roseneath
Kingleader (6764), weight 2,200 lbs. Apply
Pete Patterson, Rosebank, Man. 48-6

FOR SALE—6 REGISTERED SHORTHORN
bull calves, six to nine months old. Sired by
Sittytan Sultan, International Champion, and
imported dams. From \$200 to \$350 each. R.
Vaughan Bangor, Sask. 47-4

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED SHORT-
horn bulls and several females due to calf soon,
prices moderate. One mile from station. Come
between trains and see my herd. W. Forder,
Pipestone, Man. 49-3

FOR SALE—10 BIG GROWTHY ANGUS BULL
calves, 10 months old, best of breeding and
priced right. D. Paterson, Forest Home Stock
Farm, Berton, Man. 49-4

AS I HAVE SOLD MY FARM, I HAVE FOR SALE
six choice-bred Shorthorns which I purchased
at the Brandon Shorthorn sale, April 4th. Terms:
half cash. Thos. J. Clark, Manitou, Man. 48-2

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—MALES AND FE-
males; also few Guernsey heifers. D. B. Howell,
Yorkton, Sask. 47-8

CAR LOAD STEERS AND HEIFERS IN EX-
change for registered dairy stock or good
breeding ewes. Box 16, Yorkton, Sask. 44-7

FOR SALE—HEREFORD BULL, FOUR YEARS
old, No. 19878; bull calf, five months old. Write
W. G. Hudson, Sperling, Man. 47-3

CATTLE (continued)

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE,
Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for
Sale. 42tf

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN
bull, rising three years; color; roan. Price, \$250.
C. F. Gentner, Balgonie, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—ONE CAR GOOD GRADE COWS
and two-year-olds. Feed shortage is reason for
selling. Eli Goodwin, Colgate, Sask. 48-4

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS,
ready for light use; \$125. One American bred,
\$150. Langrell Bros., Woodlands, Man. 48-2

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS
bull. Two years old. E. L. Kelly, Broderick,
Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN YEAR-
ling bull, mostly white; good individual. \$75.
James Edey, Carmangay, Alta. 48-2

FOR SALE—RED-POLLED CATTLE, BULLS
and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.
45 tf

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS
bull calves. Good condition. Emal Anderson,
Box 98, Dubuc, Sask. 49-4

THREE REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS,
ages 11, 10, seven months old respectively. T.
A. Anstett, Manresa, Sask. 49-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED MILKING SHORT-
horn-bull calf, two months. Claude Grogan,
Treherne, Man. 49-2

WANTED—TO BUY A REGISTERED ABER-
deen-Angus bull, 18 to 24 months old. State
price. Alex. Gerrard, Southey, Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS,
eight to 12 months old. A. G. English, Harding,
Man. 48-2

CHOICE REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS
males, eight to 10 months, \$150 to \$200 each.
Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-7

SELLING—AYRSHIRE CALVES, BOTH SEXES,
R.O.P. stock; also one Angus bull, 10 months.
W. H. MacKee, Miniota, Man. 48-2

SHORTHORNS—SELLING—BULLS AND
heifers, seven to nine months old. Apply for
prices and breeding. H. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man.
48-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-
ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

JOHN S. RENWICK, CARBERRY, MAN.,
Shorthorn breeder; all ages and sexes. 46-4

SELLING—RED-POLLED BULLS. E. KAED-
ing, Churchbridge, Sask. 48-2

WANTED—SOME GOOD POLLED HEREFORD
heifers. Apply to Thos. Ritchey, Arden, Man.

BARKER SELLS HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS
WORTH OF PERCHERONS

Mr. W. R. Barker, of Deloraine, Man., discovered in the fall of 1918
that scarcity of feed forced him to dispose of ten head of young
Percherons. Like hundreds of other Guide readers he felt that a small
ad. in The Farmers' Market Place would find a market.

He Ran This Ad:

He Got These Results:

SCARCITY OF FEED COMPELS US TO
sell 10 head young Percherons. The
stock is right and price also. W. R.
Barker, Deloraine, Man.

23 Words, 6 Times, at 7c a Word, \$1.61

Other Horsemen, Get Similar Results

Jas. Stewart, Starbuck, Man.—**PERCHERONS**—says, March 10, 1919:

"Have sold my Percheron stallion and thank you for the help your
valuable paper gave me."

R. A. Culver, Kisbey, Sask.—**BELGIANS**—says, March 12, 1919:

"I got quick action from my ad. that ran in your paper for two
weeks."

J. D. Bird, Hanley, Sask.—**CLYDESDALES**—says, March 25, 1919:

"The first ad. brought an enquiry for the lot at my price; I sold
them all."

A. Vogelhaar, Bulyea, Sask.—**BELGIANS**—says, March 31, 1919:

"My small ad. brought more replies than I expected."

F. J. Stephens, Kelwood, Man.—**CLYDESDALES**—says, April 14,

1919: "Have sold my horses and do not require ad. any longer."

There are Good Reasons why The Guide Produces Results.

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sults for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western
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in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the
most advertising. **THIRDLY**—The Guide has the largest farm-journal
circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

If We Can Do It For Them We Can Do It For You.

Send an Ad. in Today and Try It.

The rate is economical—Eight Cents a Word, payable in advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN
rams, shearlings and lambs; sired by (imported)
buck; also a limited number of ewe lambs and
a few five and six shear ewes. Phone, write or
come and see them. T. A. Somerville, Hartney,
Man. 39-8

WE ARE PREPARING TO MATE GRADE
Shropshire, Suffolk and Oxford ewes to pure-
bred rams starting Nov. 15. 200 of these bred
ewes will be for sale. Prices and full particulars
upon application. Emaley & Tisdale, 824, 10th
Street, Saskatoon. 47-3

SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES
and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire,
Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better
investment than sheep. For sale by Simon
Downie & Son, Carstairs, Alta.

FOR SALE—YOUNG GRADE OXFORD EWES,
good type, heavy dense fleeces. Splendid founda-
tion stock. Bargain for someone. Peerless
Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42 tf

GOOD BREEDING EWES—FROM \$10 TO \$15
per head. Also 75 pure-bred Oxford and Shrop-
shire rams. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 48-10

SELLING—50 GRADE AND PURE-BRED OX-
ford ewes, \$20 each. Nine hundred dollars for
the lot. George Anderson, Sutherland, Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE
rams, good rugged ones. Price \$25 to \$35. Alf.
Pelletier, Pincher Creek, Alta. 46-4

OXFORD DOWN RAM LAMBS AND YEAR-
lings. Correspondence solicited. J. T. Bateman,
Wolsely, Sask. 44-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM
two years old, \$45. W. A. Higgerson, Tugaskie
Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—SUFFOLK RAMS, SHEARLINGS
and two shears. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 47-5

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULLS, REGISTRY
papers guaranteed; imported bulls, five years,
from heavy milking strain; one bull, calved
February 20, dam extra heavy milker; sire,
C.P.R. Demonstration farm, best blood, \$80;
two bull calves, November 6, dam very heavy
milker, imported sire, \$40; two coyote hounds,
13 years old; one greyhound, both trained, \$60
per pair; Peking ducks and drakes, \$3.50 each;
hens, \$3.00 each. Order early. F. J. Leonard,
Dalemead, Alta. 49-2

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,
mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp.
Mountain Bard, twenty cows and heifers in calf
to Mountain Bard; a splendid lot of Oxford
Down rams, one and two shears, also lambs;
Yorkshire boars and sows, breeding age. An
extra choice lot of Barred Rock Cockerels.
Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Gra-
ham, Roland, Man. 46-1f

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3
extra good bulls, one-year old this month; six
young cows all in good shape; and good quality;
10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this
month. Pony harness and carts always on hand.
Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Ala-
meda, Sask. 15tf

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—CON-
sisting of a few choice bulls which should be at
the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf
by side, of the best breeding. Imported and
Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English
stocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40tf

CHOICE BACON AND EGGS, PURE-BRED
Yorkshires: single comb White Leghorns and
White Wyandottes produce the highest grade
possible. Am offering some very select stock.
Robt. H. Prebble, Crescent Grove Farm
Tugaskie, Sask.

REGISTERED GREY PERCHERON STALLION,
seven years, weight 1,900, by Superior; yearling
stallion by above; 20 registered Ayrshires; 25
Shetlands; 10 Yorkshire gilts. John Teece,
Abernethy, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY
boar, seven months old, weight about 200; also
sow, same litter, \$55 each. 35 tons hay, \$18 in
stack. Further particulars, address Frank
O'Higgins, Wauchope, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED OXFORD—DOWN
rams from prize-winning stock. Mammoth
Toulouse geese and single comb brown Leghorn
cockerels. Lorenzo Cockriell, Holmfeld, Man. 48-4

YORKSHIRES—ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES,
including first prize winners at Regina; Holstein
bulls, all ages. C. W. Thurston, North Regina,
Sask. 47-3

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREED-
er and importer of registered Clydesdale horses
and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages,
both sexes. 19tf

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE
boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one
Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D.
McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 17tf

FOR SALE—CHOICE SHORTHORN BULL
calves, heifers and yearling heifers, Berkshire
pigs, both sex. Fred Colburn, Gull Lake,
Sask. 46-4

SHORTHORNS AND OXFORD DOWNS, GOOD
quality, reasonable prices. G. A. Todd, Hillview,
Man. 45-9

DOGS

SELLING—TRAINED WOLF-HOUNDS, GREY-
stag cross male, 5 years old, \$75; male, 14
months, \$65; female, 14 months, \$50. J. M.
Cameron, box 44, Outlook, Sask. 40-2

AIREDALE TERRIER PUPPIES, BEST OF
breeding, from vigorous stock; males, \$20;
females, \$15. J. H. Cameron, Shaunavon, Sask. 46-4

SELLING—PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS FROM
good heeling stock. \$8.00 each. E. C. Brown,
Box 54, Minto, Man.

FOX HOUND PUPS—GUARANTEED TO KEEP
wolves from sheep. G. Graves, Ninette, Man.

ONE TRAINED WOLF HOUND—FAST. ONLY
\$35. John Chretien, Lydden, Sask. 49-3

POULTRY

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 18 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogue Free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 6tf

FREE ADVICE—IF YOUR BIRDS ARE SICK OR you need advice on matters pertaining to poultry, write, Export, care of Peerless Products, Brandon, Man. 47-4

TURKEYS, GEESSE AND DUCKS

TURKEYS WANTED—NUMBER OF CITY people want to purchase a number of dressed turkeys. Market prices paid. Write, stating how many you can ship, average weight and when will be ready. Address W. H. Quinn, c/o Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 47-8

HIGH-CLASS MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY gobblers—Bird Bros. strain, from hen. First prize Winnipeg. Splendid specimens. \$10 each. Others, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 48-2

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES— \$2.00 each. This advertisement will only appear four weeks. Geo. Somerville, Deloraine, Man. 48-4

FROM TORONTO, GUELPH, WINNIPEG exhibition strain Toulouse, Emden, Africans, \$5.00; imported Buff geese, \$4.00 each; Guineas, \$3.50 pair. Williamson, Carmanagay, Alta.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00 to \$10, and hens, \$6.00. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatch, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. H. Blackwell, Surbiton, Sask. 49-3

FOR QUICK SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00 until December 15th. R. Featherston, Innes, Sask. 49-3

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS toms, \$6.00; females, \$5.00; pair, \$10. H. Gerken, Cabri, Sask., Box 49. 47-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROUEN DRAKES, \$5.00; ducks, \$4.00. P. Sale, Huronville, Sask. 47-2

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, MALE OR female, \$5.00 each until January 1st, 1920. J. T. Bateman, Wolseley, Sask. 47-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00, J. E. Colquhoun, Waskada, Man. 48-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. T. R. Evans, Claresholm, Alta. 48-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, Mrs. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 47-6

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$4.50 each. Mrs. Watkins, Holland, Man. 47-6

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, EXTRA GOOD birds, \$10. Jno. Elliott, Fillmore, Sask. 49-3

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

75 PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, healthy stock, guaranteed, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; Mammoth Bronze Turkey toms, \$8.00. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Man. 47-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS early hatched, well marked birds, \$3.00 each while they last. J. MacLachlan, Eskbank, Sask. 47-3

100 BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—EACH \$3.00 Two for \$5.00. Pulletts, \$2.00 each. Early hatched; excellent birds. Mrs. John McGinitie, Tofield, Alta. 49-2

PURE BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID BIRDS— cockerels, \$2.50 to \$4.00; yearling hens, bargain, \$7.50, half-dozen lots. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 49-2

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, about eight lbs. weight. No other breed kept, \$5.00 each. John Ridgeway, Grosse Isle, Man. 49-2

BARRED ROCKS—PURE-BRED COCKERELS, \$3.00, laying strain. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 45-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Ernest Wilson, Fiske, Sask. 46-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS— L. R. Guild strain, \$3.00 each. Rockett, Riverton, Man. 46-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE. Bred-to-lay strain. Three dollars each. C. W. Weitzel, Bowsman River, Man. 46-4

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, from eggs direct from Guild's best pen. Hatched May 1st; pullets have started laying. \$3.00 and \$2.00 each. W. Goodwin, Gleichen, Alta. 48-2

FOR QUICK SALE—S.C. PURE-BRED BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each; four for \$5.00, or eight for \$8.00. Axel Holmberg, Beatty, Sask. 48-2

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FINE combs, well spread, low tails, \$3.00 to \$7.00. Parrot's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 48-2

HUNTINGTON FARM—S.C. WHITE LEG- horns. Show and contest winners. Box 282, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 49-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, August hatched, \$1.25 each. Nelson Hall, Wynot, Sask. 49-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels—\$2.00 each. V. Lundstedt, Clair, Sask. 49-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels—From heavy layers. \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. H. P. Sherback, Killam, Alta. 48-2

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKER- els—Pure-bred. \$2.00. Mrs. J. A. Leitch, Strathclair, Man. 48-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS

SELLING—RHODE ISLAND REDS—COCKER- els from prize winning stock. \$3.00 for one or two for \$5.00. Rose or single comb. Also some pullets, \$2.00. Geo. Ringland, Minotota, Man. 48-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—COCK- erels, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Pulletts, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Special values. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels; good laying strain; beautiful color. \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. John S. Daley, Foam Lake, Sask. 47-4

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels from prize-winning stock. \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. Chas. Morgan, Verwood, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red—Cockerels only—\$2.00. Quick sale. Minnesota Stock Farms, Canwood, Sask. 48-2

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, BRED FROM my champion birds. Send \$10 and a few breast feathers from females you will breed from. Get one. Results follow. Exhibition birds always for sale. Any show. F. J. G. McArthur, Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg 49-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—50 SELEC- ted from 150, Hardy & McArthur strains, April hatched, good color, splendid type, \$2.50 and \$3.50 each. George Sneath, Elgin, Man. 47-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Clark and McArthur's prize-winning strains, \$3.00 each; trios, \$7.50. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 49-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PRIZE- winning strain, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Symons, Wappels, Sask. 49-3

35 BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—SIRE 2nd prize cockerel, 3rd pen cock, \$5.00; mated pens a specialty. J. B. Ober, Brandon, Man. 49-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKS AND COCKERELS, fine even buff color, \$3.00 to \$10. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 49-2

SINGLE COMB PURE-BRED BUFF ORPING- ton cockerels, \$4.00 each. Grant Glen, Punichy, Sask. 49-2

WYANDOTTES

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, quick sale, \$3.00 each. W. G. Hill, Tyvan, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels; vigorous and well matured. \$2.50 each. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 49-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels. \$3.00 to \$5.00. H. E. Hamel, Camrose, Alta. 49-2

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els; bred from prize-winning stock. \$2.50. Mrs. Parker Boyle, Grandora, Sask. 49-2

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els. \$3.00. Mrs. Wm. Murphy, box 401, Swift Current, Sask. 49-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels. Price \$2.50. All fine birds. Wm. Taylor, Colonsay, Sask. 49-2

SUNDREY BREEDS

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS— Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Unrelated. Toulouse ganders, \$7.00. Single comb black Minorcas; cockerels, \$4.00 and \$5.00. No amut Rose Comb Reds. Cockerels, \$4.00. A. M. Crandell, Purple Stock Farm, Crandell, Man. 48-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Pekin ducks, \$2.00; drakes, \$2.50. Rouen ducks, \$2.00; drakes, \$2.50. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00. Partridge Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. S. H. Burroughs, Alask, Sask. 48-2

CHOICE PURE-BRED EARLY HATCHED MAM- moth Toulouse Geese—Berry strain; either sex, \$4.50. Silver Spangled Hamburg cockerels, both combs, \$3.00. Single Comb White Leghorns, cockerels, \$3.00. Barred Rock pullets, \$2.00. Earl Mortimer, Glenavon, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTONS. YEAR OLD hens, \$1.00; cockerels, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. C. M. Brett, Francis, Sask. 48-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$7.00; Also White Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. D. Nalsmith, Wawanesa, Man. 44-10

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn and Barred Rock cockerels—Laying strain. Choice \$3.00 each. Barred Rock pullets, \$1.50. Evelyn Bond, Truax, Sask. 48-3

FOR WINTER EGGS FEED OUR CELEBRATED milk mash. None better in Canada. \$3.75 per 100 lbs. Sovereign Poultry Supply House, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 48-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels. \$3.00. Brown Leghorns, both combs, \$2.00. Len J. Hawkins, box 151, Biggar, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$3.00. White Leghorn cockerels \$2.00. George Thomas, box 133, Hartney, Man. 48-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE MINORCAS, White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. Box 154. J. B. Powell, Wapella, Sask. 49-2

FARM LANDS

175A FARM—\$3,850. STOCKED, EQUIPPED and large amount crops. 2 miles RR, high school, and best town markets in state. 100 acres high-crop loam tillage, clay subsoil, 25-cow wire-fenced pasture, estimated 1,000 cords wood, timber, abundant fruit. Good 8-room house, nearly new basement barn, granary, corn houses, etc. Aged owner for quick sale includes pair horses, 10 high grade dairy stock, new gas engine, all machinery, winter hay, ensilage, corn, hundreds of bushels potatoes, oats, buckwheat, other grains, vegetables; everything goes for \$3,850, part cash. Details on page 25 Strout's Fall Catalog Farm Bargains 23 States; copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM LANDS

HALF SECTION GOOD WHEAT FARM FOR quick sale. Crop failure on this farm has never been known. 300 cultivated, balance fenced for pasture; 60 summerfallow; 75 fall plowing. Soil, chocolate loam, clay subsoil; fair buildings; plenty good water; three miles to good little town; C.P.R. line, 1 1/2 to school. \$40 acre. \$30.00 cash; balance arranged. Box 14, Guernsey, Sask. 48-2

ONE-HALF SECTION—NINETY ACRES BROK- en. House, barn, granary. 160 acres fenced, two springs in pasture; seven miles from town; good soil. Trade for horses, or sell on crop payments, good payment down. Good stock district. Near Monitor. Have land other places, reason for selling. This no fake. Box 90, Tofteld, Alta. 48-2

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 48-2

FOR SALE—480 ACRES, 340 ACRES CULTI- vated. Fenced and cross fenced with 10 strands woven wire. Good buildings, abundant water supply with windmill, five miles from town, one mile from school and church. Price, \$35 per acre. James Clark, Ninette, Manitoba. 48-2

FOR SALE—480 ACRES, 350 ACRES CULTI- vated; all fenced and cross fenced with 10 strands woven wire. Good buildings; abundant water supply with windmill. 3 1/2 miles from town; school and church on farm. \$35 per acre. James Clark, Ninette, Manitoba. 48-2

WANTED—100 FAMILIES TO LOCATE IN South Florida. Climate better than California. World's richest soil. Write for literature and sample soil. P. Pederson, Box 147, Elbow, Sask. 47-3

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, ALL FENCED, GOOD buildings, good water, three miles from Aiktow, half mile from school, suitable for mixed farming. For particulars write Frank Powers, Aiktow, Sask. 48-2

FARMS TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD FARMS to rent. Tenant to furnish seed and give one third crop. Geo. Innes Co. Ltd., Innes, Sask. 49-2

FOR SALE—160 ACRES—70 ACRES SUMMER- fallow; four miles from town. \$25 per acre. \$500 cash; balance, 1/2 crop. Geo. Innes Ltd., Innes, Sask. 49-2

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description location and cash prices. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-8

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write, S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 46-7

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 48-2

THREE-QUARTER SECTION—320 ACRES CUL- tivated, 80 acres pasture, 80 to be plowed; nearly all fenced. \$40 per acre. \$4,000 cash. Terms on balance. H. Romkey, Keeler, Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—160 ACRES LAND. \$20 PER ACRE. Good buildings, flowing well. 80 tons hay. Communicate: J. Michaud, Brightview, Alberta. 49-3

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property, write me. John J. Black, 47 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 49-3

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, SIX AND ONE- half miles from Watson. \$20.00 acre. Full information, Box 67, Watson, Sask. 48-2

CHAPIN'S FARM CATALOGUE, POSTPAID. Boston

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—NEW UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' four-bottom heavy-duty independent-beam power-lift tractor, gang, stubble and breaker bottoms complete. F.O.B. Shaunavon, \$6.00. Further particulars, Hannah, Box 45, Shaunavon, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—25-H.P. GAARR-SCOTT STEAM traction engine and 30-60 American Abel separator. Good repair. Snap. Will exchange for cattle. Won't refuse anything reasonable. R. Kerslake, Box 108, Elgin, Man. 48-2

FOR SALE—FIVE-FURROW COCKSHUTT EN- gine gang, independent plows, power lift, stubble bottoms. In A1 shape. \$400 cash. John Grierson, Alexander, Man. 47-4

WANTED—110 CASE STEAM ENGINE AND two 24-inch Engine brush plows in exchange 75 Case and 32-52 Red River separator. Ray Harrison, Red Willow, Alta. 48-2

FOR SALE—TOWNSEND KEROSENE 12-25 tractor; run 30 days and is as good as new. Good reason for selling. Box 9, Riding Mountain, Man. 48-2

FOR SALE—TITAN 10-20 MOODY SEPARATOR, Hamilton plows, both bottoms; cheap if cash, or will trade for cattle. Box 40, Strome, Alta. 49-2

WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE DISC gang from 12 to 20 discs. Box 76, Freeseville, Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—ONE GRAND DETOUR "CASE" three-furrow plow. Plowed 600 acres. Oswald Rogers, Plumas, Man. 48-3

WANTED—TEN-FOOT TANDEM ENGINE disc. Box 37, Gull Lake, Sask. 48-2

HONEY

"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT"—CLOVER, full flowers and buckwheat honey. Weir Bros., 90 Chester Ave., Toronto. 47-4

60 POUNDS DARK HONEY—\$14.20. WILBER Swayge, Dunnville, Ont. 47-4

GOATS

ANGORA GOATS—FULL GROWN MALES. Crated, \$15.00 each. F. W. Wright, Astwood Ranch, Preeseville, Sask. 48-3

SEED GRAIN

SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done, free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. Ten tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

SEED BOOK READY FOR MAILING EARLY IN December. The Guide is publishing a seed book which deals in a comprehensive manner with the whole question of improved seed. If you are interested in raising more bushels of better quality write for a copy of this book. A postcard will bring it. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 48tf

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, SEVEN TO 10 days earlier than Marquis; seed obtained from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers' Association. price \$10.50 per bushel, bags included. W. R. Brockinton, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 46-8

SEED WHEAT No. 1, FREE NOXIOUS WEEDS. Marquis and Red Fyle, grown from pure stocks. Sample on request. Cleaned and bagged, \$2.40 per bushel, or will hold till 1st March at \$1.00 per bushel; deposit bags. Two bushel 55c. extra. Geo. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 49-2

200 BUSHELS WHITE FALL RYE. NEW SEED that has been grown in Manitoba for two years, \$3.25 per bushel now, bags extra. Will be \$5.50 next July. A great stubble Rye. J. S. Koskyn, Rossendale, Man. 48-2

FOR SALE—6,000 BUSHELS OF AMERICAN Banner Oats; grown on new land; also a few bushels of Leader oats. Price and sample on request. Apply Ed. Trowell, Saltcoats P.O., Sask. 47-3

FOR SALE—CARLOAD CLEAN FEED OATS; 2,000 bushels regenerated Banner Seed Oats, free from noxious weed seeds. Price right. Send five-cent stamp for sample. J. S. Patterson, Quilt Lake, Sask. 48-4

400 BUSHELS LEADER OATS, \$1.50 BUSHEL, grown from seed purchased McFayden's seed house, heavy yielder. Car seed oats, \$1.10 bus., f.o.b. Samples on request. R. Kerslake, Box 100, Elgin, Man. 48-2

FOR SALE—KITCHENER WHEAT, GROWN from Seager Wheeler's seed, good, clean seed, \$4.00 a bushel, f.o.b. Woodrow, bags extra. D. D. Matheson, Box 1235, Woodrow, Sask. 48-2

KITCHENER WHEAT, SEAGER WHEELER stock, \$3.50 per bushel, bags included. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 48-4

NORWAY KING SEED OATS FOR SALE— Enormous yielders, pure, and cleaned, \$1.75 bus. Vincent Baldock, Luseland, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—ENGLISH BANNER SEED OATS. 90c per bushel, f.o.b. Bangor. Car lot. Sample on request. R. J. Guan, Bangor, Sask. 47-2

RED BOBS, LIMITED QUANTITY AT \$10.00 bushel. Further particulars, Grammare Farm, Hafford, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—CAR GOOD SEED OATS, 85c, f.o.b. Foam Lake, Sask. Sample on request. W. J. Higman, Brombury, Sask. 48-2

RED BOBS WHEAT FOR SALE—\$8.50 PER bushel, sacked. Percy Wheeler, Roethorn, Sask. 49-2

CHOICE SEED BARLEY, SIX ROWED, \$1.75 per bushel, bags included. J. Waldron, Elbow, Sask. 49-2

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$10 BUSHEL. Seed obtained from Seager Wheeler, 1918. Chas. Harvey, Dafoe, Sask. 49-4

CHOICE SEED OATS FOR SALE—ENGLISH Banner and Victory, 85 cents; good heavy feed oats; 75 cents. F. Clarkson, Waldron, Sask. 46-4

FOR SALE—SEED AND FEED OATS. APPLY R. Vaughan Bangor, Sask. 47-4

FOR SALE—CLEAN HEAVY OATS THAT WILL grow. W. H. Cleary, Watson, Sask. 47-3

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

WATER PAINT OR POWDER PAINT—A PAINT to mix with water as wanted for use in all colors, lasts as long as oil paint at less than half the price. Ideal for farm buildings inside and outside. Write for particulars. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man. 48-2

XMAS TREES FOR THE CHILDREN, FIVE TO seven feet tall, round and bushy, \$2.75 each; trees, eight to 10 feet, \$3.85 each, express paid. Cash with order. Trees to dealers at reasonable prices. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 46-4

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, CEMENT, PLASTER, FENCE WIRE and other supplies at bottom wholesale prices direct from factory. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man. 48-2

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

TAMARAC FENCE POSTS—EARLY SHIP- ment if ordered now. Write for prices. Hunter-McDonald Ltd., 928-930 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man. 49-1f

SELLING—CORD WOOD, WILLOW POSTS, Millet U.P.A. Co-operative Association Limited, Millet, Alberta.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVER- ed your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 40-4

(See Next Page)

HAY AND FEED

PRICES WANTED ON CAR LOTS OF FEED
and seed oats. Send samples and name of variety. Secretary-treasurer, Bethune Grain Growers' Association, Bethune, Sask. 48-2

WANTED—HAY, STRAW AND UNTHRESHED
oat bundles. State price and quantity first letter. The E. B. Tainter Coy. Ltd., Taber, Alta. 48-6

1,000 CARS BALED OAT STRAW; ALSO 50,000
oat sheaves. Small lots. One car or more wanted. State price and quantity first letter. J. Wooksey, Guernsey, Sask.

SELLING—160 TONS CHOICE SLOUGH HAY,
in stack, \$15 loaded on cars; \$25 per ton. Good wintering place with water and shelter close by hay. E. Kjekstad, Margo, Sask.

WANTED—A FEW CARS GOOD OAT STRAW.
Immediate delivery from free points. A. Ritchie, Summerview, Alta. 48-2

WANTED—500 TONS HAY. QUOTE PRICE
on cars. Chas. England, Box 265, Calgary. 48-3

WANTED—THREE CARS BALED OAT STRAW
State price. Box 322, Vermilion, Alberta. 48-2

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION
DEALERS

FOR GOOD RESULTS TRY STAPLES & FEI-
guson, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, with your next shipment. We aim to satisfy. Veterinary health certificate attached to bill of lading means dollars to you. 48-1

RAW FURS

WANTED—RAW FURS. WHAT HAVE YOU?
What Price? Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Canada. 45-0

FOXES

FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREED-
ing foxes. Ried Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Can.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD
established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38-1

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,
barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6 15-1

CASE, EGBERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST,
Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. 11

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKA-
toon. 11

SITUATIONS

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO CARE FOR
stock for winter; permanent if suited. Separate house. State wages. Reg. Vaughan, Bangor, Sask. 47-3

Alberta Winter Fair
and Stock Sales

GIRLS' AND BOYS' BABY BEEF AND
LAMB COMPETITIONS

VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY,
December 9 to 12, 1919.

Sales Catalogue now ready,
showing some splendid offer-
ings in Angus, Hereford and
Shorthorn registered bulls and
females from some of the best
herds in the Province.

Auction Sale of Fat Stock entries
will follow the show.

Fare-and-one-third for the round trip will
be in force from all Alberta points on
the G.T.P. Ry., C.N. Ry., and C.P. Ry.,
good going December 8 to 11, inclusive.
Return limit, December 15.

For all information and catalogue,
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E. L. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Mgr. Dir.,
Alberta Livestock Association, Calgary.

OUR BIG
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE

Now ready for mailing

THE
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BRANDON, MAN.

TOWER FARM CHAMPION OXFORDS

Offering fine bunch of Shorthorn and Two Shear Rams,
also Lambs of both sexes, and Breeding Ewes of
choice breeding and quality.

E. WARDEN and SONS, R.R. No. 2, Hillsboro, Ont.

Do They Want Protection?

The photograph reproduced below reached The Guide office with the news note which follows it. As a matter of fact, before it was announced that Baldwin's Limited had decided to manufacture in Canada, tin plates and sheets were removed from the free list and made dutiable at 15, 22½ and 25 per cent. under the British preferential, intermediate and general tariffs respectively. The circumstances under which the tariff was changed are related on page 31 of The Guide of September 10, 1919.



J. C. Davis (on the left) and Roger Beck, representing Baldwin's Ltd., the Great Welsh corporation, have arrived in Toronto, Canada, to direct the construction of two huge mills, where it is proposed to produce all the tin and granite plates required for tin and granite industries in Canada, and ultimately intend to compete in the American market. These mills will employ several thousand men and are not asking either assistance or protection. "We do not want a tariff," said Mr. Davis, "but the goodwill and hearty co-operation of the citizens to make the baby grow." The background of the picture shows construction work on the plants.

Lighting Farm Homes

Continued from Page 81

liquid well above the plates in the cells by adding distilled water from time to time. If distilled water is not available pure rain water, or snow melted and filtered will serve the purpose. No tools or metal of any kind should be placed or left on top of the battery as this is very likely to short-circuit the cells and rapidly discharge them.

A Qualified Man Should do the Wiring

In providing the wiring and lamps it must be remembered that larger currents have to be carried with the low voltage systems than in the 110 volt plants, and hence slightly heavier wire should be used. The lamps should also be suited to the voltage used as low voltage lamps will soon burn out if placed on a 110 volt plant. It is always advisable to have a qualified electrical worker to install this part of the system as the regulations in regard to insurance have to be complied with.

While it is true that the cost of lighting farm buildings with electricity is higher than the old system of using kerosene lamps when considered purely from a monetary standpoint, yet it is also true that the additional comfort and convenience derived cannot be measured in mere dollars and cents. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that many of the features that make city life appear attractive to the young people of the farms are just such things as better lighting, modern conveniences and improved roads, all of which are equally possible in the rural districts.

BRAND
All Wool Underwear

Worn for the last fifteen years by Canada's nation builders—on railroads, farms and the Empire's battlefields; in mines and in construction camps. Warmth and durability. Medium and heavy weights. Combinations and two piece suits. Guarantee with every garment. Moderate prices. Sold everywhere.

Bates & Innes Limited

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Repayable in Equal Yearly Payments
Over a Long Term of Years

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the Amortization System for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, annual repayments, including principal and interest.

For further information, apply to:—

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager

Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

B. S. LAWRENCE,
Acting Manager
Saskatchewan Branch,
REGINA, SASK.



W. T. OREIGHTON, Mgr.,
Alberta Branch,
EDMONTON, ALTA.

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FEED GRINDING OUTFIT

DON'T throw away your Dollars by feeding whole grain. Get a GILSON 100% SERVICE FEED GRINDING OUTFIT. It will pay for itself in one season. Investigate the Gilson before you buy. Made in Canada. Buy direct from the Manufacturer. We are not jobbers or middlemen. All sizes for every requirement. Special Introductory Offer to the first purchaser in every locality. Write us for large catalog and full particulars to-day.



GILSON MFG. CO. Ltd.

253 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg 91

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 28, 1919.
OATS—Futures have advanced this week, but cash prices are unchanged for No. 2 C.W.'s, and one-half to one-and-a-half cents lower for other grades. There has been a very good demand for oats early in the week for shipment across the lakes before the close of navigation. This demand has slowed up considerably on account of scarcity of tonnage. The Wheat Board is using almost all the boats for wheat shipments this month, and then shippers will be required to pay extra insurance on shipments. There is also the prospect of early closing of navigation as recent reports say that ice is forming fast at Fort William and Port Arthur.

BARLEY—The demand for high-grade barley is steady, and No. 3 C.W. price is only slightly lower than a week ago. Other grades are not in such favor and show a big decrease in value. Shippers say the No. 3 C.W. grade is wanted by maltsters, and that they find our No. 4 C.W. this year is too light for malting purposes.

FLAX—Cash prices are hanging around the five-dollar mark. The Duluth market has been re-opened with a new rule in effect, providing more latitude in the matter of filling contracts. The feature of the local market has been the steady advance in price of May futures. Trading in flax on the Minneapolis market was continued for only one day.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	24	25	26	27	28	29	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Dec. 82	82½	82½	83	83	82½	81½	81	
May 84	84½	84½	84½	85	85½	83½	84	
Barley—								
Nov.	148½	148½	148½	138½	138½	107		
Dec. 139½	139½	140½	139½	137½	139½	113½		
Flax—								
Nov. 498	495	495	501	501	515	351		
Dec. 490	484	482	482	481½	507	335½		

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending November 26 was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	4,702	23,213	422,212
"	Oats	99,354	106,313	393,957
"	Barley			1,538
"	Flax			
Moose Jaw	Wheat	2,812	5,135	348,156
"	Oats	24,830	8,723	192,995
"	Barley			6,054
"	Flax	2,938	1,550	4,867
"	Rye			1,270

INITIAL WHEAT PRICE

The cash payment paid the producer from August 16, 1919, until July 31, 1920, or such later date as may be ordered by the Canadian Wheat Board, is as follows:

No. 1 hard	2.15
No. 1 Manitoba northern	2.15
No. 2 Manitoba northern	2.12
No. 3 Manitoba northern	2.08
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	2.15
No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	2.12
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	2.08
Special No. 4	2.02
Special No. 5	1.94
Special No. 6	1.81
Rejected No. 1 northern	2.04
Rejected No. 2 northern	2.01
Rejected No. 3 northern	1.96
Smutty No. 1 northern	2.06
Smutty No. 2 northern	2.03
Smutty No. 3 northern	1.99

These cash payments are basis in store public terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

November 28, 1919.
 United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending November 28, as follows:

Cattle, 10,246; hogs, 4,726; sheep, 939; calves, 880.

Livestock conditions have once again become normal, and unless runs get heavier than indications lead us to believe they will be we do not anticipate any further congestion this season. This should result in a steadier market from now on. Southern markets show signs of considerable weakness, due to exceptionally heavy runs, and this is, today, keeping the buyers on this market a little timid on anything but finished beef and choice stockers and feeder stuff. In the sheep section prices are remaining comparatively steady. Upper limits for choice lambs are around \$12.25, with heavies, seconds and culls ranging from four cents to eight cents.

The hog market slipped away from 15 cents to \$14.50 this week and feels pretty firm at this figure.

We strongly advise all farmers who are in the market for stockers, feeders, or breeding heifers to take advantage of the present runs if they possibly can as we anticipate stronger demands from the south and east for this class of stuff very shortly.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment seeing that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean

area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	\$11.00 to \$12.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	9.50 to 10.50
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	8.50 to 10.00
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	7.50 to 8.25
Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	5.50 to 7.50
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 10.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.50
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	6.50 to 7.50
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.25
Fat lambs	10.00 to 12.25
Sheep	7.00 to 8.50
Veal calves	7.50 to 9.50

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	9.00 to \$10.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	6.00 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

Hogs

Selects fed and watered	\$14.50
Lights	9.00 to 12.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	11.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	10.00
Medium sows	9.00
Stags	7.50 to 8.00
Boars	3.00 to 7.00

EDMONTON

This week's receipts: Cattle, 3,352; hogs, 217; sheep, 84. Cattle market steady to stronger. Hogs sold all week at \$16.25 off cars. Sheep and lambs no change.

CALGARY

This week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts: Horses, 536; cattle, 9,068; hogs, 1,447; sheep, 3,349. Last week's receipts: Horses, 434; cattle, 9,418; hogs, 615; sheep, 2,606. Corresponding week a year ago: Horses, 219; cattle, 3,542; hogs, 2,064; sheep, 4,131.

CATTLE—There were fair receipts of cattle throughout the week and with brisk competition from nearly all the buyers prices showed an advance of from 50 to 75 cents on steers and 25 to 50 cents on fat cows. We sold a number of choice heavy steers at 12 cents with a considerable number from \$10.25 to \$11.50, and would quote choice heavy steers 10 to 11 cents, medium 9 to 10 cents and common butcher steers from \$6.50 up. The majority of the nice breedy steers from 850 to 1,100 pounds are going out as feeders at 8 to 9 cents. Fat cows and heifers were in demand, \$8.00 to \$8.75 being paid for choice stuff, \$7.00 to \$7.50 for medium and common butcher cows 6 to 7 cents. Light fat heifers meet a ready demand at 6 to 7 cents, but there is no trade whatever in stocker cows and heifers, the only outlet being the canners at from 4 to 5 cents. Canners and cutters also sold quickly at the same figure, but bulls were slightly weaker, and while a few exceptionally good animals made \$6.25 to \$6.50 the bulk sold for \$5.50 to \$5.85. Yearling cattle from the range area are practically unsaleable, and a large number have been bought for canners at \$4.50. The trade on yearling steers towards the end of the week brightened up, and good stuff sold from \$6.25 to \$6.75, with thin or light weight cattle 5 to 6 cents. Veal showed strength, and really good calves of about 300 pounds make \$8.00 to \$8.25, heavy fat calves sold for \$7.00 to \$7.50, and thin or rough stuff \$5.00 to \$6.00. Top price on cattle a year ago, \$13.25.

HOGS—Very few on sale. Bidding

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, November 24th to November 29th inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	COW		OATS		COW		BARLEY		FLAX		RYE		
		1 CW	2 CW	2x1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	1 CW	2 Fd	1 NW	2 CW		3 CW	2 CW
Nov. 24	171	87½	85½	85½	82½	80½	152½	134½	134½	490	495	465	144½	
25	171	88½	86½	86½	83½	81½	153½	135½	135½	490	492	462	148½	
26	171	88½	86½	86½	83½	81½	153½	145½	133½	500	496	457	148½	
27	171	88½	86½	86½	83½	80½	153½	121½	133½	500	496	457	148½	
28	171	88½	86½	86½	83½	80½	149½	124½	124½	500	496	457	149½	
29	171	88½	86½	86½	83½	80½	148½	124½	126½	499	477½	456½	148½	
Week ago	171	87	84½	84½	81½	79½	151½	142½	133½	506	502	475	148½	
Year ago	...	81½	78½	78½	77½	73½	106½	101½	89½	86½	351	348	310	...

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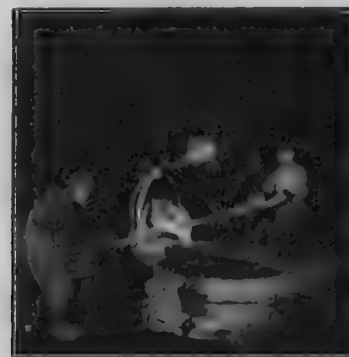
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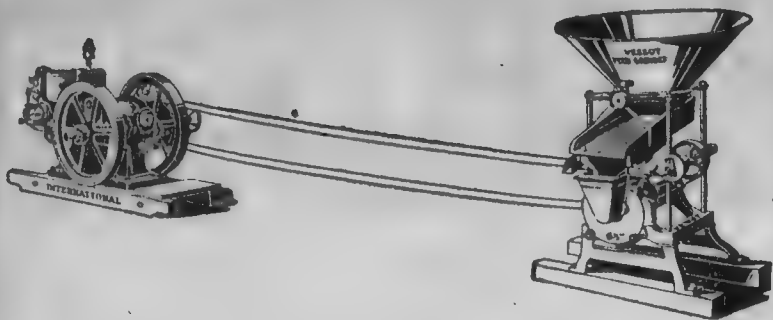
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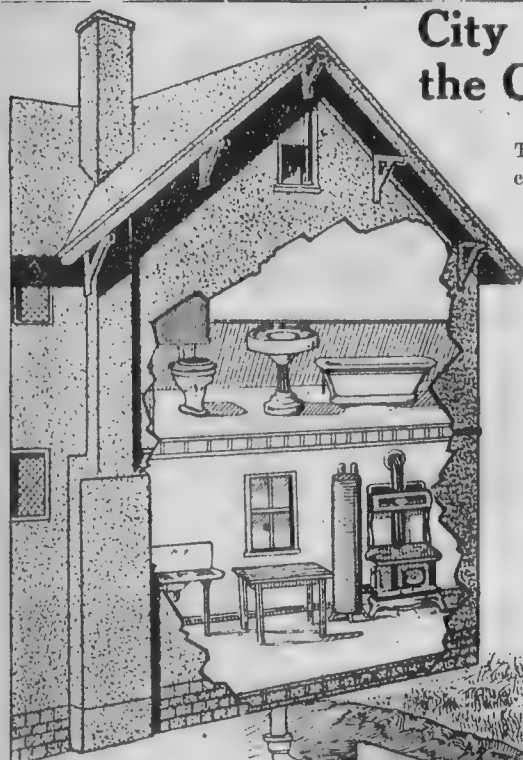
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opened up at 16 cents and closed on Friday at the same.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$18.00. **SHEEP**—Receipts of good sheep very light. We quote choice No. 1 lambs \$11.00 to \$12.00, and No. 2 lambs \$8.00 to \$9.00, fat wethers \$9.00 to \$9.50, and fat ewes \$8.00 to \$8.50, with a prospect of an advance in prices shortly.

There were more good cattle on the market than was the case the previous week, and this class are no trouble to sell at good prices. The excellent service rendered by the railroads in supplying a steady run of cars for outward shipment had the effect of putting all the buyers in a position to buy, and, consequently, a brisk market was maintained throughout. With the cattle moving out freely the yards were not unduly taxed, and ample accommodation was afforded all. The present range regulations discriminate heavily against stocker cattle from the range area, and until these are removed we cannot see any prospects for an improvement in prices on stocker cattle from these districts. We look for a steady market for the coming week, and would ask shippers to advise us when shipping.

SOUTH ST. PAUL

November 28.

CATTLE—Some pretty fair quality stuff followed the Thanksgiving recess in the cattle division, including some choice Canadian and Dakota steers. The market was practically steady. Beef steers—Range of prices, \$5.25 to \$11.50; bulk of sales \$5.25 to \$11.50. Butcher cows (heifers)—Range of prices, \$6.25 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$8.25. Canners (cutters)—Range of prices, \$4.50 to \$5.75; bulk of sales \$4.50 to \$5.75. Butcher bulls—Range of prices, \$5.75 to \$6.50; bulk of sales, \$5.75 to \$6.50. Veal calves—Range of prices, \$5.50 to \$15.50; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$15.50.

HOGS—Hogs were 35 cents higher. Range of prices, \$12.25 to \$12.85; bulk of sales, \$12.80 to \$12.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Range of prices, \$7.00 to \$14.25; bulk of sales, \$7.00 to \$14.25. Ewes—Range of prices, \$3.00 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$3.00 to \$7.50.

CHICAGO

November 28.

HOGS—Bulk of sales, \$13.00 to \$13.50. Butchers, \$12.50 to \$13.65; packers, \$12.00 to \$12.85; lights, \$12.50 to \$13.25; pigs, \$12.00 to \$12.75; roughs, \$12.25 to \$12.50. Cattle market steady. Beeves, \$8.25 to \$20.50; butchers' stock, \$6.50 to \$13.00; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.00 to \$13.00; cows, \$6.50 to \$13.50; calves, \$16.00 to \$17.00. Sheep—Receipts, 21,000. Market 25c higher. Wool lambs, \$9.00 to \$15.25; ewes, \$3.00 to \$11.25.

Sir Joseph Flavelle Sells Out

Announcement has been made in Toronto of the retirement of Sir Joseph Flavelle from Wm. Davies Company of which he was president, and in which he controlled 52 per cent. of the stock. This stock passes into the hands of E. C. Fox, general manager, and a group of associates. The Canadian company also acquires a big American packing plant, making the Davies' business international.

The figure at which Sir Joseph sold is said to be \$3,000,000. He became general manager of the company in 1892 and continued till 1912, when he became president of the reorganized company, and was followed into the management of the late Wm. Davies.

Ulster Delegation for U.S.

An Ulster deputation will storm and stump America in two months' tour to counteract De Valera, so-called president of the Irish Republic. The Ulster men started last Tuesday on their

voyage across the Atlantic. The Ulsterites, who will "tell America the truth about Ireland," include the Rev. L. O. Rooks, Wylie Blue, William Orkey, F. F. Harte, C. W. McGuire, E. Hazelton and William Coote, the latter a member of parliament. They were bade farewell and God-speed by enthusiastic Belfast citizens.

Sir Edward Kemp Closing Shop

Sir Edward Kemp, of the Canadian government, stated in London, on Friday last that the Department of the Overseas Military Forces in London, which had charge of the affairs of Canada's army abroad, will shut up shop shortly after the new year. The minister of the overseas forces said that at the present time the department was only retaining sufficient staff to complete the records and wind up the business. Only about a thousand Canadian soldiers now remain in England, some undergoing treatment in hospitals, some waiting until their dependents are able to cross the sea. The fighting Canadian corps and almost all the organizations which helped to maintain its efficiency, has been disbanded.

U.S. May Seize Coal Mines

A despatch from Washington states that seizure of bituminous coal mines where the owners do not show a disposition to co-operate in increasing production and use of troops to protect all miners who desire to work, has been decided upon by the government in an effort to end the bituminous coal strike, it was stated today officially.

In mines seized by the government the 14 per cent wage advance agreed upon by the cabinet will be put into immediate effect, it was said.

These plans of the government have been agreed upon by the cabinet so as to meet the situation resulting from a refusal of the operators or miners, or both, to agree to the government wage increase proposal.

A German Balk

It is stated in authoritative circles in London, according to a recent cable despatch, that Germany will not comply with the demand of the Entente for 400,000 tons of docks, dredges and tugs as an offset to the German warships sunk at Scapa Flow.

It was indicated that Germany would stand pat on her proposition to refer the dispute to the Hague tribunal. It is claimed that Germany should not be held responsible for the acts of the marine forces at Scapa Flow.

To Discuss League of Nations

Representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Greece, Poland, China and Japan will meet at Brussels on December 1, to discuss the adoption of measures and suggestions for the establishment and functioning of the league of nations.

Ariadne: "I thought you said she was pretty."

A. Donis: "I said she was as pretty as she could be."



The Clydesdale of Today

Continued from Page 85

as a show horse. At the Stallion Show in the spring, he had won the Cawdor Cup, and at this Edinburgh show he won the championship, including H.R.H. Prince of Wales gold medal. With Hiawatha we come to the parting of the ways. He was unquestionably the first outstanding horse of the



Odia.

First three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, Kilmarnock, 1919.

modern popular show type. There could scarcely be a greater contrast between typical stallions of one breed than that between Druid and Hiawatha. Possibly both horses, under measuring standard would give about the same result, that is, they would both stand at least 17 hands high, and possibly more, but while Druid had almost phenomenally short legs and deep ribs Hiawatha distinctly gave the impression of being a tall horse. The contrast was even greater between the quality of the limbs of these horses. Druid, I have already described. Hiawatha had faultless feet and pasterns; his bone was broad, flat and thin. He had an almost perfect formation of hind leg, with broad, lean, sharply-defined hocks. His forelegs rather gave the impression of undue length, but the quality and wearing character of his bones were unmistakable. He excelled in the gaiety and singularly handsome character of his carriage. He came slowly to maturity and lived to a great age, being exceedingly prolific in his later years. As a show horse he had, undoubtedly the best record in the Clydesdale breed. He won the Cawdor Cup no less than four times, as well as numerous other championships. When mated with the produce of Baron's Pride (9122) he produced some of the finest specimens of the breed ever seen. By this is meant males and females with good wearing feet and legs, beautiful conformation of top and characteristic elegance in outline. His action was straight and close, although when walking there was nothing specially attractive in his gait. He had none of the splendid swing and long-reaching step which characterized Darnley.

Nevertheless, in all that goes to constitute the essential characteristics of a draft horse, he marked a great advance on the Druid type. This statement, however, requires some explanation. The question is, how far is it wise to sacrifice the great depth and weight of the Druid type even to gain the far more enduring wearing qualities of the Hiawatha type? The true answer is, that both were rather an exaggeration, and the best type would be a blend of that which was best and most characteristic in the two.

Drumflower and His Contemporaries

Amongst other stallions exhibited in 1899 the nearest to the old Clydesdale type was the first prize two-year-old at the Highland, Drumflower (10537), a great massive, sound-footed and sound-limbed colt, which won first at the same Edinburgh show and was again first at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show at Stirling, in 1900. As a draught horse Drumflower excelled. He was exported to Australia when rising four year old. His sire was the noted Macgregor (1487), which died during the same year in his twenty-second year. Macgregor had dominated the breed during the previous 12 or 15 years. He was a good

specimen of the thick, old-fashioned Clydesdale. The other leading stallions of the year were rather of the old-fashioned stamp. Amongst them was Royal Carriek (10270), the premium horse for Glasgow in 1900, and second at the Highland and Agricultural Show at Inverness in 1901. Another fine specimen of the same type was Casablanca (10523), which was first both at the spring and summer shows held in Glasgow. He was a son of the famous Baron's Pride (9122), and the best yearling colt of the same horse, Pride of Blacon (10837), which won first as a yearling, both at Ayr and the Highland and Agricultural Society Edinburgh show. This horse came to great distinction in after years and lived to a great age. He was very popular as a breeding horse and full of true cart-horse character.

Amongst the females exhibited the best in the younger class were almost entirely the daughters of Baron's Pride. The Cawdor Cup went to Lady Victoria, then a three-year-old, which had been sold by public auction in the spring for 400 guineas. She was a nice, true, short-legged Clydesdale mare and afterwards proved successful as a brood mare. Among older females was a fine mare called Mary Kerr (13412) which won first at the Highland at Edinburgh. She was got by the celebrated Prince Alexander (8899), which won the Cawdor Cup the first time it was offered at Glasgow in 1892. A handsome big mare was Lady Raffan, a daughter of the celebrated Sir Everard (5353), which won in the class for gold mares.

Comparing these prominent winners of 1899 with those already named as prominent in 1879 there can be no question at all of the great development and improvement in respect of the wearing qualities of feet and limbs, a marked advance in the general average of merit judged by the standard of type and wearing quality; but nothing more than the status quo in respect of weight when compared with such mares as Barnes Bet and Young Rosie, Mary Kerr and Lady Raffan were much more handsome mares than Barnes Bet. They stood much better up at the



Clydesdale Mare, owned by Brandon Experimental Farm.

withers; their bones were flatter and thinner, although perhaps not any broader than hers. In respect of all that constitutes value and merit in draft horses, there was really no comparison between such fillies as Young Rosie, the Kilburn champion of 1879, and the wonderful uniformity and beauty combined with the true feminine quality of the Baron's Pride group of 1899.

The Clyde of Today

We come now to deal more particularly with the Clydesdale of today, that is, of the year 1919. The champion of the year, so far, is Dunure Refiner (17872), a black horse by Dunure Footprint (15203) with dam by Hiawatha. This horse won the Cawdor Cup as a two-year-old in 1914, and the Brydon Shield this year when seven years old. His sire is out of sight the most successful breeding horse of the present day. He is a horse of big size, with faultless conformation, rather gaudy in his color on one side, but as his portrait, taken this year, shows a horse of great depth and substance with ideal feet and legs. He has been the leading sire of the breed for a good many years past. In the case of Dunure Refiner his sire's best points

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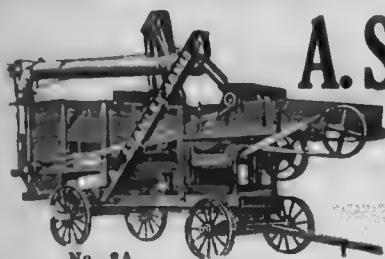
Prosperity

Approximately 150,000 acres of irrigated land were producing crops in Southern Alberta this season. A conservative estimate places the value of these crops at over \$6,000,000. This works out at an average return of \$40 for each acre of irrigated land in crop. Thirty to forty bushels to the acre of wheat and eighty to one hundred bushels to the acre of oats have not been uncommon yields on the irrigated farms. Proportionately good crops of barley and flax have also been harvested. But the best returns have come from Alfalfa. Few farmers have harvested less than four tons to the acre of this crop, which they have had no difficulty in selling at \$30 a ton. This means a return of \$120 an acre for the season. No wonder irrigation and prosperity are synonymous in Southern Alberta.

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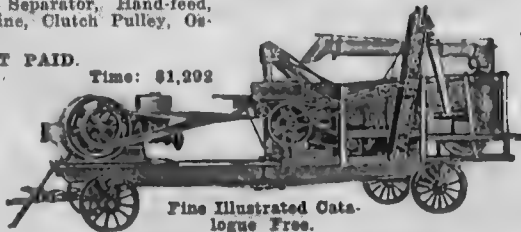
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are faithfully reproduced. His portrait shows him to be a horse of exceptionally true balance of points with faultless feet and legs, and unmistakable draft character. On the dam side he is descended directly from one of the best mares I have ever seen, namely Moss Rose (6203), which, in her time (1882-1900), was all but invincible in the showyards. She won the Cawdor Cup twice, her daughter, Montrave Maud, won it twice, and another daughter, Queen of the Roses, won it once. Montrave Maud was dam of Montrave Mac (9958), now 26 years of age and travelling this season.

In Dunure Refiner we come very near to having the desired combination of the thickness and depth of Druid with the ideal quality of feet and limbs seen in Hiawatha. There is no impression of legginess about Dunure Refiner or his sire.

Another notable horse of the present year is Ardendale (18993), which stood second to Dunure Refiner and was awarded the Cawdor Cup this spring. Ardendale has no Hiawatha blood in his veins, yet he is distinctly after his type. He has extraordinary feet and legs and is a big, powerful stallion, but lacks depth of rib meanwhile. No doubt, when he grows down and thickens he will be a horse of immense weight and substance, but like Hiawatha, he is to mature slowly. His sire was the 5,000-guinea horse Bonnie Buchlyvie (14032), and his dam, through her sire, Montrave Ronald (11121), is also descended from the famous Moss Ross (6203). Ardendale will stand at least a couple of inches higher than Dunure Refiner. It is to be hoped he may live to a good age as there are great possibilities in him.

The best three-year-old of the season so far has been Dunure Obligation (19426), a black colt got by Dunure Footprint, while his dam was by Pride of Blacon (10897), referred to at some length in a preceding paragraph. Dunure Obligation is in many respects very like his sire. He has had a phenomenal career so far, having been first at the Glasgow Stallion Show three years in succession. He promises to be a horse of great substance with broad, flat bones, extra good feet, and a grand top. Meanwhile, he lacks the maturity of form seen in Dunure Refiner, but gives promise of being a weightier horse when fully matured.

Two grand colts, two years old, have contended for the mastery this year. These are Rising Star (19836) and Passchendale (19815). Rising Star has been first at the two Glasgow shows and champion at Kilmarnock. Passchendale was second at the two Glasgow shows, and first and champion at Aberdeen. The former is another son of Dunure Footprint, while his dam was got by a very powerful, weighty horse, called Star of Doom (16103)—first at the H. and A.S., Dumfries, in 1910—a son of that grand cart-horse, Everlasting (11331), which won the championship at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show three years in succession. Rising Star reflects his breeding in type and conformation. He

is one of the best short-legged, thick colts seen for many years. He is full of true Clydesdale character, stands beautifully on all his legs and moves to perfection. Passchendale is a taller colt and meantime lacks the finish of Rising Star. His movement is not just so true, but he gives promise of immense strength and weight when matured. His sire was Phillipine, a son of Bonnie Buchlyvie, perhaps the truest specimen of a draft stallion in the breed today, but just a little disappointing in his movement in the showyard. I should have mentioned that Dunure Refiner was sold by public auction in January last for 3,500 guineas, and Phillipine was sold by public auction at the Seaham Harbor Dispersion Sale in October, 1915, for 2,300 guineas.

All of these horses are of great weight, quite equal to any of the best of the past, and all of them are characterized by much greater quality—by which we mean again, wearing properties of feet and legs—than Druid or any of the others of the past to which reference has been made. It is unnecessary to refer to the younger animals of today except generally to remark that the yearlings of 1919 are in the main of greater size than those of the same age, of about the years 1890-1910.

Type in Modern Females

The females of the present day, and especially the show females of this year, are of surpassing merit. Nothing finer has been seen for many years than the exhibition of brood mares at Kilmarnock in April. The champion was the black mare, Rosalind (45029), now six years old, and a daughter of Dunure Footprint. She is owned by Messrs. Dickens and Butler, in Lancashire, where one of the best studs of Clydesdales is being founded. Her dam was a daughter of the good breeding horse, Allandale (12418), a grandson of the great Sir Everard (5353). Rosalind was the Cawdor Cup winner in 1916 when three years old, but she never looked better than at Kilmarnock in April. Not quite so grand or gay, but equally true to Clydesdale character, is the second prizewinner at Kilmarnock, and first at Glasgow, Craigie Sylvia, a daughter of Apukwa (14567), which in his turn is a son of Hiawatha. Craigie Sylvia's dam was a beautiful mare named Heather Charm, got by Baron's Pride, and there is something singularly attractive and true in type and character about this bay mare.

Another great mare of the year is Farleton Lady Alice, a four-year-old, sold by public auction in October, 1917, for 980 guineas. She also is owned by Messrs. Dickens and Butler, has remarkable weight and breadth of bone, and soundness of feet. She is up to a big size, with plenty of substance. The phenomenal mare of the year, however, has not been shown. This is Dunure Glad Eye (39839), like Rosalind and Farleton Lady Alice, a daughter of Dunure Footprint. She was sold by public auction at Mr. Dryden's Dispersion Sale, at Graham Harbor, a

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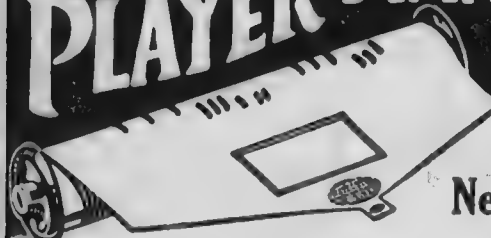
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08

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month ago for 1,850 guineas. As a yearling, was first at Kilmarnock and in the interval she has won many prizes. She is a mare of great weight and substance, while true to breed, character and type.

Thus have I tried to draw a comparison between the leading Clydesdales of today and those of 1879-1899. I do not know that I can add anything further by way of illustration and comment.

Pages from Percheron History

Continued from Page 91

interests. Chief among these was Mark W. Dunham. In the 30 years following 1872, he imported 738 head, about half of them mares. Mr. Dunham imported the very best and for many years he was the chief winner at the leading fairs. At an early stage of his operations he decided that Americans should adopt the policy of importing the best mares which money could buy with a view to producing horses on this side to rival the winners at Paris and Nogent. Inspection of the breeding of the more recent international champions will show how successfully the work commenced by him has been carried to its full fruition. There is hardly a prize winner at any of the internationals, whose pedigree does not contain names once in daily use at Oaklawn. To Mr. Dunham's credit lies the importation of Brilliant 1271, his sire Brilliant 1899 and his son Brilliant 3rd, the greatest line of sires the breed has known.

Mr. Dunham, the father of the industry in American had a business agreement with Ernest Perriot, the dean of the French breeders, whereby Woodlawn got the first choice of the colts raised at L'Orme. The livestock business contains the record of few bargains so scrupulously and happily adhered to. During the depression of 1890-1900, which nearly ruined the horse business, Mr. Dunham was a pillar of strength. Not only did he continue making a few importations and clearing his stock at a profit, but by his personal magnetism and unflinching belief in the return of prosperity he encouraged many men to retain their best mares. It is very questionable if the Percheron business would have survived the lean years of the closing century without the optimism and example of M. W. Dunham.

Another early importer and breeder was W. L. Ellwood. Like the master of Oaklawn he imported about 800 from '80 to '90, purchasing always of the best, advertising widely in the show ring and in the agricultural press. Cheri, Seducteur, Phebi, Extrador and King of Perche were his leading stallions, all of them famous in the show ring. Seducteur ranks among the greatest sires in the breed. Surely something was wrong with the system of management at this establishment for the colt crop rarely exceeded 25 per cent. It has been said that many of the Ellwood mares lacked in femininity. Like so many others who accepted risks during the depression of the 90's the Ellwoods' went out of business about 1898.

Line Breeding

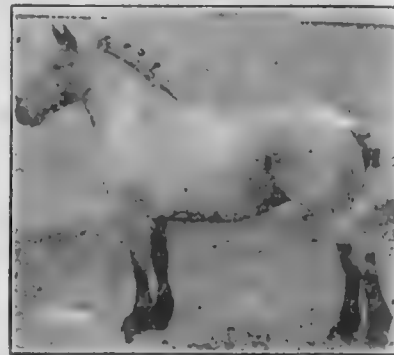
While these men and their contemporaries were stimulating interest on this side French breeders began to organize in the business-like manner of the progressive westerners who were their best customers. In 1883 the French stud-book was founded. It is interesting to note that the Americans preceded the founders of the breed in this respect by ten years. The existence of a stud book drew attention to pedigrees to an extent greater than ever before. Frenchmen began to discover that some of the best animals they had produced were from consanguineous mating. In-bred stallions from such sires as Coco and Favori were not only taking the best show-ring awards, but were leaving their stamps most indelibly upon their progeny.

Leaders like M. Ernest Perriot then began a methodical and startlingly successful program of line breeding, producing stallions like Brilliant, La Ferte, Fenelon, Briard, Villers, Aigon, Marathon and Voltaire. The French discovered with their horses, the principles which Englishmen were using to improve their cattle, albeit line breeding was followed instead of the close breeding practice so much in vogue here and in England. Percheron men in America were not slow in following French methods. Their work was facilitated by the fact that all the

best horses in France found their way sooner or later to America. Let a horse but win at Paris, Nogent, Chartres or Nantes and immediately some enterprising American pried him loose from his French owner. Indeed, the severe drain of the best blood became a serious problem in La Perche. They frankly admit in the proceedings of their society that the gravest problem facing them in the 80's was to keep enough horses at home to perpetuate the race.

A Justification of Theory

The story of the breeding of Laet, the 1919 Ohio grand champion, is interesting. Samuel Guard, well versed in Percheron lore, and the intricacies of line breeding, sitting in an office in Chicago, examined by chance the pedigree of Seducteur, 26252, and came to the conclusion that if theory counted for anything, this horse should be a wonderfully prepotent sire. He was so interested that he made enquiries and found that the old horse in his declining years was standing for the service of grade mares in an Ohio livery barn. Some time later he was discussing the breeding of Seducteur



La June.

First two-year-old Percheron Mare, Iowa, 1919. Owned by Frank Keenan & Sons, Shenandoah, Ia.

with E. B. White, who owns one of the most select bunch of Percheron mares in the world. Mr. White was impressed. Some time later his noted sire, Dragon, was foundered, and temporarily unfit for duty. Mr. White bought Seducteur over the telegraph wire for \$450, a broken-down old hero, with not much left to be proud of save an illustrious pedigree. He was used on this select group of mares for one year, but had to be sold because he was such a hard-looking old warrior that neighbors would not patronize him. His colts did not look good for the first year but after that they came into their own. At three years old they won the get of sire prize for Mr. White at Columbus, Ohio, one of the greatest Percheron honors to be won, and the first time this stud had gained the distinction. But the greatest triumph of all for theoretical line breeding was in the mating of Seducteur to Couceorous, a three-year-old line-bred mare of the same foundation stock as Seducteur himself. The produce was Laet, one of the best stallions in America today, a grand champion at three years old, a sire with a future.

Hard Times

The depression of the '90's nearly blotted out the pure-bred horse industry. Many a stud was dispersed to fall into the hands of farmers who hardly knew what a pedigree was. The injury done to intelligent breeding operations had some compensations. It placed good stock in the hands of hundreds of small farmers who bought them at low prices and became cognizant of their genuine value by actual experience.

The Percheron Society became hopelessly insolvent. The secretary had to accept the office documents in lieu of salary. For a time the publication of a stud book was suspended. The Boer war, with its heavy purchases in

horse flesh began a renaissance which had put the organization back on a stable basis. Indeed as many animals were registered in 1914 as during the ten years from 1890 to 1900.

Many new studs were founded during the period of recovery which are still in operation. One of the most important was at Gregory Farm, Whitehall, Illinois. Radziwill was purchased in 1901 after several years experience with Cocardos on grade mares. Some mares of Brilliant breeding were later added to the stud and their Radziwill colts proved so good Mr. Corsa determined to buy the best stallion which could be obtained. Carnot, winner of first prize in Paris and champion at the International, was purchased for \$10,000. Since then the record of Gregory farm has been one of unbroken success.

H. G. McMillan's Lakeside stud did much for the breed about this time. Mr. McMillan worked tirelessly to collect some of the royally-bred mares which were dispersed by the adversity of the preceding decade. With the use of such sires as Seducteur, Calypso and Olbert, he soon produced colts the

equal of any. Calypso is an example of the system of breeding which has worked wonders in Percheron circles. He was a line bred Brilliant by Theudis, one of Brilliant's best sons, and out of a daughter of Brilliant 3rd. Calypso was one of the most perfect horses ever used in America, the only criticism ever lodged against him being on point of size.

It is impossible to go into detail account in this reconstruction period. Singmaster and Sons, Dan Angstin, Bell Bros., and last but not least James B. McLaughlin, who is said to know La Perche better than any other American buyer, all played star roles.

The entrance of the Percheron into Western Canada and the growth of the breed during the second decade of the century is a story by itself. Every year sees new advances. The Percheron has commenced his conquest of Italy, Germany, Russia and the Argentine. There are many pages of Percheron history to be made and every lover of the breed confidently expects they will be like those of the past, a record of triumph.

Nobility in the Hereford Kingdom

Continued from Page 94

all from the best daughters of North Pole. Lamplighter headed his class at the Chicago World's Fair, and headed the young herd which brought home the purple. He was very low and meaty, smooth as were all Anxiety bulls, with their characteristic thick loins and quarters. The imported young herds which competed all fell before Gudgeon and Simpson's home-bred Anxieties.

Final Success

Beau Brummel, bred to his sire's dam, produced Beau Donald, whose impress has been left on the herds of almost every state in the union. A long line of Donalds testify to the insistent and prepotent merit of the foundation blood. His son, Beau Donald 5th, did much good work in the herd of O. Harris, a grandson, Bonnie Brae 60th, selling for \$11,100. Beau Brummel also sired Lord Erling, at the top of the pedigree of Blayne's Wyoming, the peerless bull of the present day.

Paladin and Dandy Rex were sons of Lamplighter, and they appear in almost every pedigree which the Hereford Journal advertises. Wild Tom, Domino and Kansas Lad were other noted Anxiety-bred sires whose impress is widely distributed. Among the famous cattle of today are the Repeaters, from the Harris herd. These are from a bull called Distributor, by Disturber, a bull that traces twice to Anxiety 4th.

In fact from this point the history of the Anxieties is a history of the Hereford breed. So superior were the

grandsons and their succession that in a few years they overran the country. The Anxiety type became the American type. It is a great credit to Hereford breeders that they are not shackled by fanatic belief in the sanctity of any one particular family, but recognize merit wherever it is found. One has but to read other breed histories to see how dearly this blind sort of adherence must be paid for. Anxiety blood could not have established its supremacy in the face of such a handicap. Since it has become established, no one particular family had enjoyed absolute favor at the expense of the others. To Hereford breeders it is a scent of the rose and not its name which gives it value.

In recent years, Fairfax and his son Perfection Fairfax have been the only white-faced bulls of note not bearing the stamp of Anxiety. However, Warren T. McCray, their owner, announced at his own sale, that his best results had been obtained by using females of Anxiety breeding. Superior Fairfax, the \$10,000 McCray bull, highest at this sale, was from a dam by Beau Donald 33rd.

The lesson that is brought home to us by the story of the Anxieties is that in-breeding may be carried to extraordinary length with splendid results, providing that the foundation stock is strong in constitution, and has the excellencies of form in marked degree. In-breeding simply intensifies the characters commenced with, weakness and merit alike becoming more pronounced.

Among the Breed's Great Sires

Continued from Page 89

cut he would go gaunt, but when landed he would take on a wonderful "fill" and whatever hopes the competing exhibitors might have entertained of outclassing him in the show, the hopes were usually dispelled when the contest was on, for Choice Goods was a flash show bull, and many of his get were prize winners. His sons found ready buyers and headed many superior herds and they adhered closely to the Choice Goods type. Probably Ruberta's Goods, a grandson, his sire being Golden Goods, out of the famous show cow, Golden Abbotsburn, a 2,000-lb. daughter of young Abbotsburn, and out of the noted champion, Ruberta, proved the most impressive sire among the Choice Goods descendants. Neither Ruberta nor Golden Abbotsburn can be ignored in the making of his potency, however. Golden Goods, Good Choice, Best of Goods, and The Choice of All should be rated as among his best sons.

Imp. Bapton Diamond, the predecessor of Villager in the D. R. Hanna herd, of Ohio, had a short career in this country, but there are few who question that he would have demonstrated himself to be one of the breed's most valued sires. One of his sons, Diamond King, was sent to Texas as a calf, and his record there as a sire in the hands of Frank Scofield, has probably never been equalled by any bull of any breed in the southwest country. It happened that at the Southwest Livestock Show at

Fort Worth one year the get of Diamond King won every first prize, a significant record.

To attempt to make reference to all of the Shorthorn bulls that have had a conspicuous part in the improvement of the breed during the past ten or fifteen years would require a great deal of space. It must be remembered that many bulls of inherent merit are placed at a disadvantage, not having access to females of a high class. In numerous instances the owners do not give as much attention to the development of their young things, or conduct their business on a commercial basis, thus withholding from many a good bull the prestige that he might otherwise have obtained. It should be understood, too, that the enduring fame of these bulls mentioned is to a large extent assured by the intermingling of their blood lines. The perpetuating of Shorthorn supremacy depends not upon the ascendancy of any individual sire so much as it does upon the combining of the blood of worthy sires from whatever tribe or kindred. It is when studious attention is given to the strength and character of the sires that are placed at the top of the pedigree that the further raising of the breed's standard is safeguarded. The Shorthorn breed has been blessed with many bulls of wonderful potency and today has the benefit of a larger number of such sires than at any time in its history.

CUT ARM STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns
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At the head of my Clydesdale Stud is CRAIGIE EVERLASTING, 21117, sire, Edison, 13474, dam, Craigie Vera, 29022. I have for sale some young stallions, one to four years old.

In SHORTHORNS my stock bull is SCOTCH SECRET, by Scottish Minstrel, imported; dam, Sally 13th, owned by the University of Saskatoon. This bull is a straight Secret, and his ancestry shows careful breeding for a long term of years. I have also another stock bull, Count Cumberland, imported, by Choice Cumberland, of the well known Cumberland show stock, and my females are from high class tribes, such as Lavenders, Minas, etc.

I will sell at the present time two well-bred straight-lined Lavender Bulls; also some yearlings.

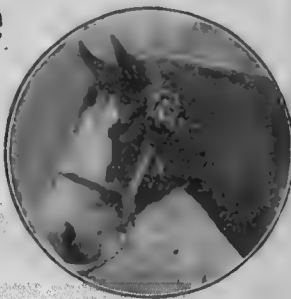
The Sire of the Champion Steer in Boys' Competition, at Regina Winter Fair, last month, was sired by Spicy Duke; dam, Olive Wenlock III. Both of these animals now in my herd.

In SHROPSHIRE I have some young rams to dispose of and I have also some lots of high class grade sheep. Write me.

J. E. MANN, Successor to The Cut Arm Stock Farm BANGOR, SASK.

High-Class Clydesdale Stallion For Sale

I am offering for sale my well-known stallion, NETHER BARON, 9683; sire, Baron of Buchlyvie, 5353; dam, Bankind Maggie, 18686. This horse's reputation, both as a prize winner and a stock getter, is well and favorably known, and to anyone with a bunch of high-class mares he will prove a money-maker.



I have some other young stock to dispose of.

Write For Full Particulars

Hugh McLean - Arcola, Sask.

Lake View Shorthorns

Sire in service, imported ROYAL HEIR. Stock for sale at all times. Also Banner and Abundance Seed Oats.

FOLEY BROS. Manitou Man.

Hulse's Big Type Poland-Chinas

My last importation represents the best breeding and blood lines, and from such breeders as John Miller and Henry Dorr, are sired by, or closely related to, the Junior Champion at the National Swine Show (where all breeds are represented) and Iowa State Fair Champions.

We Wish Our Friends a Merry Christmas and Prosperous New Year.

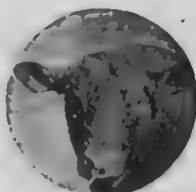
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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Our herd bull is

Pantheon of Larkin Farm, 10594, sire, Prince Bravo, 4503, dam Pride of Glencairn 3rd.



Our Herd of Females now number over 100 head and include representatives of such noted families as Blackbirds, Heather Bloom, etc., and are a select collection bred for utility and early maturing qualities.

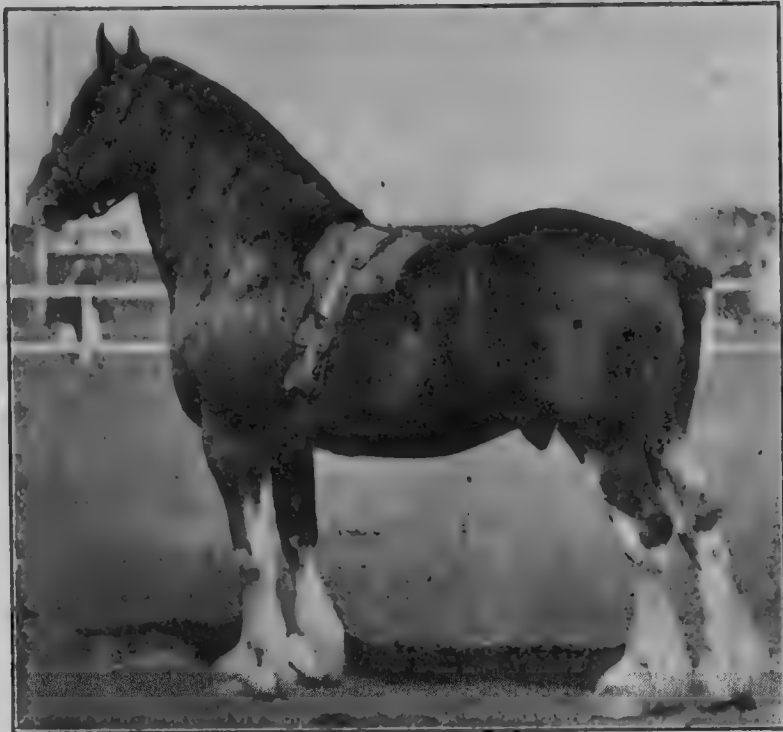
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High Class Clydesdales



STALLIONS - MARES - FILLIES

My stock horse is Montith Splendour, 17923; sire Scotland's Splendour, imp., 15322; dam Miss Victor, 30467.

I have for sale some good young Stallions and Fillies, among the former being GARNET'S HEIR, by the well-known imported horse, Edward Garnet, out of Rosie McLaren, and among the latter, two fillies by Montith Splendour, and out of Rosie McLaren, by Royal Favorite, and Rosie Beauty, by Allanfean. I have also six or seven other good females, from yearlings up, to dispose of, and these are a particularly nice lot, combining size, substance and quality, and are fashionably bred. I am just starting up a Good Shorthorn Herd and will have some stock for sale shortly. Write me for full particulars.

JOSEPH LORIMER, Conquest, Sask.

Brookside Clydesdales

UTILITY - DURABILITY - CONSTITUTION



Brookside Mahomet; his dam, Flower of Shalloch, and her progeny, Shalloch Queen.

STALLIONS MARES FILLIES

I have a number of real high-class Stallions, ranging in age from three to six years old, for sale, or to hire under the Federal System of Assistance to Horse Breeders. Five of these are sired by my former prize-winning stock horse, Mahomet, 9846, and one by Tom McNab, by Prince Thomas, and are out of such mares as Flower of Shalloch, Park Blend, Blue Knot, Annie Laurie, and others. I have also for sale some yearling and two-year-old Stallions; also a lot of high-class Mares and Fillies, suitable either for the show ring or the breeding stud. My horses are not pampered, but kept in ordinary condition, hence my success in breeding. My Mares, which do all my farm work have been carefully selected and combine size and substance with fashionable pedigree. My prices are right. Let me know your wants.

GEORGE A. STUTT

BROOKSIDE

SASKATCHEWAN



In Livestock Circles

Richardson Imports Angus
C. H. Richardson of Willow Park Stock Farm, Bowden, Alta., made a recent importation of a high-class young bull and a good cow. The bull is Broadus Blackcapper, a two-year-old from the A. A. Armstrong & Sons' herd of Springfield, Ill. His dam is Blackcapper Beauty 7th, by Blackcapper Beauty out of Blackcapper 8th, a full sister to Blackcapper King, a great bull from the Goodwin herd, a well-known winner at Chicago and one of the bulls which has helped to make the well-known Blackcapper family. The cow is pride Ito 3rd, bred by Stanley R. Pierce of Creston, Ill., and sired by Prince Albert Ito, dam Pride Ito.

Mr. Richardson has now a herd of well over a hundred head. Among his younger stuff he has a very classy bull calf of his own breeding, Eric of Willow Park 2nd, sire Willow Park Eric, dam Topsy of Willow Park, by Just Pride of Glencarnock. Mr. Richardson raised both the sire and dam of this bull. Another good youngster is Kitchener of Willow Park, by Pomona's Pride out of Boden Topsy. Pomona's Pride is a full brother to Eric of Willow Park. The stock bull, Prince Evodie of Glencarnock, sire Evereux of Harviestoun, out of the imported cow, Pride of Dalmeny 17th, breed champion at Smithfield, Ill., as a two-year-old, and of the well-known McGregor breeding, is now for sale and will make a first class herd head for whoever is fortunate enough to get him. The females in the Willow Park herd are a high class lot, and Mr. Richardson is offering for sale quite a number of them also. At the Association sales to be held in Calgary during the week of the Fat Stock Show he will sell a number of these females, a number of them sired by Prince Evodie of Glencarnock.

Bowes and Patrick Sale

Those who are taking a practical interest in the forthcoming Bowes and Patrick sale, and they are many, because the excellence of this stock is well known,



Lancaster Lad, W. Marquis & Sons' 1919 Toronto Grand Champion Short-horn Bull.

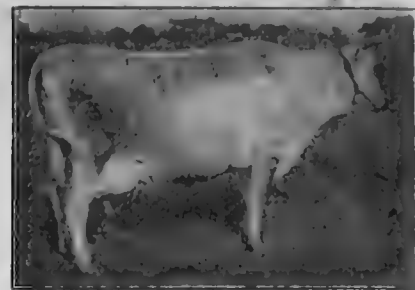
will please notice the change from the date previously announced. The final announcement claims December 11 as the date. We reprint herewith a cut of Highland Chief 14th, one of Dr. Patrick's young bulls of his own breeding. The photograph tells the story, and he is just as solid as he looks, a burly, beefy, deep-fleshed youngster, whose whole frame carries the same promise of the future which is reflected in his head. Running with him last summer was his mate, a Nonpareil, richer if anything in his bloodlines, and though his tender age had not given a chance for the same expression of development as may be seen in the former calf, he has a wealthy coat, and gives promise of being a stretchy, deep and well-filled sire. Some few issues back we published a cut of Dr. Patrick's five-year-old Clipper cow which is included in the sale. While she is not large, she is a roomy dam, thick-set and low down.

Of the Bowes' herd, one need only to look up the winners at last year's Calgary show where, in competition with animals which won from Toronto to the Pacific, they brought home a large share of the valuable trophies. Those who are laying plans for next year's fair-ground battles will seize the opportunity this sale offers as Mr. Bowes' show herd will go under the hammer. Moreover, his entire calf crop is being offered, a calf crop rich in potentialities, and one that is certain to draw the discerning eye of breeders who know merit in youngsters. The guarantee which accompanies all females over two years old ought to prove an attractive feature. Elsewhere in this issue will be found much detailed information about this sale which includes a Scotch or Scotch-topped Shorthorn to fit any purse.

Sale of Poland-Chinas

The first annual auction sale of pure-bred Poland-China swine, belonging to T. O. Felland, Wetaskiwin, Alta., will be held at Mr. Felland's farm four-and-a-half miles south-east of Wetaskiwin, on December 10, when 25 head of young sows and 16 head of choice young bulls will go under the hammer. The animals to be sold are of the big, smooth type, with extra heavy bone. Some of the mature sows weigh 900 pounds, while the gilts

weigh around 500 pounds. A number of the imported sows which will be sold were bred by J. W. Pfander and Henry Fesenmeyer, of Clarinda, Iowa. To give intended purchasers some idea of the



Sunbeam of Edgely, a Noted Jersey Producer.

quality of the above stock it may be mentioned that one young boar farrowed April 25, measures 69 inches from snout to tip of tail, and girth 50 inches. The bone measurement below the knee being nine-and-a-quarter inches, and weighing in all 300 pounds. A long, yearling boar measures six feet and nine inches in length, girth 66 inches, and 11 1/2 inches below the knee. These are actual measurements and weights, and it will be well worth while for anyone interested in Poland-Chinas to attend this sale. The hogs purchased at the sale will be carefully handled and guaranteed free delivery to the express company or freight office, free of charge. It is Mr. Felland's intention to hold a similar sale every year.

Parkdale Clydesdales

Among the younger Clydesdale breeders of Saskatchewan, James L. Dougan, of Condie, is rapidly gathering around him a very select bunch of high-class stock. He had, however, the misfortune last spring to lose one of his best mares, Lady Hopetown, by Baron Hopetown, out of a Hiawatha dam, but this mare left him a real, high-class filly, Miss Hopetown, by The Bruce, and a yearling, Parkdale Pride, a very high-class colt, and another filly foal. Another of Mr. Dougan's high-class mares, Lady Grace, by His Grace, first at the Saskatoon Summer Fair of 1917, as a three-year-old, and second at Brandon and Regina this year, is the dam of a very classy, two-year-old stallion, Parkdale Bruce, by The Bruce. This colt is a characteristic Clydesdale. He has the best of feet and legs, a good top, and is of the right size. He promises to develop into a first-class horse. Still another good mare is Princess Carruchan, by Gallant Carruchan. She was champion at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon in 1915, and has never been beaten wherever shown. Her filly foal, by The Bruce, is a very sweet, classy animal, and is able to hold its own in the best of show-ring company. A two-year-old colt from this mare was champion at the horse sale held at Regina three years ago. He was got by the good horse Wallaby. There are a number of other good, young colts and fillies in the Parkdale stud, and Mr. Dougan has also a number of good geldings. He is offering for sale some of his young stock.

The Tantallon Shorthorn Herd

One of the oldest and most successful breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Western Canada is Robert M. Douglas, of Tantallon, Sask. Mr. Douglas, who used to be in partnership with his father, has been breeding Shorthorns in Saskatchewan for over 27 years. This herd has always been headed by bulls of recognized Scotch breeding used upon females of the best families known to the breed, and the produce of the herd has always been a credit to its owners and has done well in the hands of those who have purchased animals from it. The foundation of this good herd was practically laid by the use of the bull Golden Cup, while one or two others, including Bandsman's Conqueror and Butterfly, also contributed some choice blood. The females from these bulls were crossed on Silver Cloud, imp., and white, bull of exceptional quality, smoothness and splendid Shorthorn type. Silver Cloud was sired by Choir Boy, a straight Cruickshank, out of Jubilee Maid. He was a massive animal weighing over 2,700 pounds, and his females were splendid cattle with good milking qualities. Jenny Linds, Isabella, Matchless Crocus and other tribes, give some idea of the blood lines of the Tantallon Shorthorns. Among the individuals we might mention a splendid cow, Sunbeam, sire Prince, Sunbeam, dam Spicey Matchless; the Bandsman's Bridesmaid, by Bandsman's Conqueror, a good, thick female of Mr. Douglas' own breeding; Carston Rose, imp., by Nonpareil Crown, a straight Gilt which has left good stock; Crocus of Selkirk, by Shenley Adonis, of Van Horne breeding; Silver Beauty, by Silver Cloud, a real good helper out of Beauty.

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they're the Best**

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Made of highest quality, heavy
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strong angle iron braces are
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seams have double row of rivets.
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Metallic Roofing Co.**
Manufacturers Limited
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Holstein Herd Averages 18,812 lbs Milk

A herd of 13 Pure-bred Holsteins last year
averaged 18,812 pounds of milk and 636.57
pounds of fat.

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such cows? It is estimated that the
average annual yield of all cows in this
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cows produce as much milk as 62 cows
of the 4,000-pound class.

Why feed, milk and shelter any more cows
than you need to produce the milk you
require? If interested, in

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Send for Booklets—They contain much valuable
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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary, ST. GEORGE, Ont.

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We offer pure Scotch, richly-bred heifers
and bulls of A1 quality; sired by Escana
Ringleader, 95,903. Some good prospects
for next year's show circuit.

F. W. EWING,

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When the Cows are Stabled

girl and fifth stick to the flanks and udder and
fill into the milk pail. Clip the parts every three
or four weeks, wipe off in a jiffy before milking
and get pure, wholesome milk. A Stewart No. 1
Ball-bearing Machine will clip the parts in 5
minutes. Also good for clipping horses and mules.
Lasts a lifetime. Get one from your dealer or
write direct to us.

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Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred
and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shrop-
shire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to
suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of
Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to
1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

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Cost within reach of all. Basis of
instruction guaranteed. Have been teach-
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years. Graduates assisted in many
ways. Every person interested in
stock should take it. Write for
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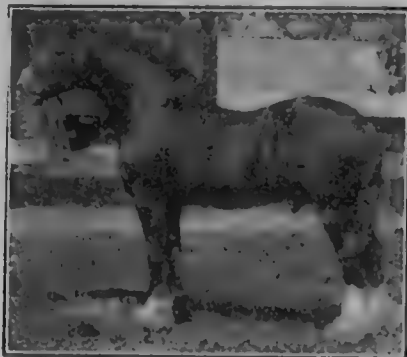


Errata

We call attention to the error in The
Guide of November 19. Under the photo
of J. J. Miller's Belgian mare the name
should have read Lefebvre's Bubblins,
1545, 6591. This mare was reserve cham-
pion at the Calgary spring and summer
shows of 1919.

Sale of Aberdeen-Angus Bull

G. N. Buffum of Bechar, Sask., a well-
known breeder of Angus cattle, informs
The Guide that he has sold the ten-
months-old bull calf Newsboy, to Mrs. A.



Baron's Best, Grand Champion Clyde Stallion,
Toronto, 1919. Graham Bros.,
Claremont, Ont.

V. Boldie of Stinson, Sask. The dam of
this bull is Ida the 3rd of Fairview, a
winner at Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina
Summer Shows this year. Mrs. Boldie is
to be congratulated on the purchase of this
well-bred bull.

Oughton & Sons Purchase Good Holstein Sire

At the dispersion sale of the well-known
Glendon Stock Farm herd of Holsteins
owned by W. J. Cummings of Winnipeg,
which was held recently, the imported
bull at the head of this herd, Segis Pon-
tiac Alcantara Echo, was purchased by Messrs.
John Oughton & Sons, Stonewall, Man.
This herd header shows great individuality.
He comes from a family with a high milk
and butter fat record and will, without
doubt, considerably strengthen the Stone-
wall herd.

Scotland's Splendor to Hire

Messrs. Thorburn & Riddle, Bankview
Stock Farm, De Winton, Alta., purpose this
spring to hire, under the Federal Aid
Assistance Scheme, to horse breeders, their
well-known imported stock horse, Scot-
land's Splendor, by Scotland Yet, eleven
times grand champion of the Western
Canadian Fairs of 1916, 1917 and 1918.
This good horse left a large number of
high-class foals in the Bankview stud last
year and he will, without doubt, raise the
standard of the breed in any district which
is fortunate enough to secure him.

Good Sale of Berkshires

A recent letter from R. A. Wright of
Drinkwater, Sask., mentions a fine sale of
15 Berkshires gilts and a boar to D. W.
Trotter of Shepard, Alta. Mr. Wright
informs The Guide that this is one of the
typical lot of pure-bred Berkshire hogs
ever shipped from the Wright Farms. They
are all sired by Iowa Baron, and another
boar by Iowa Royal 28th. Mr. Trotter
is to be congratulated on this purchase
of a remarkably smooth lot of females,
carrying the best blood lines obtainable
and they should make one of the best
herds of Berkshires in Alberta.

Dollar's Clydesdales

A. L. Dollar, the well-known Clydesdale
importer, of High River, Alta., is again
advertising his stallions for sale or to
hire under the Federal Aid system. Mr.
Dollar has imported into Western Canada
a good, useful type of horse, which have
proved their worth both in the show ring
and at stud. In fact, he has brought to
this country more champions than any
other breeder in the West. A new import-
ation will probably arrive in the near
future.

Hillcrest Clydesdales

Another well-known Clydesdale breeder,
R. H. Taber, of Condie, Sask., has for



Highland Chief 14th, one of Dr. Patrick's
Young Bulls.

sale or will hire under the Federal Aid
system, practically all his well-known
stallions, including The Bruce, Fyvie
Stamp, Prince of Hillcrest and others. Mr.
Taber is offering for sale also a large
number of young stallions, mares and
fillies and as Hillcrest Clydesdales are



**Be Thrifty and place the
products of your thrift where
they will multiply and be
secure.**

THRIFT at once EARNs and SAVES!

**The Government of the Prov-
ince of Alberta issues SAVINGS
Certificates in amounts from
\$5.00 upwards bearing interest
at**

**Five per cent.
per annum**

**Withdrawals may be made at
any time by forwarding Certifi-
cates, upon receipt of which,
cheque, with accrued interest, will
be sent by return mail. Interest
is compounded the 1st of January
and 1st of July in each year.**

**Send for folder fully explaining
the Savings Certificate plan, or
better still, mail your first deposit.
Savings Certificates for the
amount will be forwarded to you
same day the deposit is received.**

Hon. C. R. MITCHELL W. V. NEWSON

Provincial Treasurer Deputy Provincial Treasurer

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.



The Province of Alberta

Offers Good Opportunities for
Home Makers and Investors

RESOURCES

Land—Only forty million out of one hundred million acres of good plow land have gone into private possession. Homesteads are available in the Peace River Valley and other parts of the province. Investors in improved lands can secure farms at from \$20 to \$60 per acre, and irrigated land from \$50 to \$100. Alberta excels in cereal and fodder crops. The soil produces the best of hard wheat, heavy oats and barley, as well as rye and flax, in large yields. It produces a great volume of fodder and roots and phenomenal crops of vegetables.

Climate—The climate of Alberta is attractive. It is moderated in winter by warm westerlies over the whole of its length. The local Chinook of Southern Alberta brings summer temperature into mid-winter. The warmth of summer days is relieved by cool nights. Precipitation is about 20 inches annually.

Livestock—The province is distinguished for its livestock. It has the largest pure-bred horse and cattle properties in the Dominion. It has still large ranch properties in sheep. Mixed farming is followed over the greater part of the province. The dairy output of 1919 will pass the thirty-million-dollar mark.

Minerals—Alberta has one-half of the coal of the Dominion. It produces lignite, semi-bituminous and anthracite coal. Evidences of oil are apparent over the whole of the province and exploration is active. Natural gas is an important resource. Other mineral resources are bitumen, clays, salt, cement, gypsum, tale and placer gold.

Fish—The lakes of Central and Northern Alberta abound with Whitefish, Jackfish and Trout.

Timber—Timber is an important resource in Central and Northern Alberta for local needs and to a slight extent for exportation.

INSTITUTIONS

Schools—The province gives liberal state aid to all kinds of educational services, including public, high, technical and normal schools, and a university. The Department of Agriculture directs a faculty of education and system of Special Agricultural Schools for Farm Boys and Girls, besides popular educational services in short-course schools, demonstration trains, institutional farms, fairs and institutes.

Hospitals—The Municipal Department operates a system of hospital inspection and direction by provincial nurses and has undertaken the organization of Municipal Hospitals.

COMMUNICATION

Railways and Telephones—Good railway services are provided both east and west, and north and south, in the province. Trunk lines are being developed as part of the road system. There are 20,158 miles of long-distance telephone line in the province and 44,860 subscribers.

For Particulars Write to

Hon. Duncan Marshall

Minister of Agriculture

J. McCaig

Publicity Commissioner

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

known over the continent as carrying the best of blue blood, this should be an unequalled opportunity for anyone wishing to purchase good foundation stock of this Scotch draft breed.

Galbraith's Horses

Messrs. Alexander Galbraith and Sons, of Edmonton, Alta., are advertising in this issue Clydesdale and Percheron horses. Messrs. Galbraith have been in the horse business for a long number of years and have placed horses practically all over Canada and in many parts of the United States. The reputation of this firm for straight dealing is well known, and, as the Breeders' Gazette put it some time ago, "a Galbraith horse is a guarantee in itself." Anyone looking for a good stallion or some good mares, cannot do better than get in touch with Messrs. Galbraith. They expect a new importation of horses very shortly, while they have in hand a selection of good, high-class stuff.

Alberta College of Agriculture Purchases Herefords

In a letter to The Guide, Professor A. A. Dowell, B.S.A., of the College of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Edmonton, Alta., stated that the college have purchased two Hereford heifers from the Curtice Cattle Company, of Calgary. Both of these are sired by their young show bull, Beau Donald 192nd, and out of Anxiety-bred dams. From John Wilson, of Innisfail, they purchased one three-year-old, one two-year-old and one yearling heifer with the blood of Bonnie Brae, Disturber and Perfection Fairfax predominating. All these heifers are now on the University farm.

Good Foals at Kilallan Stock Farm

On a recent visit to the Kilallan Stock Farm, owned by Mr. N. A. Weir, Ohaton, Alta., The Guide field man had an opportunity of looking over two of probably the best Clydesdale foals to be found in Western Canada today. They are sired by Mr. Weir's stock horse, Enterprising, by Bohu-han Victor, by Apukwa, and one of them is



Percheron Mares and Foals on J. H. Groves's, Maple Valley Stock Farm.

out of the great show and brood mare, Rosa of Kilallan, while the other's dam is Sheila of Kilallan, also the dam of the first-mentioned mare. With good luck these filly foals should grow into something really worth while. They are well grown and give promise of developing size with the very best of Clydesdale underpinning.

Angus Cattle Sell Well

At a sale of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle owned by J. D. McGregor, of Glen-carnock Stock Farms, Brandon, held at Dauphin last month, 68 head fetched an average of \$333. The sale was very satisfactory, for both seller and purchaser. They were well distributed through Northern Alberta. They were a very fair average lot of females and with good luck should make money for their purchasers. Among the principal buyers were E. P. Langrell, Woodlands, Man., who paid \$625 for Lucifer of Glenmawr; E. C. Harte of Brandon, who purchased Pride Lass of Glen-carnock, by LeRoy the 3rd, of Meadowview, for \$600. Other purchasers were Joseph Storey of Grandview; George Cornwall of Dauphin; Harry Mitchell, Grandview; George Dalmage, Coxe and Heal, Wawanesa. The Hartley Stock Farm, Page N.D., purchased two cows, one for \$700 and the other for \$550.

It is Mr. McGregor's intention to put on another good sale of cattle some time in the beginning of the year.

Trotter's Percherons

A recent visit to the stables of Messrs. Trotter and Trotter, at Brandon, revealed the fact that this firm have a fine bunch of Percheron mares for sale. These mares are all the way from three to seven years old and all are bred, some of them to Lord Nelson of the well-known Bar U stock. They have one or two good stallions to dispose of, including the imported Marquisat by Ichor, dam Recompense. This horse was first in the aged class at the Brandon Summer Show this year, and at present he is looking in great bloom. A good two-year-old, North Star, sire, Kal-quer, a full brother to J. H. Groves's, of Gilbert Plains, Star of the West, is a fine mover and altogether a most likely-looking colt. Another four-year-old stallion, Dakota Chief, by the same sire, is a trim, well-got-together, good-topped horse, which should be a ready seller and of good value to his purchaser. Among the recent sales which Messrs. Trotter have made is a good mare weighing 1,800 pounds, five years old, bred to the International champion horse Lagos, to F. C. Shore, of Alexander. Four others, two of them in foal to Lord Nelson, went to Mr. Page, of Ochre River, while nine head went to the

Abernethy country. Mr. Milne, of Newdale, got a good team of grays.

Mountairy Stock Farm Clydesdales

One of the best known breeders of good Clydesdales in the Regina district is J. I. Martin, Mountairy Stock Farm, Condon, Sask. Mr. Martin has been breeding good Clydesdales for quite a number of years and has always met with a considerable measure of success in his showyard operations. He was a consistent exhibitor at Winnipeg when that city held a livestock show before the war. Since then he has exhibited at both Brandon and Regina and a glance at his advertisement in another part of this issue will give some idea of the success he has had along this line.

His stud is headed by Everest's Head-right, imported sired by Gay Everest, by Sir Everest, and whose dam is Dinah of Moored, by Chief Ruler. Another stock horse which Mr. Martin is using very successfully is The Scout, also by Gay Everest, and out of the well-known mare Fanny Mitchell, by Baron's Pride. Among the good mares which he has on the farm is the aforementioned Fanny Mitchell twice a grand champion at Regina and also winner of the reserve championship at Brandon and Winnipeg a few years ago. A daughter of this mare, Kate Mitchell, won the Brandon Futurity during the past summer.

Mr. Martin is open to sell some of the good stock. He has also a fine lot of grade mares and geldings, single or in matched teams, and will sell these horses very reasonable.

Webster's Clydesdales

A breeder who is beginning to attain a considerable degree of prominence in Alberta showyard circles is Mr. Alex. Webster, Lacombe, Alta. Mr. Webster is a strong Clydesdale enthusiast and is a well-known judge of good horses. Among the stock on his farm at the present time is the three-year-old stallion Golden King Curiosity, by King Vivers by Hiawatha Godolphin. This colt shows a considerable degree of quality, he is well put together and will develop into a big horse. There is also the two-year-old Dunure Lookout, by Baron of Moosomin, by Daisy of War-

rick Hall, by Lothian Again. Both these horses have been showyard winners in Alberta. Among the mares and bulls owned by Mr. Webster is Jess of Craig-willie, by Everlasting. She is the dam of Langwater Jessica, owned by F. L. Ames, Langwater Farms, North Easton, Mass. This filly was the winner of the second prize in the yearling futurity class at the 1918 Chicago show. Another good mare is by Baron Marquis, while another is got by Revelenta. A very classy filly is Dunure Belle, by Gartley Heritor, the stock horse of W. D. McLennan, of Airdrie. The dam of Dunure Belle is Solway Girl, by Up-to-time.

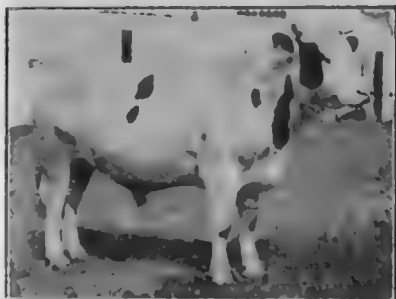
Mr. Webster had a good crop of foals this year. One of them, by Jess of War-rick Hall, is a full brother to the first prize colt which won in the yearling classes at a number of the local fairs. Another good one is by Baron Marcus, while still another is by Baron of Moosomin out of Nettie of Penklin, by Royal Abundance.

Dr. Head's Percherons

In a recent letter to The Guide, Dr. Chas. Head, Veterinary Surgeon, Regina, Sask., a well known importer of Percheron and Belgian horses, mentions the regrettable fact that some weeks ago he sustained a fractured leg through being kicked by a driving horse. Had it not been for this accident Dr. Head intended to exhibit a number of his good Percherons at the International show in Chicago this month; however, he intends to show these horses at Brandon Winter Fair. Among them is a three-year-old Percheron stallion Kiev 2nd, one of the finest specimens of the breed we have seen for some time. This horse weighs 2340 lbs., shows a magnificent front, stands on good feet and strong cordy legs, and carries the best of top. He has developed wonderfully since last summer. Another one is the two-year-old Sultan, a beautiful mover and also the possessor of a fine strong top. The filly, Mandy Lee, also rising two years, is a big, growthy female, thick and wide, and a splendid mover. These three horses, all the get of Kiev 1st, Dr. Head also intends to exhibit at Regina. This imported sire is got by Quinquina, who weighs close on 2200 lbs., stands on the best of strong timber and is a first class mover, and altogether a great stock horse. In addition to these there is the three-year-old Belgian stallion, a Man-toba bred horse, John T. Montignies, sire Paul D. Montignies, out of imported Can-adienne. This horse weighs 2130 lbs., stands on the best of legs with a splendid top. Then there is Fox de Rose-beke, by Paul de Rosebeke a well known prize winner at Western Canada fairs. These horses should give a good account of themselves at the Regina Winter Fair.

Eastview .. Farm .. HOLSTEINS

PRODUCTION QUALITY TYPE



SIR FRANCY NETHERLAND ABBEKIRK.

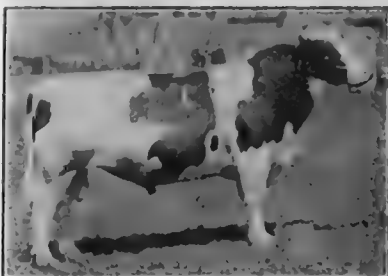
Our herd of over 75 head is headed by the Junior and Grand Champion Bull at Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina this summer, Sir Francy Netherland Abbekirk; sire, Prince Colanthus Abbekirk, 13 of whose sons and daughters won honors at Toronto in 1918. Sir Francy Netherland Abbekirk was himself Junior Champion at Toronto,

London and Guelph in 1918, and his five nearest dams have an average of 30 pounds of butter in seven days, and the four nearest dams an average of 100 pounds of milk in one day. We have another herd bull, which we now offer for sale, Sir Segis Walker Korndyke, by Sir Walker, and this bull is also a well-known prize winner, deep in the blood of the breed's greatest show and producing families. Among our females are many show-yard propositions, all heavy winners at the Western Canadian Summer Shows of 1917-18-19, including Ruby Nig, a champion cow, with a yearly record of 16,555 pounds milk. Ormsby Belle, Aaggie Nig de Kol, Island Belle Rooker, Lady Ruby Nig, Island Rooker Korndyke, Mary Rooker Nig, and many others. We have for sale over a dozen heifers and these will be bred to either of our herd bulls if desired. All of this offering show beauty of form and quality of finish. Other stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. Write us.

CLARK & SIMS .. Argyle P.O., Man.

NORTH VIEW STOCK FARM

Holsteins of Merit



COLONY MAJOR POSCH TENSEN
At the Head of Herd.

My herd again made a wonderful prize-winning record on the Western Fair Circuit this year, and everyone who knows Holsteins knows that my cows can make good in production of milk and butterfat, as well as in the show ring.

Stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale, from sires like Colony Major Posch Tensen and Sir Belle Pieterje, my other herd bull. Come and look over my cattle. They will satisfy you. Farm ten miles from Edmonton.

GEORGE BEVINGTON WINTERBURN, ALBERTA

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Sire in Service KORNDYKE POSCH PONTIAC, 17203

Grand Champion of the Breed at many of the Western Canadian Summer Fairs. Must reduce my herd. Eighty Head to choose from. Write me your wants. Attractive prices on Young Cows and Heifers.

JOSEPH A. LAYCOCK

Bonnie Brae Stock Farm OKOTOKS, ALTA.

HOLSTEINS YORKSHIRES

HOLSTEINS of the high-producing kind, good individuals with records back of them. My foundation from the well-known Cummings Glenlea herd.

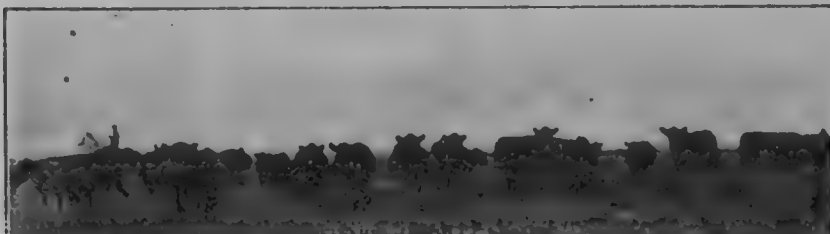
FOR SALE A number of good young Bulls, 1 Two-year-old, 1 Yearlings, and a number of Calves.

My YORKSHIRES are the bacon type, with plenty of size and length, and great smoothness. They are proving their popularity in the show ring. Against strong competition I won first at Regina this year on yearling boars, on boars under 1 year, and on my yearling sow. Also took six second places and two thirds.

FOR SALE Always have a few good ones for sale. I never send out anything but the best. Keep me in mind for spring litters.

C. W. THURSTON & SONS, North Regina

GALLOWAY CATTLE



Part of my Galloway Herd.

**Utilize Farm Waste. Increase Food Production.
Buy Galloways.**

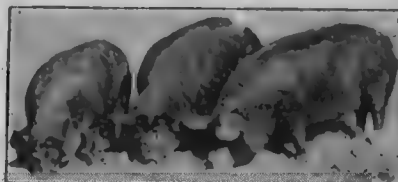
These cattle are great rustlers, adapt themselves to any climatic conditions, profitably and efficiently clean up farm roughage and are immune from the fly pests. My herd bull is Medalist of C.V., 2250, bred by G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.; sire, Meadow Lawn Medalist, 28750; dam, Myrtle 4th of Avondale, 33679. New importation just received. Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. Terms to responsible parties.

R. A. WALLACE HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

SUNNY BROOK STOCK FARM

The Home of Registered

**Berkshire and Tamworth
Hogs. Oxford and Shropshire
Sheep;
also Holstein Cattle.**



Some of my Prize-winning Berkshires

**Special Christmas Offering of
Berkshires**

Females bred to Ames Rival 148, brother to World's Champion Berkshire and himself a noted prize winner at the Western Canadian Summer Fairs. Young boars and sows by this and other good sires at specially reduced prices. Also a few Tamworths, Oxford and Shropshire Sheep.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, both Sexes, from Tested Cows.

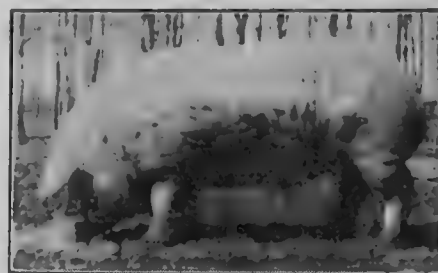
Write me about this stock or come and see what I have to offer.

WM. GILBERT, Stony Plains, Alta.

Cold Springs Stock Farm

**Registered Tuberculin-
Tested Holsteins and
O. I. C. Hogs**

My Herd Bull is Korndyke Forest De Kol, by Korndyke Posch Pontiac, out of White Rose Sylvia, of the well-known Laycock breeding. My cows all carry good records, one of them producing 14,042 pounds milk and 648 pounds butter as a two-year-old. I have some stock for sale.

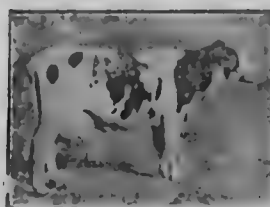


My Prize-winning O.I.C. Herd Boar.

The Boars in my O.I.C. herd are from prize-winning strains, two of them from The L. B. Silver Co., Cleveland, Ohio, while another is sired by the well-known Schoolmaster, and Bankable Boy, the 1916 and 1915 International Grand Champion Bred Gilts and Young Boars for Sale. Booking orders for Spring Pigs.

G. E. WHITE, LACOMBE, ALTA.

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm



**Holstein Cattle and
Berkshire Hogs**

From my Tuberculin-tested herd of high-class **HOLSTEINS** I can sell a number of good Cows, Heifers and

Young Bulls; all registered stock and at reasonable prices. Also some high-class Grades; all good producers.

In **BERKSHIRES** I have the improved English type, the business kind, that deliver the goods, and can sell a number of high-class, large, typey Boars and Sows. My foundation stock is from the well-known herd of Dobson & Sons, Norval Station, Ont.

WRITE ME YOUR WANTS

Chas. W. Weaver Deloraine, Man.

PERCHERONS BELGIANS

My exhibit has been again awarded premier honors in the various classes throughout the big State Fair Circuit just completed. Championship horses and real herd-heads for sale. Also some ten mares to foal from championship herd sires. I will show you a bunch of big, good ones in select form.—**FRED CHANDLER, 87, CHARITON, IOWA.** Direct below St. Paul.



Dalmeny Stock Farm



Captain Speirs, 13917.

Ayrshires
and
Clydesdales



One of my Good Ayrshires

I wish to inform my numerous friends and patrons that I have established, near Lacombe, a pure-bred Ayrshire Herd, and a Clydesdale Stud. I have secured for my herd bull a son of the noted Willowmoor Chief, whose grand-sire and grand-dam I imported several years ago. My females are straight from such well-known herds as Auchinbrain, Lessnessock, Bargaenoch and Netherton, and are the kind to increase the quantity and quality of production, and improve your dairy herd. Some stock for sale, both sexes, all ages.

CLYDESDALES—At head of stud is the imported **Captain Speirs**, 13917, by Pacific, 13173, by Lothian Again, 7430. He was a prizewinner and champion at both Edmonton and Red Deer; and at Lacombe this year. My imported mares are from such sires as Silver Cup, Baron Lyton, and Baron Carriek, by Baron's Pride.

WRITE ME YOUR WANTS

JAMES BODEN

LACOMBE Farm 6 miles West of Town **ALBERTA**

Ayrshires

SIZE QUALITY
HIGH PRODUCTION

At the head of my herd is **Burnside Lucky Sensier**, 36020; sire, **Morton Mains Sensier**; dam, **Barcheskie Lucky Girl**. This bull was Grand Champion of the breed at Saskatoon, Brandon, and Regina Summer Shows, 1919.

My females combine size with quality and type, are of fashionable color, and are bred from heavy milking strains. A large number of them were prize winners at the above-mentioned shows. I have for sale an excellent Young Bull fit for service; also some Yearling and Two-year-old Heifers, some of them bred to my herd bull; others open. Also some older females.

WRITE ME

Wm. BRAID

Oak River

Man.

LAKEVIEW AYRSHIRES



BORROWMOSS LADY PRIMROSE II, imp., 25158; sire, **Borrowmoss Commisstoner**, 5218; dam, **Primrose of Dumfries Gardens**, 7013.

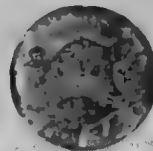
**Milk--Usefulness
--Butter**

The outstanding features of the animals in my herd are perfection of udder, type, beauty of top, and underline. Many show-ring prospects. Stock all ages, both sexes, for sale.

Enquiries and Personal Inspection Cordially Invited.

Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alta.

Willow Park Stock Farm



**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and
Clydesdale Horses**

Herd Bulls—The imported two-year-old **BROADUS BLACKCAPPER**, out of **Blackcap Beauty 7th**, out of **Blackcap Beauty**, out of **Blackcap 8th**, a full-sister to **Blackcap King**, one of the bulls which made the famous **Blackcap family**; and **WILLOW PARK ERIC**, 14666; dam, **Topsy** of **Willow Park**, by **Just Pride** of **Glencarnock**.

I am offering for sale my old herd bull, **Prince Evodie** of **Glencarnock**, by **Evereux** of **Harviestoun**, out of imported **Pride of Dalmeny 17th**, and a number of young bulls ready for service, sired by him, of a most acceptable type and standard.

I will sell in the Association Sale, at **Calgary**, during **Fat Stock Show week** (December 9 to 12) ten head of Good Females, by **Prince Evodie**, **Dakota Blackman III**, **Middlebrook Abbot**, and others. Some of these have calves at foot and bred again. Look out for this offering.

BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS, and CALVES FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.
CLYDESDALES—Some Young Stallions.

C. H. Richardson - Bowden, Alta.

Farm is Half-mile West of Station.

BONNIE BRAE STOCK FARM



**CLYDESDALES
and
ABERDEEN-
ANGUS**

At the head of my Aberdeen-Angus herd is
KING OF RIVERVIEW

sire, **Everest** of **Harviestoun**. I have for sale a number of good cows, with calves at foot, or in calf; also some rising two-year-old heifers, some of them bred; 10 particularly good young heifers, coming one year, and six young bulls, ready for service next spring. Also a choice three-year-old bull by **Rugby Lad**. The young stock offered above is sired by my herd bull. If you want to see the value of a good Angus bull come and see my steers. They will convince you.

IN CLYDESDALES

I am offering some high-class young fillies, two and three years old, some of them in foal; also some stallion foals. Reasonable prices. Write me.

JAMES TURNER .. Carroll, Man.

Shipping Points: C.N.R., C.P.R., G.N.R.

HARTBURN STOCK FARM

Herd Bull
Marshall of Glencarnock, 8707

By **Evereux** of **Harviestoun**, imp., 5650 (13905); dam, **Minnie** of **Glencarnock**, 474.

Two of his get were Open Champions of the Breed and sold at the highest price for Angus Bulls at public auction, in Canada, at the 1918 and 1919 Calgary Bull Sales.

I have for sale a few high-class Young Bulls, and a number of good breeding Females, all ages, bred to my herd bull. A good opportunity for anyone starting in pure-bred Angus. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Farm two miles from town.

A. E. NOAD - - - Olds, Alta.

HILLSIDE STOCK FARM WASECA SASK.

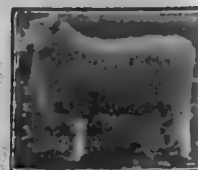
Leicester, Oxford and Cheviot Sheep for Sale

Some good Ewes and a number of Ram Lambs from high-class prize-winning stock.

My sheep won in the last four years 116 First Prizes and Championships, 96 Seconds, and 68 Third Prizes. Write me your Wants.

J. D. McKerchar, Waseca, Sask.

Four-and-a-half Miles South of Station



Mr. Champion Leicester Ram

PARKDALE STOCK FARM

THE HOME OF HIGH-CLASS, REGISTERED
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



EUROTAS OF GLENCARNOCK

100 Head Fashion- ably-Bred Females

At the head of my herd is EUROTAS OF GLENCARNOCK, by Evereux of Harviestoun, imp., the highest-priced Aberdeen-Angus ever sold in Canada.

The Parkdale Herd was founded in 1917 on the best blood lines and individuality obtainable, and it will be continually improved to insure excellence in production not equalled anywhere.

FOR SALE—A number of young Bulls and Heifers, the latter will be bred if desired. They have not been pampered and are all tuberculin tested.

Every animal on my farm was purchased subject to the tuberculin test.

Write us for particulars, or visit my farm at Parkdale, ten miles North of City on Electric Railway.

W. L. PARRISH, Proprietor. 614 GRAIN
EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Glendale Stock Farm

Registered Aberdeen- Angus Cattle

Sire at Head of Herd:

Rosador of Glencarnock II

Sire, Enjoiner of Glencarnock; dam, the imported cow,
Our Pretty Rosie, a well-known prize winner.

Young Bulls fit for immediate service; and Heifers from this sire for sale. This year's Calves, both sexes.

Some older Heifers by **Gleam's Pride of Glencarnock**, by the well-known **Golden Gleam**, are also offered. Herd of 130 head to choose from. Write me.

C. R. MORTON, Vegreville Alta.

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM



Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

WHERE CHAMPIONS ARE BRED

Stock Bulls:

Blackcap McGregor, Edward of Glencarnock,
Quality Lad of Glencarnock, Blackmere, Jacquelin

All Champions and Sires of Champions

Young Bulls and Females always for Sale

SUFFOLK SHEEP. BERKSHIRE HOGS

JAMES D. MCGREGOR - Brandon, Man.



A. E. & E. S. CLEMENS

SEDGEWICK, ALTA.

BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Stock for sale, both sexes, and of best strains, including
Ericas, Pride of Aberdeen, Ballindallock, Queen Mother, etc.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF YOUNG BULLS

Correspondence invited, or better yet, pay us a visit and see the stock
for yourself.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS, CLYDESDALES, AND SUFFOLK SHEEP



Herd Bull, Gowan Park Victor,
by Golden Gleam.

My herd numbers over 60 head. I am offering some
choice young bulls for sale. I have also for sale the
Clydesdale Stallion, Quantity's Marquis, First-class
Certificate; also Yearling Stallion by this sire.
Some Registered Suffolk Ram Lambs.

Chas. Ellett, Sandy Lake Stock Farm
Sandy Lake - Alberta.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Herd headed by

GLENCARNOCK GENERAL, 5277

sire, **Golden Gleam, 3111; dam, Sunnyside Ines, 3178.**
Some good stock for sale, including some very desirable
bull calves. Write for particulars.

F. J. COLLYER & SON, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Sask.

GLENROSE STOCK FARM

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



PATRICIA OF GLENROSE
Grand Champion Female of the Breed at
Lethbridge, Vermilion and Camrose, 1918
Fairs. Junior Champion at many other Al-
berta Fairs last year.

My herd is headed by **Rosador of Glencarnock**, by **Evereux of Harviestoun, imp., 5650**, and contains richly-bred cattle of the most popular blood lines, and by some of the best-known sires of the breed. Individuals from my herd headed their class at some of Alberta's best summer fairs, both this year and last. I have stock, all ages, both sexes, for sale, and have as a special offering four two-year-old Heifers; one two-year-old, and one yearling Bull, all by **Rosador of Glencarnock**, the two-year-old being a last year's champion, and both bulls are fit to head any herd.

S. C. PRITCHARD, Camrose, Alta.

GWENMAWR STOCK FARM

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Home of **Jacquelin**. The Record
Priced Bull

Herd is composed of females of the choicest quality and breeding of the **Erica, Blackbird, Pride, and Miss Burgess** families. Some of the most noted of which are: **Blackcap McHenry 100th**, dam of **Blackcap McGregor**, champion bull of Western Canada. Our **Pretty Rose (imp.)**, champion over all breeds in 1909 at Inverness Fat Stock Show (Scotland). **Pride of Dalmeny (imp.)**, a famous fat stock winner in Scotland. Majority of cows have calves at foot, sired by **Edward of Glencarnock**, and are rebred to **Jacquelin**. Have a few choice cows and young bulls for sale.



JACQUELIN, by **Evereux of Harviestoun**,
My Stock Bull.

E. C. Harte :: :: **Brandon, Man.**



Aberdeen-Angus

Standard of the Beef World

We submit the following table of the International Livestock Exposition Steer Grand Championship Awards as Indisputable Evidence.

Year	Single Steer	Steer Herd	Carload	Carcass
1900	Aberdeen-Angus		Aberdeen-Angus	Grade Shorthorn
1901	Hereford		Hereford	Aberdeen-Angus
1902	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1903	Hereford-Angus	Hereford	Hereford	Aberdeen-Angus
1904	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1905	Aberdeen-Angus	Ab.-Angus-Short-horn-Galloway	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1906	Hereford	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1907	Shorthorn	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1908	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1909	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Shorthorn	Aberdeen-Angus
1910	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1911	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1912	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1913	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1916†	Hereford-Shorth'n	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1917	Shorthorn	Shorthorn	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1918	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Hereford	Aberdeen-Angus

*No such class. †Foot and mouth disease prevented shows in 1914 and 1915. Grand Championships: Aberdeen-Angus, 52; Hereford, 6; Shorthorn, 5; Cross-bred, 2; Mixed, 1.

Write for literature and list of breeders.

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn.
817 EXCHANGE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

St. Clair Stock Farm

Clydesdales and Aberdeen-Angus

The largest pure-bred
Clydesdale Stud
in Canada



Over 130 head of high-class Mares and Fillies to choose from. All ages from foals up

DALBOY
By Iron Duke, out of a Silver Cup dam, at head of our Clydesdale Stud.

Our Angus herd is headed by *Le Roy Young 3rd* by Young Le Roy, of the well-known Bowman breeding.

For immediate sale—a number of well-bred Females, including Cows, two and three-year-old Heifers, and a few good Young Bulls ready for Service.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

H. Macauley & Sons

Waseca, Sask.

C.N.R. Winnipeg-Edmonton line. Farm 13 miles south of Station



Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

For 27 years we have been breeding Angus cattle, starting out with grade cows and a pure-bred bull, and later, when the breed had proved out with us, advancing to registered stock. Since 1902, when we entered the pure-bred field, we have consistently bought the best registered Angus stock we could find, not being influenced by fashion, but trying to preserve both size and quality, and to produce sure breeders suitable for the use of farmers of Western Canada.

We have constantly bought the best bulls we could afford. We are now using the bulls

ELM PARK KELSO
and

ST. CLAIR'S MONARCH

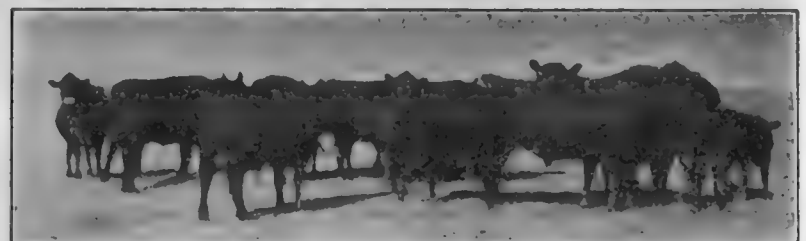
11842, bred by Alex. McKinnon, Hillsburgh, Ont.

You will find whatever you need in Aberdeen-Angus at our farm. If you know us you can order by wire or mail; if you are just starting in the business visit our farms and get acquainted.

BROWNE BROTHERS

Neudorf, Sask.

Eastview Aberdeen Angus



HERD BULLS:

KING BEAL, by Black Beal; dam, Dainty Queen.

MUSKOGEE 29th, by Black Emerson.

MUSKOGEE 71st, by Prince Telnyer.

These are the bulls, all of them well-known prize winners on the Western Canadian Summer Fair Circuits, which uphold the high standard of the "Doddies" for which the Eastview herd is well and favorably known.

My females are a collection of which any breeder may be proud. They include many champions and prize winners, such as the champion cow, *Middlebrook Pride 9th*; the two-year-old, *Muskogee Heather Girl*; the yearling, *Heather Rose*; the senior calf, *Muskogee Duchess*; and the junior calf, *Eastview Daisy*; and from such tribes as *Ericas*, *Queen Mothers*, *Heather Blooms*, *Prides* and *Blackbirds*.

Stock for Sale, All Ages, Both Sexes.

Write for Particulars.

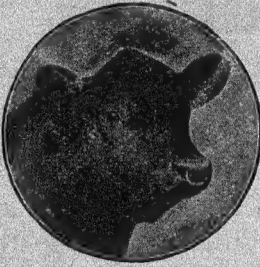
E. C. WOODS

Eastview Stock Farm Warman, Sask.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

The Breed that makes you sit up and look

It's only a few years since Angus Cattle were introduced into Canada



No Breed of Beef Cattle have come to the front so rapidly

There's a reason. What is it?

They are good lookers. They are easily kept. They mature early. They command the highest price as beef animals. Their Show-Ring Record establishes the fact that there are none better.

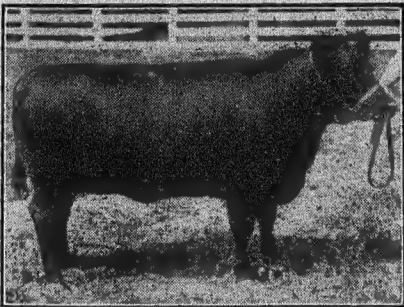
Herds of pure-breds can be seen in almost every county in Canada. Their owners are satisfied with their success.

If you contemplate investing in Pure-Bred Cattle, don't overlook "The Aberdeen-Angus." They make money for thousands of breeders. They will do the same for YOU.

A Catalogue of Breeders can be obtained from the Association. Write for same.

Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association
Brandon, Manitoba

Registered Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and Shropshire Sheep



BROADUS QUEENETTE III.

Herd Bull: Broadus Elcho, sire Idolmere, dam Erica 4th of Greenwood

My **WINNINGS** on the Western Show Circuit this year were as follows:

SASKATOON

3rd in Two-year-old Bulls; 3rd and 5th in Senior Bull Calves; 3rd and 4th in Aged Cows; 1st in Junior Yearling Heifer; 6th in Senior Heifer Calves.

BRANDON

1st in Two-year-old Bulls; 5th and 7th in Senior Bull Calves; 2nd in Aged Cows; 2nd and 3rd in Two-year-old Cows; 1st in Junior Yearling Heifers; 2nd in Graded Herd; 3rd in Junior Herd; 4th in both Three, any age, and Three, either sex, classes; and 5th in Two, any age.

REGINA

Junior Champion Female; Reserve Grand Champion Female; 2nd in Graded Herd; 3rd in Three, get of sire; 3rd in Two, progeny of one cow; 4th in Aged Bulls; 2nd and 3rd in Senior Bull Calves; 1st, 2nd, and 4th in Bulls, any age, shown by amateur; 2nd and 3rd in Aged Cows; 2nd and 3rd in Two-year-old Heifers; 1st and 6th in Yearling Heifers; 4th in Senior Heifer Calves; 1st, 2nd and 3rd in Females, any age, shown by amateur.

My Junior Yearling Heifer, **BROADUS QUEENETTE III.**, by Idolmere; dam, **Flora Queen**, bred by Armstrong, Illinois, and whose dam's full sister won the Grand Championship at many U.S. shows a few years ago; was Reserve Grand Championship Female at each of the above Western Fairs.

All my females form an extremely choice foundation, bred for utility and early-maturing qualities, and they carry the blood of the best sires and dams of the breed. Some stock for sale.

I Also Carry a Good Line of Shropshire Sheep.

WRITE ME.

G. N. BUFFUM, Bechar, Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' Association



Hereford Cattle can be maintained at the cheapest cost wherever grasses grow.

If you want Healthy, Vigorous Cattle, free from Tuberculosis—BUY HEREFORDS.

If you want Rustlers and Grazers—BUY HEREFORDS.

If you want Early Maturity and Market Toppers—BUY HEREFORDS.

If you want a Prolific and Prepotent Breed—BUY HEREFORDS.

If you want a Profit on Your Investment—BUY HEREFORDS.

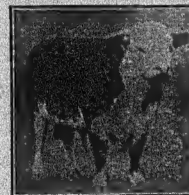
Saskatchewan Breeders—Join Our Association

Parties wishing to start a herd, or to enlarge their present holding, should write for full information and assistance to

W. H. GIBSON, President,
Girvin, Sask.

W. H. HARRISON, Sec'y-Treas.,
Montmartre, Sask.

Hereford Herd For Sale



I am offering for sale, by private treaty, my entire pure-bred Hereford Herd, comprising over 30 head of good breeding cows and heifers, many of the latter got by my herd bull, **Dale's Dream**, 16319; sire, Favorite Dale; dam, Lady's Dream, by Disturber; also included in this sale.

Others are by **British Boy**, 20435; sire, Princeps 31st; dam, British Belle II., by Britisher 2nd. The animals in this herd are well bred and of first-class quality; they are rugged, strong-boned specimens that will make good anywhere.

I WILL SELL THEM REASONABLY
AND ON GOOD TERMS. WRITE ME

W.H. Goodwin, Gleichen, Alta.



HEREFORDS

HERD BULLS:

Don; sire, Columbus
Don; dam, Delight III.
and Panama 38th; sire,
Cuba's Panama; dam,
Beauty, by Beau Mis-
chief.

The first-named bull sired the three second highest-priced bulls at Calgary for three years in succession.

These bulls are being mated with females of breeding and form (Dales, Fairfaxes, and Bonnie Braes) which distinguishes them as foundation material of a high order.

Animals from my herd stood well up in the money at the Calgary and Edmonton Summer Fairs this year.

ENQUIRIES FOR CATTLE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

O. A. BOGGS .. Daysland, Alta.

GLENWOOD HEREFORDS



SOME OF THE GLENWOOD FEMALES.

I have now at the head of my herd Willow Springs Adam; sire Fairfax Perfection, by Perfection Fairfax, out of a Beau Donald dam. This bull is of the well-known Colliet breeding. The females chiefly comprise grand-daughters of that "King of Hereford Sires" Perfection Fairfax, through some of his best sons, such as Corrector Fairfax, King Fairfax, Brummell Fairfax, and Carroll Fairfax.

JOHN WILSON

SOME STOCK FOR SALE, ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES.

INNISFAIL, ALTA.

CONSIGN YOUR LIVESTOCK SHIPMENTS TO CO-OPERATIVE UNION STOCK YARDS, MOOSE JAW NOW AT YOUR SERVICE

Comfort for Livestock; Civility and Service for Patrons; Covered Pens; Modern Scales; Official Weighmaster. Facilities for Sorting, Feeding and Watering before selling or forwarding to Consuming Markets.

Buyers representing Local and Eastern Packing Houses. Feeder Buyers from St. Paul and Chicago and Stocker Buyers (including Provincial Livestock Branch). Dominion Government Veterinary Inspector and Customs Brokers at the Yard.

The following Commission Firms are located in the Livestock Exchange Building: D. Coughlin & Co., Wood, Weiller & McCarthy. United Grain Growers Ltd. Parslow & Denoon. Staples & Ferguson.

The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards Ltd., Moose Jaw

Belgians

I have recently imported into Canada, from the well-known Belgian stud of H. Lefebure and Sons, Fairfax, Iowa, a number of high-class mares and fillies. These horses have extra weight, quality and breeding. The filly, Lefebure's Bubbins, 6591, shown in this illustration, won the Grand Championship in females at Calgary Summer Show this year, while a number of others from my stud were well up in the prize money. If you want some stock of the best blood Belgium has produced, write me.



LEFEBURE'S BUBBINS
Sire, Clarion de Rosseigne, 7978 (77354).

J. J. MILLER - Huxley, Alta.

Elmhurst Stock Farm Canada's Largest Polled Hereford Herd



POLLED CLIMAX

Our herd headers are **Polled Climax** and **Bullion 17th**.

Polled Climax was a well-known prize winner at several of the large States fairs. Some of his progeny have sold for over \$5,000.

After 15 years of careful selection and breeding, we have now the largest herd of **Polled Herefords** in Canada. Our animals have size, substance and fleshing quality; they have been reared in the open and have never been pampered.

**POLLED HEREFORDS ARE UP-TO-DATE HEREFORDS
NOTHING GONE BUT THE HORNS**

We have for sale 50 bulls of all ages, good, smooth-headed fellows of splendid individuality, an exceptionally promising lot. Write for prices, or better still, come and see our cattle.

Jones Bros.
Whitewater Manitoba

FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF PURE - BRED POLAND - CHINA HOGS

To be held four-and-a-half miles South-east of Wetaskiwin, Alta., on

WEDNESDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1919

25 Head of Young Sows

16 Head of Choice Young Boars

The above hogs are a very choice lot of the big, smooth type, with extra heavy bone, and weigh 250 to 300 pounds, April and May farrow. There are also a number of good imported sows. All will be bred by date of sale, to the imported boar, Girstall Wonder Again, sired by the \$6,600 Girstall Jones, and if not bred at that date arrangements to leave them can be made.

For Further Particulars Write
GEORGE L. OWEN, Auctioneer,
Wetaskiwin, Alta.

T. O. FELLAND, Owner,
Wetaskiwin, Alta.

CHARLIE GIFFARD

Breeder of Buff Orpington Poultry and Wire
St. George Farm, Boissevain, Man. Hair Fox Terriers. Stock for Sale:—

BUFF ORPINGTON POULTRY—The great dual-purpose breed of the West. My stock, specially selected for their winter-egg-laying and early-maturing qualities, also won many prizes at the poultry shows.

PEDIGREE WIRE HAIR FOX TERRIERS—Splendid vermin killers, especially gophers and rats. Good house and watch dogs. From noted prize-winning stock. Dogs, \$10; Bitches, \$8.00.

SORTHORN BULL—Rustler, No. 101126; Sire, Oak Bluff Masterpiece, No. 87417; red, little white; age 5; A.1 stock getter. Price, \$175.

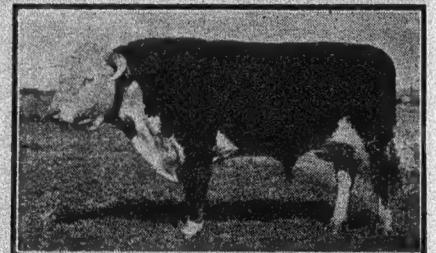
GOOD LUCK RANCH Registered Herefords

Sires at head of herd: **Hugh Fairfax**, 24431; sire, Perfection Fairfax, 10744, by Perfection, 8920; and **Price Dare**, 29281; sire, Paragon 12th, 14402.

My breeding females are the get of such well-known sires as **Good Luck**, 5808; **Canopus II**, 13527; **King Improver**, 3090; **Dreadnaught**, 3586; and **Monarch**, 27898.

I have combined the best of breeding for the best results, and have a splendid lot of cows, heifers and young bulls of great individual merit, bred and raised out of doors. Let me hear from you.

J. McD. DAVIDSON - Coaldale, Alta.



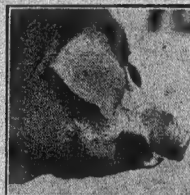
HUGH FAIRFAX

Greenwood Stock Farm Herefords

Herd Headers:—
GREENWOOD FAIRFAX, by Lord Fairfax; dam, by Refiner.
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My females have been purchased from the best Hereford herds in the United States, and are strong in the blood lines of some of the breed's most noted sires. I have for sale a great son of **Bonnie Brae III**; also some yearling and two-year-old Bulls, the get of **Greenwood Fairfax**; also some choice, long yearling Heifers, the kind of stock needed for breed improvement. **WRITE ME.**

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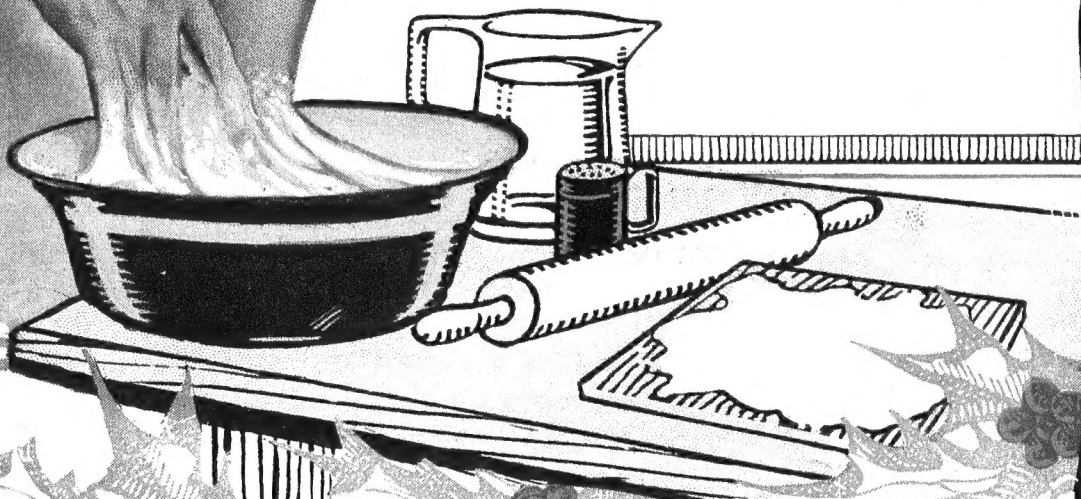
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The Open Gate to Greater Profits.

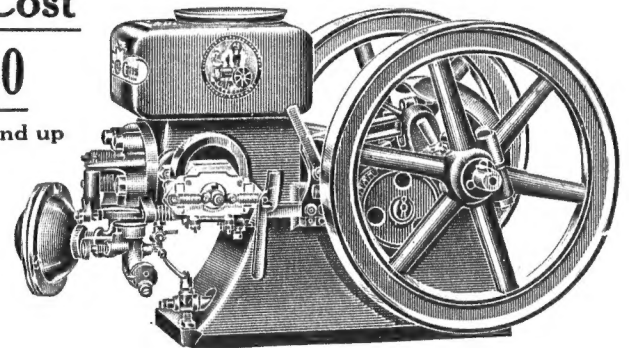
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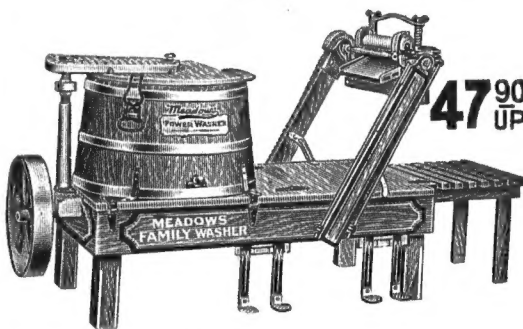
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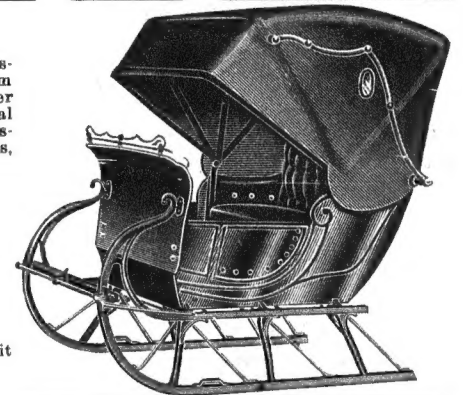
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